Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:
One Year, 52 numbers in advance - - - - $2.00
If not paid in advance - - - - 2.50
Six Months 26 numbers in advance - - - - 1.00
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JOB PRINTING
Short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VI. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1872. NO. 27.

Rates of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00. Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $10.00 Six months, $6. One column one year, $100.00. Half column, $50.00—net prices.

Administrator's and Executor's Notice of Appointment, three weeks insertion, $1.50. Citations, three weeks insertion, $3.00.

Notices under Business Record head, 15 cents a line—under Special Notice head, 10 cents a line. Announcements of Deaths and Marriages inserted without charge, but obituary notices will be charged 15 cents a line.

JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.

Charles Q. Tirrell,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
AT EAST WEYMOUTH EVENINGS.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at residence of Mr. Ashford Baker,
FRONT STREET.

COWLES' PATENT
TREADLE POWER
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price.
The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.
Amount at Risk, April 1, 1872, $2,736,422.00.
Cash Assets, - - $36,042.11.
Deposit Notes, - - 193,698.78—$139,740.89.
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

P. J. CURRAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Formerly of S. Weymouth.)
Having taken rooms in the new and spacious building of N. L. White,
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing,
Respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the prompt manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
He would call attention to his English and German Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Diagonals, also to Harris' & Eddey's first-class goods.

BUY THE BEST!
—THE—
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer.

CITIZENS MARKET.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
The subscribers are now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
with corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad St.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER. GEORGE DAVIS.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES,
Of all Styles and Prices, at
S. W. PRATT'S.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
144 & 146 BROADWAY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.
Gross Assets, Dec. 31st, 1871, $31,577,997.00
Surplus over all liabilities, 3,895,780.38
Paid to Policy Holders, 47.9 per cent of Receipts
Expenses, 7.1 per cent of Receipts
The ratio of expenses is less than in any former year during the history of the Company.
The Dividend of 1872 is larger than any previous distribution upon a single year's business.
The Claims by Death for 1872 were less than seventy-eight per cent.
E. W. HUNT, Agent.
Weymouth.

QUINCY BAKERY.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH & HINGHAM.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Cooperative Store,
East Weymouth,
Take pleasure in again returning thanks to the citizens of Weymouth and Hingham, who have so generously lent their aid in establishing a Store on the Cooperative basis; and would still ask a continued share of their patronage.
The Cooperative Store
WILL STILL KEEP AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, T. & R. Boots's Crockery Dry Goods and Clothing.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

A FULL STOCK OF
FARMING TOOLS,
At Very Low Prices, By
S. W. PRATT.

CARRIAGES.
Just arrived, a new lot of CARRIAGES, for Sale or Exchange, at
Wm. Burrell's
CARRIAGE BAZAR
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for sale or exchange. Call and examine.
35tf WM. BURRELL.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
EBEN W. HUNT,
WEYMOUTH.
AGENT FOR
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assets, $48,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire, (Gold) 20,000,000
Shoe & Leather Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 500,000
Exchange Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 565,000
Mechanics & Farmer's Mutual Fire, Worc'st'r, 801,646
Citizen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brighton, 240,000
Also, Insurance placed in all other Companies.
Boston office, 17 Bromfield St.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
—:o:—
FRANCIS AMBLER,

Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER. WM. WORSTER,
FRANK H. BABSON.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.

JOHN A. COFFEY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
STANDARD BLOCK,
East Abington.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M.D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
RESIDENCE:
NORFOLK ST., MT. PLEASANT, WEYMOUTH.
Office Hours:—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

EVERETT C. BUMPUS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 48, 51 Water St., next to new Post Office, Boston, from 9.00 A. M. to 2.00 P. M.
All other hours at Weymouth Landing. Mondays and Thursdays at Weymouth all day.

Gradatim.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God,—
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire and pray;
But our feet must rise, or we shall fall again.

Only a dream is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

"It is the most absurd thing in the world!"

Mattie Caldwell spoke as if it was as irritating as it was absurd, this *contretemps* she was apostrophizing. It was so novel a thing to see Mattie in even an imitation of a fit of temper, that Charlie Caldwell, her equally even-tempered husband, put down his newspaper to gaze at her in sheer amazement.

"What is the matter?"

"Edith. She won't go to Newport with us, and declares her intention of going down to the Hill farm for the summer."

"The Hill farm! Why, I thought—"

"Of course you did," broke in his impulsive little wife; "you thought she and I had suffered sufficient tyrannny and unkindness at the Hill farm to make us hate the very name, much less the sight of it. I do."

"And Edith wants to go back again?"

"Not to stay, Charlie; only for a few weeks. Charlie"—and here Mattie drew over her pretty face a mask of solemn mystery in expression—"I believe in my heart it is because Douglas is coming home."

"Do you? I never could understand why he went away so suddenly. So you think it was Edith?"

"I'll tell you all I know about it," said Mattie, perching herself on her husband's knee. "Before you came to Hill farm, Douglas had been at Seaton for a summer."

"I know that. He sent me there."

"He met Edith at some village gathering, and certainly was pleased with her. You know it was not very easy to court anybody at Hill farm."

"I should say not," said Charlie, with a wry face.

Uncle James seemed to consider it his duty to Edith and me, after poor mamma died, to keep us hard at work, and certainly to allow no male visitors.

"How many times did he set the dogs on me?"

"I don't know; but he treated Douglas after the same fashion. Still, Edith sometimes saw him, and certainly received letters from him. One morning she came to my room with the last happy face I ever saw her wear, and asked me if I could endure the hard life alone a little while—only a little while, and then she would send for me to join her in her new home. She would say no more; but the next day, with a white set face she told me to forget her foolish words, and later I knew that Douglas Fisher had suddenly left Seaton."

"He came to me, Mattie, and told me of the farm and of Edith. Certainly he loved her, but I inferred from his half confidence that his affection was not returned. He spoke of some sudden change in her, and the next news I heard he was preparing to go to Europe. He had written to me from Seaton, and the next summer I too visited the little village. I confess to you I wondered how Edith's cold, impassive beauty could attract so sunny a nature as Douglas had, especially with her pretty saucy sister near it."

"But, Charlie, she was not cold and impassive then. There was not a brighter, livelier girl in Seaton than Edith, before Douglas Fisher left her so unaccountably."

"You think she loved him?"

"I am sure of it."

"And I am sure he loved her. And now, after five years of separation, you think she is running away because my cousin Douglas is coming home?"

"I think so; and as she has no home but this since we were married, of course she has no place to go excepting to Hill farm."

"Mattie, try to find out her side of the story. I am sure there is some mystery about it, and we may be able to set it right yet."

"Oh, Charlie, I would give anything to have Edith married as happily as we are. Misery likes company?" she added saucily, and ran off.

She was not a very skillful diplomatist, and finding Edith sitting rather forlornly alone, plunged headlong into her subject.

"Edith, why are you running away from Douglas Fisher?"

The pale, stately girl looked at her bright young sister a moment in haughty amazement, but reading truly the love and pity in the fair face, answered:

"I had rather not meet him, Mattie."

"But why?" persisted her sister.

"He is Charlie's cousin, and I know they are like brothers, so you see he will be here constantly. Mattie, I could not bear it! I could not meet him here day after day, and know him so false as he has been. Let me go, dear. I am a woman now, and Uncle James cannot tread me down as he did when we were mere children."

"But, Edith, how was he false?"

"You know, darling, how hard our life was; how any change seemed like sunshine; and you know how Douglas tried to win my love. I never went into the village that he did not meet me, and urge me to marry him at once. I loved him, Mattie, but I did not give my heart unsought. One of his favorite pleas was the home we could make for you, little sister, and I was finally won to a consent. Still, it remained to set a time and form a plan for an elopement."

"Why did not you do as Charlie and I did—just walk off to the minister and get married, and then let Uncle James rave as much as he pleased?"

"I don't know. We didn't. You know the old gate post, Mattie, that had the loose top?"

"Yes."

"Douglas and I used that for a post-office. We could slip the top back a little, and there was a space under it where letters could lie secure from rain or wind, or, what was more important, prying eyes. Just at the time I had given my promise to Douglas to be his wife, Uncle James was informed of our meetings by some officious friend, and kept so strict a watch over me that it was impossible for me to go to the village at all. The old gate post became our only medium of communication, and Douglas urged me still more earnestly to leave the farm and become his wife. He wrote me one day that he must soon leave Seaton, and begged me to write upon a slip the time and place where I would meet him, and the train by which we should leave Seaton after I became his wife. 'Darling,' he wrote, 'I am rich and Mattie shall come to us as soon as you will. Tell me where to meet you, and I will have a clergyman ready to make you my wife. Trust your life to me, Edith, and you shall never regret it.' Mattie, I wrote him a letter, appointing a time and place of meeting. I went there. He did not come. Three days I went almost hourly to the gate post for some word of explanation. None came; and when I next heard from Seaton, Douglas Fisher had gone away."

"Without writing?"

"Without one word. He had written that the letter I told you of was his last appeal. 'I have urged you so often,' he wrote, 'that if you do not reply favorably to to this, I shall know it is coquetry, not love, that makes you smile upon me.'"

"Coquetry!" said Mattie disdainfully. "As if you ever knew the meaning of the word!"

"Probably he repented, Mattie, and thought a poor country girl would not grace his city home. But whatever his motive, he left me, and I confess I shrink from meeting him."

"Certainly you do. I will not urge you to stay now, dear; but after we return from Newport, where I suppose Charlie will have Douglas for his guest, you will come home again?"

"We will see, Mattie. Let me go now."

"I am afraid you will find Hill farm just as horrid as ever."

Just as horrid as ever Edith concluded it was, after a week's sojourn at the dismal farm she had called home during her girlhood. Her uncle did not domineer quite so much over the dignified, stately lady, who came, after five years of city life, to replace the unformed girl who had left him, but he was morose and ill tempered as ever, and the dreary house had no added charm. Edith found there were servants to do the churning, baking and house work she had shared with Mattie, and rambled about the place, wondering a little how many weeks of it would suffice to fit her for a lunatic asylum.

In one of these rambles, two weeks after her arrival, she came upon a group of men who were repairing the tumble down fences and rickety gates about the place. They were at work upon the old gate post she had turned into a post office, and she stood listlessly watching them as they loosened the earth around it, to lift the rotten woodwork from its place. The loose top was gone, and there were wide cracks in the wooden slab under it, where the love letters of five years ago had lain waiting for eager hands and eyes.

Edith felt her heart beating fast, her eyes filling with tears, as blow after blow fell upon the hollow post, cracking, bending it, till it fell to the ground, just as the noonday bell called the men to dinner.

When the curious eyes that might have seen her were safely indoors, contemplating meat and vegetables, Edith went close to the old post, and looked into the hole where it had stood for so many years. In the damp dark earth she saw a folded paper, evidently shaken from the hollow post by the recent blows. A strange suffocating feeling held her fast for a moment, then she stooped, reached over and secured the letter. It was not a dainty missive, such as she sent to Newport, for it was not easy for her to find scented paper and tinted envelopes at Hill farm. It was a sheet of coarse letter paper, folded, sealed and stamped with a thimble top, directed in a round, girlish hand to Douglas Fisher; the letter she had written to appoint time and place for an elopement—the letter he had never seen that in her hurry and agitation she must have slipped through one of the wide cracks down into the hollow post.

She opened it carefully, her heart pitying even then the simple girl who opened her whole loving soul to her lover. The very words were so different from those she would use now. No polished courtesy of address, no polite evasion of the tender questions, but a frank, girlish outpouring of her happy consent to leave her hard, bitter life, and accept the sunny future her lover promised her. Edith was cold, impassive and stately in the days when she shared her sister's happy home. It was a rare event to see her show emotion in any way, and Charlie had wondered more than once at his cousin's admiration of her statuesque beauty.

But as she read now the secret of her lover's apparent fickleness, the record of her own young heart, the tears fell fast upon the yellow, stained sheet, and sobs shook her whole form. There was no one to see her, and she knelt down by the fallen gate post, and wept for her own lost youth and broken hopes.

She was still kneeling there, the open letter in her hand, when she heard a footstep turn from the road into the narrow lane leading to the farm house. In a moment it would be at the gate. She sprang to her feet, and faced a tall, heavily bearded man, who paused for a moment, looking searchingly into her face—only for a moment, and then he opened his arms.

"Edith!" he said, in deep tender tones, "I never saw your letter!"

She was resting against his breast, as she put it now into his hand, and told him how she had found it.

"Mattie told me all," he said, "and I came on at once. Oh, Edith, it seems too much happiness now to find you still, single, still my own."

Charlie and Mattie were fully prepared for the return of the truants to Newport and the autumn collected a concourse of dear friends to witness a grand wedding, few suspecting the previous courtship of the handsome couple who were united after long years.

A bad style of arithmetic. Division among families.

INDIAN SAGACITY.—A Spanish traveler met an Indian in the desert, they were both on horseback. The Spaniard, fearing that his horse, which was none of the best, would not hold out to the end of his journey, asked the Indian, whose horse was young, strong and spirited, to exchange with him. The Indian refused. The Spaniard, therefore, began a quarrel with him. From words they proceeded to blows. The aggressor, being well-armed, proved too powerful for the native. He seized his horse, mounted him, and pursued his journey.

The Indian close ly followed him to the nearest town, and immediately went and complained to the nearest judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear, and bring the horse with him. He treated the Indian as an imposter, affirming that the horse was his property, that he had always had him in his possession, and that he had raised him from a colt.

There being no proof to the contrary, the judge was about dismissing the parties, when the Indian cried out:

"The horse is, mine, and I'll prove it!"

He immediately took off his mantle, and with it instantly covered the head of the animal. Then he thus addressed the judge:

"Since this man affirms that he has raised this horse from a colt, command him to tell of which of his two eyes he is blind."

The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered:

"Of the right one."

"He is neither blind of the right eye," replied the Indian. "nor of the left!"

The judge, being convinced by a proof so ingenious and decisive, decreed him the horse, and the Spaniard to be punished as a robber.

THE SHIP IN THE AMERICAN DESERT.—The *Alta California* has the following explanation of a miracle, obtained from one of a party recently returned from Arizona: One of the party of Arizonians told the story of the ship which was supposed to have been discovered in the dry lake of the Colorado Desert. A man named Horace Clark, now teaming between San Bernardino and the Clark District, was endeavoring to establish a ferry across the Colorado in 1861. A boat was constructed and placed on a wagon behind a mule team bound for the river. When in the bottom of the dry lake, which wonderful depression is below the level of the sea, he was trying to cross, he was mired and lost his team. He was obliged to abandon his boat in the desert. Years afterward an Indian, talking to a miner, said that he knew where there was a ship in the desert, where it had been *mucho tiempo*. *Mucho tiempo* was presumed to mean a thousand years—*mas o menos*. The story was told to the editor of the San Bernardino Guardian, and a small party went out to prospect the craft at a distance. They approached within five miles, but could get no further on account of the mire, with field glasses they took observations and saw what they supposed was the stern of a ship. The sensation spread like wildfire, and, when Clark heard of it he stopped the story at home though little had been said of the sequel publicly. We give it as it was told to us.

WHERE THEY WENT.—A curious fact has just come to light in Paris. It had been said that as the trophies of the wars of Napoleon I. are not to be seen at the Invalides, they had probably been restored to the Germans. In reply to this the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says that on the night of march 30, 1814, the 1,500 or 1,600 banners which then hung under the dome of the Invalides, were taken down and formed into a pile in the court yard. The banners, with their lances, surmounted by Russian, Prussian, and Austrian eagles, were set on fire, and upon them were thrown other trophies, such as the sword and regal insignia of Frederick the Great. The ashes of this pile were soon swept up and thrown into the Seine. Next day, when, after the entry of the allies, a Russian officer came to see the banners, General Darhaud showed him the place where they had been.

ELEPHANTS AND IVORY.—An African correspondent says he has put down the value of the elephant's tusk there at $100. This is the average price. Curiously enough, the race of elephants have been pushing southward each year, chased by the ivory traders, war, and civilization. The traders from Zanzibar have likewise driven the monsters into the interior, and it is thought here that a few years alone will suffice to extinguish the last vestige of the African colossi. They are no more at the Bahr-el-Gahzal, but are now hovering about the Equator. I have tried to discover how many of the beasts exist—that is, the elephantine population—and as near as I can estimate there remain in Central Africa 100,000 more or less. It is now but a few years ago that elephants were found as high as the fourteenth degree of north latitude.

"THE WRONG SHMELL."—A high officer of the Sons of Temperance presenting himself at the door of a Division for admission, with the smell of grog he had been drinking, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the password, when the following conversation passed: "Sir," said he, "and ve are Mister O'Wright, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the State of Khaintooky, I do be after belavin." "Yes," said Jim, "you are perfectly right, my friend; but why do you ask the question?" "To tell ye the truth, thin, sir, and shame the devil," said Pat, "ye do be having the, right password for a Son of Temperance, entirely; but, by the blessed Saint Patrick ye've got the wrong shmell."

TIGERS.—A correspondent of the Delhi *Gazette* at Kumaon says: "There is a perfect reign of terror in these parts at present, on account of the depredations of a family of tigers that seem to be slaying men and women indiscriminately. It is said that these pests have been emboldened to commit such havoc by the villagers at this season picketing their cattle out in the open fields. I hear that two men and one woman, within the last week, have been killed within a few miles of this, and now cows and buffaloes are falling a prey to the man-eaters. It is to be hoped that the Government will do something to rid the country of these tigers. At present people are afraid to travel except in gangs."

DESTROYED THEM.—The wife of John Shaw, living near Bakersville, N. J., while laboring under a strange delusion destroyed, a few days since, $3,000 in greenbacks by tearing them into fragments and throwing them in water. When asked what caused her to commit so strange an act she replied that the money was earned by her own hands and she had a right to do what she pleased with it.

A Leaf From an Old Poet.

The question was lately agitated in "Notes and Queries" as to who was the first author of the saying "There is but a step from the Sublime to the Ridiculous." The authorship of the saying aside, one thing is certain, there never was a more forcible and felicitous illustration of its truth than is afforded by a few lines thrown off by Brainard, one of our early American poets, whose obtrusive fame has been too soon and completely overshadowed by the genius of other American poets.

The lines referred to were prefaced by a single paragraph of ship news, consisting of three lines, arising out of this circumstance: A freshet in the Thames river near Norwich, Conn., floated off and carried into Long Island Sound a Methodist meeting house, which was first discovered, on a hazy night, by the captain of a Charleston coasting schooner, riding at anchor in the Sound, near Bridgeport. It is some twenty-seven years since the captain's "soliloquy" was uttered, but its sublimity and vividness of contrast will be as fresh to many modern readers, as if it first saw the light yesterday.

THE CAPTAIN'S SOLILOQUY.

Solemn he paced upon that schooner's deck,
And muttered of his hardship. I have been
Where the wild wind of Mississippi's tide
Has dashed me on the sawyer; and I've sailed
In the thick night, along the wave-washed coast
Of Labrador; and by pitiless fields of ice, in
acres;
I have scraped my keel o'er coral reefs, in Madagascar seas,
And often in my lone and midnight watch
Have heard the warning sobs of the lee shore
Speaking in breakers; and I've seen
The whale and sword-fish fight beneath my bows,
And when they made the deep boil like a pot,
Have swung into its vortex; and I know
To meet such dangers with a sailor's skill,
And brave such dangers with a sailor's heart;
But never yet, nor when the river mixes with the main,
Or in the chafing anchorage of the bay,
In all my rough experience of harm,
Met I with—a METHODIST MEETING HOUSE!
* * * * * * *
Cat-head, nor beam, nor davit has it none,
Larboard nor starboard, gunwale, stem nor stern;
It comes in such a questionable shape,
You cannot even speak it!
* * * * * * *
Up, git, Josey, and put away for Bridgeport!
There, with Fairweather Island and the Buoy
Are safe from such encounters, we'll protest;
And Yankee legends long shall tell the tale,
How that a Charleston schooner was beset
Riding at anchor, by a Methodist Meeting House!

A Magnificent Building.

The threatened destruction of the Spanish Escurial has awakened the slumbering interest which every lover of history and art felt in this most remarkable palace. Its immense size, its curious architecture, and its history through three hundred years are matters of curious study. This palace and mausoleum is situated in the little town of Escurial de Abaja, about twenty-five miles from Madrid. The foundation was laid in 1553, and the buildings was finished in 1586, having cost a sum of money equal to $15,000,000. It was designed to commemorate the great battle of St. Quentin; and as King Philip II. believed that St. Lawrence had aided the Spanish arms, by a quaint conceit the ground-plan of the palace was made in the form of a gridiron, with handle and bars complete. St. Lawrence having suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron. The body of the gridiron was represented by seventeen ranges of buildings, crossing each other at right angles, forming a parallelogram inclosing twenty-four courts, with a square tower 200 feet in height flanking each of the four corners of the building, thus representing a gridiron reversed, the towers being the upturned feet. A wing 460 feet long represented the handle of the implement, and contained the royal apartments. The building was 740 feet long by 580 wide; but no correct idea of its vastness can be obtained except by a detailed, enumeration of the countless chapels, alters, monuments, halls, and apartments which it included. The total length of the various rooms and apartments is estimated at 120 miles, and there are said to be 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows, although these figures are varously stated by different writers. In the mausoleum repose the remains of all the soverigns of Spain who have died since Charles V. A large and valuable library and numerous rare works of art have been treasured in this palace, but the greater part of the collection was long ago transferred to the royal museum of the Prado. The fire which threatened to destroy this immense pile was caused by lightning. The injury to the palace is serious, and it is yet scarcely known how great is the damage to books, manuscripts, and works of art.

A NEW INSURANCE MOVEMENT.—The climax of novelty in the insurance business has been reached in Austria, where a company recently proposed to insure people against getting married. At least, that was about the effect of the arrangement, which was, in other words, that the company would pay a certain sum to the policy-holder whenever he took to himself a wife. Upon a little reflection it does not seem that there is anything absurd in this plan. A man can make provisions by which he will be compensated for the destruction of his property by fire or the loss of a limb by accident, and by which his family will be compensated for his removal by death. Why, then, should he not be able to provide against another very common call—contingency! But it would be interesting to know how the tariff of rates was calculated, though it was probable that the charge was adjusted, by some mysterious process, to the age, personal appearance and susceptibility of the policy-holder. It would be gratifying to report the success of the Austrain experiment, but the facts will not permit it. There were numerous policies issued, and the business seemed to be in a thriving condition, when the officers of the company all got married at once, and absorbed the assets, leaving the outsiders to be preyed upon by handsome women, without any hope of pecuniary consolation.

INSANITY.—Dr. J. K. Allen, who was recently called as a witness in a murder trial at Memphis to testify as to the defendent's insanity, stated that after thirty year's practice as a physician (ten of which were as medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and during that time he had over two thousend crazy people in charge,) the more he studied the question of insanity the less he understood it, and if asked where it begun and where it ended, would reply that neither he nor any physician in the world could answer, and that in these cases lawyers generally made fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors.

Facts and Fancies.

An Iowa man has been arrested for stealing a bridge.

Three card monte is fleecing fools on the Iowa railroads.

There has been ice on the Mississippi River this early this fall.

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

"Speech is silver, but silence golden." Hence the expression hush money

Gold and silver being scarce in France, an aluminum coinage is proposed as an aluminimum standard of value.

It is reported that some of the fashionable milliners are really becoming alarmed at the large number of ladies who make their own bonnets.

It is a curious fact that attempts at suicide from Waterloo Bridge have increased since such wide publicity was given to the death of Alice Blanche Oswald.

It is estimated that the annual loss to Missouri from insect depredations amounts to $60 000,000. This estimate was made by the President of the State Horticultural Society.

Ebony wood weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot; lignumvitæ the same; hickory, 52 pounds; birch, 45 pounds; beech, 40; yellow pine, 38; cedar, 28; white pine, 25; and cork, 15.

Paris is undergoing a new excitement. President Thiers announced that he had received information to the effect that the communists of Paris have in their possession 2,000 Orsini bombs.

A Californian maintained one end of a lariat around his waist and lassoed a cow with the other. He thought he had the cow, but at the end of the first half mile he began to suspect that the cow had him.

An Australian correspondent states that the freezing process of preserving meat has been perfected. This will enable exporters to send joints to this country whole, instead of boneless boiled meat in tins.

A Georgia paper boasts of a nine-year old compositor, who "sets 4500 ems a day without an error in his proof." He will recover from that symptom of disease before long; it seldom becomes chronic.

One hundred and fifty people named Chase met in Boston the other day and determined to join in the chase for some fifty million pounds sterling supposed to be waiting them on the other side of the Atlantic.

The difference between the receipts and expenditures of the Island of Cuba is $12,500,000. The principal item of the new taxation will be imposition of $24 on each slave, which will produce $

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1872.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—It is a painful fact that since the departure from Weymouth of officer Bailey, who was so efficient in preserving order in the Landing village, "border ruffianism" has been on the increase, especially in the evening hours, indicating the necessity of a special policeman to patrol the streets at night. An outbreak of ruffianism occurred last Friday evening, at the close of the meeting of Union Lodge of Good Templars, when one of the lady members, in passing up Washington street, to her home, had a nice dress ruined by oil of vitriol being thrown upon it. The perpetrator of the mischievous act has not been discovered, but it is hoped that measures will be taken to protect the residents of the village from further lawlessness by the appointment of an efficient officer for police duty, day and evening.

MUSICAL.—The North Weymouth Choral Society, J. W. Bartlett, Conductor, will commence its rehearsals for the season, next Monday evening, in the vestry of the Pilgrim Church, and will take up the cantata of the "Pilgrim Fathers," which they propose to offer to the public at a public entertainment in that place, Thanksgiving evening. The Society has not failed, for the past fifteen years, to hold its regular rehearsals, and has exerted a marked degree of influence in advancing musical art in that village, and under the lead of its popular and talented conductor, will make rapid progress toward high attainment in the art.

CORRECTION.—The Court report of last week stated, in the liquor case of Mr. Andrew Tracy, of Weymouth, that he was fined $50 and costs. The Judge informs us that this statement, which we received from the Court, was incorrect, and that Mr. Tracy was bound over to appear at Dedham. In justice to Mr. Tracy we make this correction.

POLITICAL.—Friday evening last was announced as the occasion of a grand demonstration of the Republicans of South Weymouth, but the inclement weather sadly interfered with the display, the delegations of Tanners from neighboring towns not making their appearance, and the torch bearers comprised only the Battalions of South Weymouth and Weymouth Landing, who marched through the streets in the rain, and at the close of the parade were invited to partake of a collation, which was served in the Union chapel. A meeting was held in the old church, when able addresses were made by distinguished advocates of the cause.

A meeting of the supporters of Greely & Brown was held at Lincoln Hall, Weymouth Landing, last Saturday evening, and addresses were made by Edward Avery, Esq., and others.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—The lecture on temperance, by Rev. C. H. Rowe, last Sunday evening, in the Baptist church, Weymouth, was a most eloquent appeal, and one calculated to exert a good degree of influence upon his hearers. Owing to the storm, the attendance was not large, and it is the desire of the friends of temperance that the lecture should be repeated, at an early date.

THE HORSES of the different expresses in town have succumbed to the prevailing disease, and the business has been continued with considerable difficulty. The distemper is on the wane, and the embarrassment will soon be obviated.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER, which has created such intense excitement for a fortnight past, has brought up the question of using steam for propulsion of vehicles, and a writer in the Boston Traveller urges the following reasons for its use.—With the demand that a general use of steam dummies would bring, a suitable engine weighing not over three tons, and capable of conveying a load of two or three hundred passengers over the ordinary grades of city streets, could be furnished at about the same expense as the number of horses requisite to convey the same load, with these advantages; the engine would work continuously without falling sick; when not in use it would not be consuming hay and oats; the room required for storing would be much less; it would not be subject to dying, whilst the cost of operating would be in the vicinity of a tenth of that of the horses.

A general use of these engines to the exclusion of horses, would make concrete and wood pavements more of a success than ever. In place of the horses' hoofs tearing up the road-bed, we should have smooth wheels running with little or no noise, removing at once a large item of expense for maintenance of streets. The difficulty of steerage might be obviated by placing in the principal streets shallow troughs of iron wide enough and of suitable gauge to accommodate all vehicles, but not so deep as to prevent leaving them whenever desirable.

Nearly every quality of Cotton Cloth can be found at Williams', Weymouth Landing.

CAUCUSES.—The caucus of the Republicans of Weymouth will be held this evening, and that of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall.

ACCIDENT.—An infant son of E. C. Bumpus, Esq., had one of his arms badly fractured at the elbow last Tuesday, by accidentally falling from a bed on which he was sleeping.

North Weymouth.

ACCIDENTS.—A few days ago, Mr. Albert Spear, of Old Spain, a workman in A. R. Moulton's Boot Factory, had one of his hands caught in a dieing machine and received a very severe wound. Dr. Tirrell was called and rendered necessary aid.

The day following, Mr. Alfred T. Cushing, while at work in the same factory, had one of his fingers caught in a moulding machine, and was so badly injured that Dr. Tirrell was called to attend to his case. On examination it was found necessary to amputate the finger at the first joint. Both men are doing as well as could be expected.

VORACIOUS:—On Sunday last, E. S. Beals, Esq., lost a valuable cow, in consequence of her getting at the meal-chest, and indulging so freely as to cause her death.

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—Wm. H. Warren, Esq., of Randolph, was a passenger on the Eastern Railroad express train which was recently wrecked by a misplaced switch, and assisted in extricating the passengers from the ruins. The Register says that, placing one poor fellow, whose legs were crushed, upon an express wagon he wheeled him to the depot and finding that the Depot Master had for some reason best known to himself, locked it up, he did not stand upon ceremony but kicked the door in, and placing his man upon a settee returned to the sleeping car, where the porter refused to let him have blankets or mattresses for the wounded. This refusal availed but little as he took what was needed to make the sufferers comfortable and rendered what assistance he could until the departure of the train for Boston, where he arrived at eleven and one half o'clock Tuesday morning.

A party of gents from Weymouth and Quincy, left for North Carolina Tuesday, on their annual gunning excursion. As they are armed with John P. Lovell & Son's splendid weapons, a good "report" will be expected from them.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE CITIZEN'S CLUB.—Mr. Editor:—The Club met in Lyceum Hall, Monday evening, according to adjournment. A large crowd was present, and an exciting debate was kept up until near eleven o'clock. No time was wasted, and of course in the amount of space which your Reporter dares presume to occupy, he can present but the merest abstract of all that was said.

G. H. Arnold said, in answer to some remarks made the other evening, that he believed the rank and file of all parties in this country were honest in their political convictions. He believed the people all loved freedom, and had ever prayed for it, though few felt like applauding the rashness of Garrison and John Brown; and many could not see it their duty to follow even the more prudent counsels of Sumner or Horace Greely, yet all, none the less desired the removal of the curse of slavery, as is proved by the fact that this portion of our countrymen are ready to-day to forget all past differences, and join with us, on the live questions of the age.

C. C. Fogg said his conversion was not from Greelyism, but from his previous determination to vote the National Prohibition ticket. He had no faith in Democratic repentance. He remembered the Kansas trouble, and how that Democrats all went for the extension of slavery. The Southern Democrats seceded and fired on our flag, but got whipped. Democracy is the party of oppression, and we should not let the people forget the history of the slave question.

E. Holbrook said he was an old school abolitionist, he always believed the spirit of the constitution meant freedom, though the letter read slavery. The Democrats, standing by the letter of the law, could see no way for emancipation. It was no one party that was to blame for the war. He believed liquor had more to do with it than aught else. The Republican party prides itself on the abolition of slavery, but Abraham Lincoln never advocated it, until driven to it as a war measure. And now while the South stands ready to strike hands in fellowship, shall we hold back?

J. W. Childs said the Democrats, as a party, never prayed for freedom, or helped abolish slavery. Look at their candidate! why has he gone back on his principles? why gone over to the Democrats? why have they accepted him? Dishonesty ruled at Cincinnati and Baltimore. He read some delectable extracts, showing Mr. Greely's previous opinion of his present company.

J. Shaw said the past had a bearing on the question. The previous history and character of a man would go far in deciding the question of his fitness for responsible stations. The past history of the Democratic part is black as darkest night! He didn't wonder that the opposition wished to confine the discussion to present principles, for the difference in the platforms is so slight that little could be said, and that is what they want. The Republican party is the party of prohibition; it recognizes the claims of labor and of the women; while Greely hates the women, and is willing to let states vote themselves out of the Union. If he is chosen, it will be because he favors secession. He sinks every principle of his life for office.

J Penniman said the Republicans are so good, he often wonders if they are made of the same stuff as other mortals! The war was pro-slavery and not Democratic, and the rebellion was fought down by the people, irrespective of party. Why harp on that subject? "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We ask for the election of Horace Greely because he is the better man, and the people want reform. Mr. Dawes declared the country in danger on account of Republican corruption, early in the war, and Mr. Hall said they had stolen more the first year than Buchanan's whole administration cost.

J. W. Childs wondered how the Democrats managed to swallow Greely, and told a very appetizing story of the man who swallowed an oyster which two others had failed on. Tell a school-boy of slavery, and the rebellion, and how the Republicans saved the country, and then ask him which he would vote for. This contest is not a duel between Grant and Greely, but a battle between the great principles of freedom and slavery. He pitied the poor liberal Republicans, for they are but the tail of the great Democratic party, and even in case of success would get terribly wagged!

J. Cavanagh said the Republicans claim too much. Look at the platforms before the war; not a word is said about abolition in either. All fought for the country, Democrats as well as Republicans. You can't believe what violent men say while talking politics. Greely's bailing Jeff Davis was a christian act, but if he didn't deserve to be bailed, the Republicans are to blame for giving him a chance for bail.

A. C. Drinkwater said Mr Greely arraigned the policy of James Buchanan. The slave power knew that it must extend or die;—its leaders chose to fight. On the question of a compromise, guaranteeing to slavery the right of extension wherever our flag floated, Mr. Greely said he had rather see them go first;—better half a country with freedom, than a whole in slavery. The New York rioters sought to destroy the Tribune office; was it because Greely advocated secession? Mr. Greely has said many hard things of Democrats, and the Democrats have said many hard things of Mr. Greely. We dont expect him to go back on his principles, nor will the Democrats, on theirs; but each, accepting things as they find them, unite in the cause of reconciliation, amnesty and reform.

J. W. Childs inquired why the "liberals" left the Republican party? Why did Mr. Sumner leave? Because he, in his pride of his learning, despised the humble Tanner, and hated him for removing him from the chairmanship of an important committee. Horace Greely left because he thought he saw a chance for office; but in this he will surely be disappointed.

J. Penniman said Horace Greely always acted with the side he thought right;—there is no going over about it. Stephen A. Douglas was the great representative of Northern Democracy, and he was the first man to strengthen the hands of Abraham Lincoln, by assuring him of the support of his party in the struggle which had commenced. Mr. Drinkwater commenced another speech, but the hour was so late that there was a general movement for an adjournment, and it was voted to adjourn for two weeks, and then meet to discuss matters pertaining to the establishment of a Fire Department in this town.

FARMER.

RAIN FALL.—Fearing Burr, Esq., of Hingham, has kept an exact record of the rain fall in that place during the months of June, July, August and September of the present year. The observations compared with those of the preceding year are as follows:

	1871. Inches.	1872. Inches.
June,	2.5	4.8
July,	2.7	4.1
August,	3.8	5.4
September,	0.8	5.8
	9.8	20.1

All the rain in June fell on five days, in July in eight, in August in six, and in September also in six days. [Traveller.

THE Norfolk Sabbath School Society, holds an institute in Quincy to day, for the benefit of Sunday School officers and teachers.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Cornelius Regan, of South Weymouth, dropped dead, from heart disease, last week. He had been engaged in milking, and had just handed the vessel to his wife, when he dropped dead,

FIRE INQUEST.—A fire inquest, authorized by the Selectmen of Weymouth, was called by Chas. F. Hammond, Esq., of the State Police, last week, to investigate the origin of the late fire in South Weymouth, the meetings being held at the Engine House, in that place, E. C. Bumpus, Esq., presiding. Twenty-one witnesses were called and examined, and we present the verdict of the Jury, a copy of which has been furnished by the courtesy of officer Hammond:—

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS:

An inquisition taken at Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, on the twenty first day of October, A. D. 1872, and from that time adjourned to the twenty fourth day of October, A. D. 1872, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, before the District Court of East Norfolk, by the oaths of the Jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who (in view of the spot on which the property was destroyed by fire, for which said Inquisition was taken, and which property is more particularly described hereinafter,) being sworn by said Court to inquire, on behalf of said Commonwealth, when, and by what means, the fire which occurred on said spot was caused, upon their oaths do say that said fire burned one stable one hall known as Everett Hall, and one dwelling house, all of which property was owned by one James Hunnewell, and that said fire further burned one dwelling house, one manufacturing shop, the property of one John Long: that all of said property is situated on the Easterly side of Pond Street in said Weymouth. That said fire was first discovered about three o'clock in the forenoon of October seventeenth, A. D. 1872; and the Jurors do further find and say that said stable of said Hunnewell was set on fire by some person or persons whose names are to the Jurors unknown, and that said fire communicated to the other buildings and destroyed the same.

In testimony whereof we the said Jurors do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1872.

Signed,

B. F. WHITE,
SETH CURTIS,
EDW'D C. DERBY,
JAS. L. BATES,
JOSEPH DYER,
CHAS. W. HASTINGS.

Council at Lovell's Corner.

Pursuant to letters missive issued by a number of believers at Lovell's Corner, a Council assembled on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, to advise with the brethren in regard to the formation of a Church. Rev. D. W. Waldron was chosen Moderator, and Rev. L. B. Voorhees, Scribe.

The following churches were represented:—1st Church, Weymouth, Rev. Joshua Emery, Bro. Samuel French; Cong. Church, East Weymouth, Rev. E. P. McElroy, Bro. Silas Canterbury; 2d Church, Weymouth, Rev. Geo. F. Stanton, Bro. Ellis Weeks; Union Church, South Weymouth, Rev. James McLean, Bro. J. S. Fogg; Methodist Church, East Weymouth, Rev. Walter Ela, Bro. Z. L. Bicknell; Maverick Church, East Boston, Rev. D. W. Waldron, Bro. B. F. Butler; Pilgrim Church, North Weymouth, Rev. L. B. Voorhees, Bro. Henry Newton.

Statements were made by Bro. Charles H. Pratt and others, in regard to the manner of sustaining religious services for four years past, their desire for a church organization, their ability to sustain the stated preaching of the Gospel, the motives which influenced them in the step they had taken, &c. Their proposed rules, articles of faith and covenant, were presented to the Council.

After careful deliberation and discussion, the council decided unanimously to assist the brethren in the formation of a Congregational Church, and, in the public exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The following was the programme for the services:—

1, Singing; 2, Introductory exercises, Rev. E. P. McElroy; 3, Propounding of Confession and Covenant, Rev. James McLean; 4, Prayer of recognition and consecration, Rev. Geo. F. Stanton; 5, Right hand of fellowship, Rev. Joshua Emery; 6, Address to the church, Rev. D. W. Waldron; 7, Closing prayer, Rev. Walter Ela; 8, Singing; 9, Benediction.

The following persons constitute the church:—

From Cong. Church, East Weymouth, James H. Munroe, Thomas G. Poole, Asa Whitman, Hosea G. Poole, Ira Holbrook, Chloe Poole, Susan E. Munroe, Hannah B. Poole, Hannah B. Gardner, Deborah R. Whitman, M. Frances Poole, Augusta M. Poole, Sally H. Pratt, Catherine S. Pratt, Eliza Shaw. From 2d Cong. Church, Weymouth, Chas. H. Pratt, Mrs. Sarah P. Hawes. From Methodist Church, East Weymouth, Abigail Cobb, Sarah A. Maynard. From 1st Cong. Church, Holliston, Mrs. Myra E. Shaw. Several others are ready to connect themselves with the church by profession of their faith.

The council were much pleased with the enthusiastic christian spirit displayed, and left with the young church their kindest wishes and prayers.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the sermon, which was to have been preached in the afternoon, was deferred until the evening, when it was preached by Rev. E. P. McElroy, to a full house.

Before the adjournment of the council the following resolution, proposed by Bro. Z. L. Bicknell, was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the churches of this council, in token of their good-will, present our young sister church with a communion service.

ABINGTON.—The Standard reports that at a recent town meeting it was voted to accept the report of the committee chosen to make some arrangements for the occupancy of the new school house at Centre Abington, which was to the effect that they had employed legal counsel who had advised adversely on the occupancy of the house, as being likely in some way to effect the suits against the town now pending in court. The matter of preparing a code of by-laws for the town, was left with the selectmen, who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the town.

Rev. Father Moran, of the Catholic society in Abington, has been transferred to Boston, and of his services in A. the Standard says that when he came to Abington, about three years ago, he found a dying Priest and the church heavily in debt, owing about $13,000. He leaves it free and clear of all debt. He found his people sadly demoralized, he now leaves them well organized. He found no Irish Society in town, he leaves two charitable and benevolent ones after him. He found the Sunday school a dwarf, he left it a giant. He found rum, the curse of his people sold everywhere; now it can scarcely be found anywhere among them, at least in East Abington. True there are rum holes, but not one of them is kept by an Irishman.

Of the division of the town, a writer in the same paper says it is rumored that the Centre has *sold out* to the East and is ready to go with them for a division of the town, if they will vote to pay for the school house, an alliance which if true, is quite as unaccountable as the modern alliance of Republicans and Democrats to carry a given end. We hav'nt taken much stock in this rumor as it does not appear very reasonable.

THE report of the opening lecture of the South Weymouth Lyceum, prepared for the Gazette by an esteemed lady contributor, was received after the paper was ready for press, and will appear next week. The second lecture is announced for next Monday evening, by Hon. Wm. Parsons, subject, "Geo. Stephenson."

Long all wool Shawls, only $5.00, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

NORFOLK COUNTY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—At the annual meeting of this body, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Ezra S. Conant, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Otis Cary, Davis Thayer, Esq., Elias Richards, Esq., A. B. Shedd, Esq., E. F. Gerry, Esq., Deacon A. P. Nash, Chas. L. Smith, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. H. G. Park.

Treasurer—C. Spaulding, Esq.

Executive Committee—The President, Secretary, Deacon A. Aldrich, Rev. Wm. M. Thayer and H. H. Faxon, Esq.

The Secretary, in his annual report, says:—

The great motive which led to this organization was the union of all the people of the County for the extermination of the traffic in intoxicating beverages within its borders, and to persuade those indulging in their use to break off and adopt habits of entire abstinence. It was thought that a knowledge of the extent of intemperance in the County might be more effectually acquired, and efforts to check and overcome this great evil might be more effective, were the friends of the cause in the different towns in the County, often in concert at the same meeting, to make known the results of their observation, and interchange opinions on the best policy to be pursued to gain the end so much desired by all. It was not anticipated that this union of deliberation and effort could be effected in a single year, but that much might be accomplished to inaugurate the movement so that in a few years the whole County would be most thoroughly organized, and the people in every town be so many companies, marching in solid columns on the most formidable enemy to every interest of the community, social, religious, literary, pecuniary and civil, with which we have to contend.

To secure this great end, twenty-seven meetings have been held in various parts of the County in the period which has passed since the organization of this Alliance. Care has been taken to have these meetings addressed by men thoroughly conversant with the great subject of temperance in all its details, that the community might be perfectly instructed and informed.

Nor has the fitness of the speakers at these many meetings been bounded by accurate knowledge of the meandering ways of intemperance. They have added to this knowledge, ability to move and persuade, making them the most eloquent and effective orators. And thus the results of these meetings have been in the highest degree for the advancement of the cause.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

Letter from Iowa.

WESTERN POLITICIANS

Are not less greedy in their love for office than their brethren at the East; but they are more brazen-faced. If one of them wishes an office, he is not slow to express that wish, nor is he modest in his demands. The first step is not to wait until his neighbors, admiring his virtues, see his fitness and recognize his qualifications by recommending him in a township caucus or nominating him in a county or district convention. The western aspirant for office nominates himself by inserting a card in the local party paper which reads somewhat as follows:

"Announcement.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the approval of the Republican County Convention."

The candidate often times makes a business of canvassing the county for the purpose of securing votes. He will just as readily and unblushingly go and ask his neighbor for his vote as he would for the loan of a farm implement; and manifests an over-anxiousness to secure the office which at the East, would alike disgust friends and foes, and insure defeat, but which here goes far toward "making his calling and election sure."

Then comes other announcements, signed by Thomas Jones, Wm. Smith, Isaiah Jenkins, and Jimmy Diddler,—all aspirants for the same office.

As the time for the meetig of the Convention draws near, the contest waxes warm, Jenkins and his friends commence to lie about the other candidates. They say Jones is a swindler, Smith is a thief, and the Hon. James Diddler, is an escaped convict from some penitentiary. The others lie just as earnestly and honestly about Jenkins, as he does about them. Then comes a paper warfare. Jones gets some circulars printed in fine type, in which he gives a complete history of all the rascality his opponents ever engaged in, together with a detailed account of many things they didn't do. These circulars are scattered broadcast through the county.

Township caucuses are held and delegates to the County Convention are elected. One caucus instructs its delegates to vote for Jones; but when they go to the Convention they are met by the friends of the Hon. Mr. Diddler, who assure them that Jones is a rascal, is incompetent, is unworthy the votes of honest men, and that they are surprised to find that men of their intelligence are going to vote for such a rascal. The judicious application of whiskey, flattery, and greenbacks, finally prevail, and the weak-kneed delegates disregard the instructions of the caucus, and cast their votes for Mr. Diddler, who is nominated and elected.

Sometimes a barrel of whiskey, hid in the brush, turns the waning fortunes of an unworthy candidate, and enables him to secure an election over all honest competitors.

By the time the election is over, and the result known, the successful man finds that he has bought his way to place and power at the expense of honor, integrity, a good name, the approval of conscience, and the smiles of Providence.

AN HONEST POLITICIAN

though a rare commodity is sometimes found. Some time since Mr. C. C. Carpenter, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, attended a Congressional Convention in his district. The candidate for nomination, who was then serving an unexpired term in Congress, came to Mr. C. and said, "You are not going to run against me, are you, Mr. Carpenter?" Supposing his nomination and election to be impossible, Mr. C. relieves his friend's anxiety by assuring him that he was not. When the matter came up before the Convention, Mr. Carpenter was surprised to find that a majority of the delegates favored his nomination. He could not accept the proffered honor without telling a lie. He kept his word, declined the honor, and allowed another to occupy a position in our National Legislature which he might have filled with credit to himself and benfit to his constituents.

By-and-bye a State Convention was held to nominate candidates for State offices, and C. C. Carpenter, who had refused to tell a lie to secure a seat in Congress, was nominated candidate for Governor of Iowa. He accepted the nomination and was elected by an overwhelming majority. Had Mr. C. violated his word, given perhaps privately, he might now have been a member of Congress but he would have stood before his party and the world, as an unprincipled demagogue. By keeping his word, he obtained a more honorable position, and as Governor of Iowa, commands the respect of even his enemies. Thus has God verified His pledge, "They that honor Me, I will honor!"

Potatoes are selling for 15 cts., and oats for 9 cts. per bushel in South-western Iowa. PEREGRINE.

A very handsome Shawl can be purchased of Williams' for only $5.00.

For Sale or to Let,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by E. C. Bumpus' Esq. Enquire of F. AMBLER.

Weymouth, Nov. 1st, 1872.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. To either of the Constables of the Town of Weymouth, in said county, Greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town of Weymouth, qualified to vote in elections, to meet at the Town Hall in said town

ON TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of bringing in to the Selectmen, upon one ballot, their votes for the following named public officers, to wit:

For two Electors at large and Eleven District Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;

For Governor of the Commonwealth;

For Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth;

For Secretary of the State;

For Treasurer and Receiver General;

For Auditor;

For Attorney General;

For Executive Councillor for District No. 2;

For Representative in Congress for District Number Two;

For one County Commissioner for the County of Norfolk;

For Senator for the Norfolk and Plymouth District;

For two Representatives to the General Court for District Number Eight, in Norfolk County.

And the Polls will be opened to receive ballots at nine o'clock A. M., and may be closed at two o'clock P. M.

And you are directed to serve this warrant by posting up attested copies thereof in three public places in each Ward in said town, seven days at least before the time for holding said meeting.

Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Selectmen, on or before the time of meeting aforesaid.

Given under our hands at Weymouth, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} SELECTMEN OF WEYMOUTH

A true copy.—Attest,

Constable of Weymouth.

South Weymouth

LYCEUM

1872. FIRST COURSE. 1873.

Rev. Mr. Stanton's Church,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Monday Evening, Nov. 4th,

THE SECOND LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY

HON. WM. PARSONS,

Subject, "George Stephenson."

Season Tickets, with Reserved Seats, $2.50 and $3.00 each, according to location. Evening Tickets, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 7 1-2.

CAUCUS.

THE DEMOCRATS AND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS of Weymouth are invited to meet at the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at seven and one-half o'clock, to nominate candidates for Representatives, and (if possible) make such arrangements as shall secure their election on Tuesday next.

NOBLE MORSE,
Chairman Democratic Committee.
N. BLANCHARD,
Chairman Liberal Repub. Com.

Weymouth, Oct. 29, 1872.

Guardian's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Suffolk, the subscriber, as Guardian of EMILY F. HUNTRESS, a minor, will sell at Public Auction, at the Store of M. John W. Bartlett, in that part of Weymouth called North Weymouth, on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one eighth, undivided, of two certain parcels of Land, situated in Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.—One parcel consisting of about three-fourths of an acre of Salt Marsh land, bounded Southerly by Phillips Lane, Westerly by land now or late of David French, Northerly by a creek separating said parcel from land now or late of Lemuel Humphrey, and Easterly by North Street.

The second parcel, containing two acres, more or less, is bounded Northerly by Neck Street, so called, Westerly by land now or formerly of David Blanchard, Southerly by a ditch and land of A. Burrill; Easterly by a ditch and land of William Pratt.

LYDIA C. HUNTRESS, Guardian.
52 Irving Street.

Boston, October 30, 1872. 27 29

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TO PETER SULLIVAN, of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about one gallon of whiskey, in one jug, which, by virtue of a warrant issued by the District Court of East Norfolk, have been seized at the dwelling house (a place of common resort being kept therein) of said Peter Sullivan, in said Weymouth, on the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, does not, in my opinion, exceed twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before said District Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said county, at nine o'clock, A. M., on the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to answer to the complaint against said liquors and the vessels containing them, and for trial, and to show cause, if any you have, why said liquors and the vessels containing them should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said Peter Sullivan, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth.

Witness, Everett C. Bumpus, Esquire, at said Quincy, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

J. WHITE BELCHER, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

ANDREW J. GAREY,
Constable of the Commonwealth.

27 28

Republican Caucus.

THE Republican Voters of Weymouth are requested to meet at the Town HALL, THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 1, at 7-2 o'clock, to nominate Representatives to next General Court.

By order of the Republican Town Committee.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Chairman.
E. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

Weymouth, Oct. 29, 1872.

VISIT THE

The residents of this town, who want to obtain

FALL AND WINTER
MEN'S, OR BOYS' CLOTHING,

RELIABLY MADE.
FASHIONABLY CUT.
OF DURABLE FABRICS,
AT THE LOWEST COST,

In the city, will do well to CUT OUT THIS NOTICE, and call at the

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. ONE, TWO & THREE DOCK SQ.
OUR FALL STOCK

is complete—all sizes and patterns, and prices are the cheapest in Boston at the

Globe Clothing House.

27 30

"OLD CORNER"
Clothing House.

We can sell our newly selected

FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING
AT 21 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
AT SUCH PRICES

as will ensure satisfaction

TO ALL BUYERS.

☞ IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all sizes.

OF NEWEST STYLES.

OUR MEN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING is varied and stylish, of every description.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS ARE SUPERIOR, AND OUR CHARGES MODERATE.

We invite the public to try us at the

"OLD CORNER,"
21 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Geo. H. Richards.

27 30

Come One, Come All.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED OUR STORE, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT OUR

Extensive Stock

TO ALL, BEING DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS STORE THE GREAT ATTRACTION TO ALL IN SEARCH OF

BARGAINS.

WE HAVE PURCHASED A VERY

Extensive Stock of Goods,

WHICH WE HAVE MARKED AT SUCH FIGURES AS WILL PLEASE ALL THAT ARE IN WANT OF

GOOD GOODS

AT

Low Prices.

IN OUR

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT,

WE HAVE A VERY

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS
NAPKINS.
TOWELS.
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
CORSETS, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

MME. DEMOREST'S

Accurate Patterns,

OF ALL THE

Latest and most Reliable Designs,

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

ALWAYS ON HAND; CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, BY MAIL, AND PATTERNS SENT FREE, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

IN OUR

Clothing Department

WE HAVE A

LARGE VARIETY OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.

CLOTHING,

WHICH FOR

Style and Elegance of Fit,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

A GOOD SUIT FOR MEN,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)

$9.00.

A GOOD SUIT,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)

ONLY $10.00.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET

A BARGAIN.

ALL THE LATE STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS.

READYMADE SHIRTS

Of every Quality.

ALL THE

Late Styles of Collars,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND HERE.

A FULL LINE OF

NECK TIES, &c.

All are cordially invited to Call.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

C. S. Williams,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NEW FALL GOODS.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL, ARE NOW READY TO OFFER YOU

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

THEY HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF ALL THE NEW, POPULAR AND DESIRABLE

Dress Fabrics, at Low Prices,

INCLUDING ARLINGTON POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE ALPACAS, IN RICH SILK LUSTRES, ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN ELEGANT PATTERNS.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

SHAWLS.

New Styles adapted for the Fall and Winter, in fashionable Ottoman Stripes, double faced; also, Plaid and Plain Chinchilla in elegant Styles.

A Full Supply of Childrens Shawls.

The best assortment of PRINTS & GINGHAMS that can be shown this side of Boston.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL STYLE

LADIES VELVETEEN SACQUES.

ALSO, VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

LADIES UNDERWARE.

The New Style Opera Jacket for the Fall, in all colors, also, Opera Flannel, in handsome shades.

A FULL LINE OF WOOL BLANKETS, AT LAST YEARS PRICES.

Our Domestic Department is complete in

UNION FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNELS, BLEACHED & BROWN COTTON FLANNELS, OPERA SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLEACHED COTTON, HUCKABUCK CRASH TOWELS, TURKEY RED DAMASK, NICE COTTON BATTING, at all prices, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S FANCY BELTS, A FULL LINE OF RIBBONS.

WOOL FLANNELS, BLUE MINED FLANNELS, BROWN COTTON, NAPKINS, HOOP SKIRTS and BUSTLES, GLOVES, LACE, COTTON and HAMBURG EDGINGS, LACE & LINEN COLLARS IN SETS.

DOMET FLANNELS, NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, RED SHIRTING FLANNELS, BROWN & WHITE DAMASK, LINEN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS, DOYLIES, BOSOMS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, LADIES and LADIES' FANCY TIES.

Also, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A FULL LINE OF CHOICE SELECTED NEW STYLES

CARPETING!

Just received, a new selection of Oil, Wool, Hemp & Fancy Straw Carpeting. A nice All Wool Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Nice Cotton & Wool Carpet for 75c. per yd. A nice Plain Straw Matting, 30c. per yd. Oil Carpets from 15c. to 60c.

A GOOD SELECTION OF GILT CURTAINS.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE
VERY LOW!

OF the following patterns:

WHEELER & WILSON. FLORENCE. HOWE. ÆTNA. AMERICAN. ETC.

Persons in want of Machines will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, who will furnish them with any description of Machine on the instalment plan.

S. S. SPEAR,
AGENT FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Main Street, South Weymouth.

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.

Parlor, Library, Dining Room
And Chamber
FURNITURE,

Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Draperies,
Spring Beds and Bedding.

Having the largest stock and the finest assort'm't of

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

in this or any other city, we invite all to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. 24 32

ALL SEEKING

26 38

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, THOMAS F. CLEVERLY,

DS.

CO.,
ING.
NT OF
DDS
YOU
ENTS.
R AND DESIRABLE
Prices,
BRILLIANTINE
STRIPES AND PLAIDS
S.
hionable Ottoman
Chinchilla in
Shawls.
GINGHAMS
of Boston.
LE
TQUES.
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ARE.
colors, also, Opera
ARS PRICES.
omplete in
DOMET FLANNELS,
NAVY BLUE FLANNELS,
Y SHIRTING FLANNELS,
ED SHIRTING FLANNELS,
OWN & WHITE DAMASK,
OOLEN TABLE COVERS,
IES, BOSOMS,
S, CORSETS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, LADIES and
S, LADIES FANCYTIES.
ID BOYS' WEAR.
STYLES
NG!
mp & Fancy Straw
per yard. Nice
ce Plain Straw
15c. to 60c.
CURTAINS.
RTMENT
OODS, CONSIST-
GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
ESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
IES' COMPANIONS,
POCKETS, HAT
, MATCH
VS, CUT-
MEN.
ale Cheap.
will sell either or both of his
LING HOUSES situated near
ooi House, or either of his E-
, AT A LOW PRICE.
hundred dollars only will be
of purchase, and the balance
tgage or Bond any reasonable
day desire.
JOHN W. LOUD.
29, 1872. 29tf
HEREBY GIVEN,
ther has been duly appointed
the estate of HENRY A. W.
Weymouth, in the county of
and has taken upon herself
ge bonds as the law directs.—
demands upon the estate of said
d to exhibit the same; and all
and estate are called upon to
DAVID P. RICHARDS.
House for Sale,
en rooms, (cellar under whole
third of an acre of Land, situ-
ne, Weymouth Landing. There
Fruit Trees on the premises,
very desirable one. Apply to
DAVID P. RICHARDS.
e of Closing,
24th, 1872, until further notice,
subscriber will be closed at 8
nings excepted.
GEORGE S. BAKER.
24, 1872. 26 28
ership Notice.
hip heretofore existing between
under firm name of THAYER
vision Dealers, has been dissolved
The business will be continued
s, who, grateful for past favors,
ce of the same.
WM. G. THAYER,
GEORGE DAVIS.
23, 1872. 26 29
Notice.
MEN of good habits can obtain
e Dollars per week. (Washing
to
H. A. PETERSON,
next house to Dr. Forsaith's,
Weymouth Landing.
NOTICE.
f would respectfully give notice
that his WATCH, CLOCK AND JEW-
closed at 8 o'clock P. M., on
1872. Saturday evenings except-
24, 1872. 25 27
hanss Waltzes,
Form, Price $1.25,
ce is THE BRILLIANT ORGAN
ce and all his Popular Waltzes and
ce Jubilee. $15 worth of Music in
ITE'S NEW BOOK
s, Trios and Duets, and Sixteen
ries and Responses. The most
ke kind ever issued for Church
125 pages; Price $1.50.
ve sent postpaid by the publishers,
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY.
, 560 Washington Street, Boston.
CAUTION.—THE GENUINE
ARE PIANO acknowledged by
e the best in the Country. Their
ORGANS.
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
d Wholesale Agents N. E. States.
Halo Robes.
VANT OF A GOOD BUFFALO
E WILL FIND A
d Assortment
THE FACTORY OF
TORREY & CO.,
h Weymouth.
APHS at Half Price,
AT
erlains Gallery,
EYMOUTH,
SIXTY DAYS,
the first day of October and endin
ovember. We guarantee to give
n. The pictures shall be first class,
ched negatives.
T THE LIST OF PRICES.
ard Photos, $2.00
inettes, 1.25
Photograph, 2.00
nds of pictures that come under the
ply, and any one wanting good pi
s a grand opportunity to get them.
S A SPECIALITY WITH US.
few people but what have some
t picture of a near friend, and would
rice if they knew they could have a
le from them.
E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.
72.

CARPETS!

Carpets!

Our Entire Stock

OF

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS,

TO BE

CLOSED OUT

at prices which will

Compel those in want,

to buy. We have the goods to sell, and we can assure our friends and the public, that this is not a fixed up advertisement, but we "mean business," and this is the best opportunity to buy Carpets that has been offered since the war.

Every old style and every remnant will be sold at same price or other. The sale will be for CASH, and credit will not be given to any one. The goods will be freely shown to all who may wish to examine.

F.B.Wentworth&Co.

66 Hanover St.,

BOSTON.

(under the American House.)

26 29

THE

Mercantile Savings Institution,

No. 387 Washington St., Boston.

The only Savings Bank in the State that pays interest for every full calendar month. Interest commences on the first day of every month. 26 29

G. W. Whitten,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

MAGEE STOVES,

Commercial St.,

EAST WEYMOUTH,

Would invite the attention of the public of this and adjoining towns to his stock of Mclees and other

Stoves for Office, Kitchen & Parlor.

Also constantly on hand all kinds of Tin Ware, Enamelled Ware, and all other House Furnishing Goods, also Tin, Lead and Iron Pipe.

Tin Roofing and other kinds of Jobbing done to order with promptness and fidelity. 25 28

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.

Old Dr. Goodhue's

Root & Herb Bitters.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

The best Spring and Summer Medicine ever offered to the public.

They are prepared with great care from the best Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds. They invigorate the STOMACH, STIMULATE the TORPID LIVER and BOWELS, Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and give a new Life and Vigor to the whole system.

They will RESTORE A LOST APPETITE, RELIEVE HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all complaints arising from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or the deranged condition of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Kidneys.

Read Prof. Hayes' Report to Col. Brodhead, State Commissioner of Massachusetts.

No. 20 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD, Esq.—Sir, A sample Old Dr. Goodhue's Root and Herb Bitters, from Fitch & Goldthwait, Salem, Mass., has been analyzed with the following result: "This is an official medicinal preparation, containing extracts of Roots and Herbs. It is free from injurious substances, and may be used as directed by persons requiring a medicine of this kind. Very Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of QUINCY THAYER, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, application has been made to said Court, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to BENJAMIN F. WHITE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. COBB, Register.

24 26

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZA THAYER, late of Weymouth, in said county, married woman, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to BENJAMIN F. WHITE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dedham, in said County of Norfolk, on the first Wednesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. COBB, Register.

24 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrix of the estate of STEPHEN S. ADLINGTON, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

CERILLA V. ADLINGTON, Adm'x.

Weymouth, Oct. 9th, 1872. 24 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of SAMUEL PRATT, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ABIGAIL A. PRATT, Executrix.

Weymouth, October 11, 1872. 25 27

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

JOS. LOUD & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING

Real Estate for Sale,

IN EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE, the Real Estate of the late COTTINGTON NASH, situated on Middle Street, near Broad Street, in East Weymouth, comprising a 2 1-2 story Dwelling-House, in thorough repair, with Manufacturing Shop adjoining, good Stable, and outbuildings, and about one acre of Land.

For particulars apply to HENRY NEWTON, or F. B. PRATT, Executors.

Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 45 tf

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalmen's!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES; OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

H. N. OUR,

Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

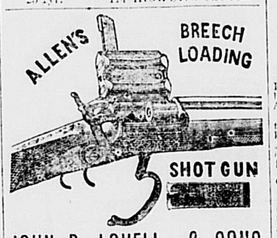
26 tf

Boot & Shoe Patterns,

IN every variety, in light or heavy board, bound on square edged brass binding. Made from any size, up or down, and work guaranteed. Leather Cutter's Knives for sale; satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. B. WHITE,

25 1yr. 114 HIGH ST. BOSTON.



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Guns, Rifles & Pistols

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.

Nos. 27 Dock Sq. and 15 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.

BENJ. S. LOVELL.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1872, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. & Neponset, 7, 7.40, 8.00, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12m, 12.15, 1, 1.15, 2, 2.30, 3.00, 3.45, 5.00, 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.45. Quincy, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M.; 12 M., 1.45, 2.30, 3.00, 3.45, 4.05, 5.10, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Quincy Adams, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12 M., 1.45, 2.30, 3.00, 3.45, 4.05, 5.10, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Braintree, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12 M., 1.45, 2.30, 3.00, 3.45, 4.05, 5.10, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.00, 3.45, 4.05, 5.10, 6, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. No. Stoughton, 12.10, 8.30 a.m.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. No. Stoughton, 12.10, 6, 11.15 p.m. Stoughton, 8.30 a.m.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Easton, N. Easton 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Easton and Raynham, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Mansfield, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Taunton, 8.30 a.m., 12m., 2.40, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30 p.m. Holbrook, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.30 p.m.; via Fairhaven, 8 a.m., 4 p.m. Middleboro, 8 a.m., 2.30, 4, 6 p.m. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m., 1.45, 3.35, 6.20, 11.15 p.m. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m., 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6, 7.30, 11.15 p.m. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m.; 1.45, 3.35, 6, 7.30, 11.15 p.m. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m.; 1.45, 3.35, 6, 7.30, 11.15 p.m. Middleboro, 8 a.m., 2.35, 4, 6 p.m. Hanson, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, & Plymouth, 8 a.m., 2.30, 5 p.m. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 7.40, 9 a.m.; 1, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 11.15 p.m. E. Milton & W. Quincy, 7, 7.40, 9 a.m.; 12.15, 2.40, 3, 5.15 p.m. Duxbury and Cohasset R. R., 7.40 a.m.; 3.30, 6.15 p.m. Hyannis & Wellfleet, 8 a.m., 1 p.m. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, 8 a.m. on day of arrival of steamboat Co. Wood's Holl and Falmouth, 8 a.m.; 4 p.m. Hanover Branch R. R., 8 a.m., 7 p.m.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Plymouth, 6.35, 9.30 a.m.; 3.00 p.m. East Bridgewater, 7, 10 a.m.; 3.10, 5.50 p.m. S. Abington, 7, 10 a.m.; 3.10, 5.50 p.m. Kingston, 6.50, 9.45 a.m.; 3.05, 6.05 p.m. Halifax, 7 a.m.; 3.15 p.m. Hanson, 7.10 a.m.; 3.20, 6.10 p.m. Cohasset, 6.00, 6.55, 8.10 a.m.; 12.30, 4.30, 6.05 p.m. Duxbury, 6.10, 7.15, 8.25 a.m.; 12.45, 4.45, 6.20 p.m. Hingham, 6.17, 7.22, 8.32 a.m.; 12.52, 4.52, 6.27 p.m. E. Weymouth, 6.22, 7.28, 8.38 a.m.; 1.10, 4.40, 6.00, 10.02 p.m. W. Weymouth, 6.26, 7.32, 8.42 a.m.; 1.24, 4.34, 6.14, 10.05 p.m. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.38, 8.44 a.m.; 1.23, 4.08, 6.18, 10.12 p.m. E. Braintree, 6.41, 7.52, 8.48 a.m.; 1.63, 4.41, 6.22, 10.16 p.m. Newport, 7.20 a.m.; 2.20 p.m. Fall River (via Taunton Wharf 6.35 a.m.; Ferry St., 8.03, 11.20 a.m.; 3.35 p.m. (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.35 a.m. Ferry Street 11 p.m. Middleboro, 6.15, 7.30, 9.35 a.m.; 5.20 p.m. Bridgewater, 6.15, 6.30, 6.50, 7.36, 9.55 a.m.; 12.45, 4.48, 6.35 p.m. E. & W. Bridgewater, 6.35, 6.45, 7.36, 9.55 a.m.; 12.50, 4.55, 6.25 p.m. N. Bridgewater, 6.35, 7, 8, 9.50 a.m.; 1.15, 4.45, 5.05, 5.12, 9.32 p.m. E. Stoughton 5.45, 7.00, 8.00 a.m.; 1.15, 4.45, 5.20, 10.05 p.m. Holbrook, 6.50, 7.15, 8.15 a.m.; 1.31, 5.18, 5.36, 10.20 p.m. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 a.m.; via Fairhaven, 7.45 a.m.; 3 p.m. Taunton, 5.48, 7.10, 8.15, 9.30 a.m.; 12 m., 4.25, 5.40, 10.20 p.m. Raynham 7.05, 8.35 a.m.; 12.06, 4.42 p.m. Easton, 7.20, 9.10 a.m.; 12.15, 4.51 p.m. N. Easton, 6.48, 7.26, 9.17 a.m.; 12.25, 5.00 p.m. Stoughton, 7.05, 8.05, 9.24 a.m.; 12.37, 5.10, 9.38, 10.35 p.m. Stoughton, 7.05, 9.28 a.m.; 10.05 p.m. Brockton, 7.15, 8.16, 9.34, 10.25 a.m.; 12.45, 1.45, 5.25, 6.25, 7.41, 7.52, 8.30, 8.55, 9.25, 9.46, 10.00 a.m.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 4.54, 5.28, 6.28, 7.14 p.m. Quincy Adams, 7.41, 7.52, 8.30, 8.55, 9.25, 9.46, 10.00 a.m.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 4.54, 5.28, 6.28, 7.14 p.m. Quincy, 6.41, 6.54, 7.34, 7.41, 7.52, 8.30, 8.55, 9.25, 9.46, 10.00 a.m.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 4.54, 5.28, 6.28, 7.14 p.m. Neponset, 6.30, 7.03, 7.39, 7.47, 8.06, 8.33, 8.55, 9.32, 10.16 a.m.; 1.12, 1.27, 2.15, 3.15, 4.10, 4.59, 5.33, 6.40, 8.20, 10.10 p.m. Harrison Sq., 6.34, 7.06, 7.24, 7.46, 8.19, 8.36, 9.06, 10.34, 11.10 a.m.; 1.16, 2.05, 2.19, 3.19, 4.14, 5.03, 5.37, 6.44, 8.14 p.m. West Quincy, 6.39 a.m.; 1.45, 4.55 p.m. Mattapan 6.38, 7.08, 7.35, 8.15, 10.15 a.m.; 1.43, 4.53, 6.42 p.m. Milton, 6.35 a.m.; 1.12 p.m. Milton, 7.38, 8.17, 10.17 a.m.; 2.49 p.m. Wollaston, 6.35 a.m.; 1.12 p.m. Hyannis, 7 a.m.; 2.15 p.m. Hanover, 7.10 a.m.; 3.10 p.m. (Tuesdays excepted. (Fridays only. (Fridays only. (via So. Abington) and Fridays (via Nor. Bridgewater) only. Thursdays only. Saturdays only. A Oyster arrival of Boat from New York, Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

JUST RECEIVED AT HENRY LOUD'S

BROAD STREET,

East Weymouth, Mass.

3000

ROLLS

House Paper,

WITH BORDERING TO MATCH,

ALSO A SPLENDING ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY

AND

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Goblets, Tumblers, Lamps, &c., &c.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH

BAKERY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY,

PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS.

They are also prepared to furnish to order,

WEDDING CAKE,

OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION, AT

BOSTON PRICES.

The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares, and close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage.

J. B. HOWE & SON.

CLOTHING.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the very Large and Choice Stock of Fine Goods for Gentlemen's wear, which we have prepared for the Fall and Winter business.

As we combine the business of Importing and Selling at Wholesale of Fine Foreign Woollens with the Manufacture and Retailing of Clothing, we are enabled to secure all the advantages to be gained by buying in large quantities directly from the manufacturers.

In making our contracts for materials to be used in both our Custom and Ready-Made Clothing Departments, we exercise the greatest possible degree of care to order only such goods as will be likely to be durable, both in fabric and color, and otherwise satisfactory to the purchaser; and to this end we have given orders for this season only to the Best Manufacturers of Woollen Goods in America, England, Scotland, France and Germany.

Notwithstanding the rise in the price of wool and manufactured goods, we have made such favorable contracts that the increased cost to us is not great this season, and we have decided to make no advance in our prices over those of last year, for the same qualities of goods, in the hope that increased sales will compensate for the small reduction in the percentage of profit.

IN OUR RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENT we are receiving each day from our own workshops,

WINTER OVERCOATS, of Finest Foreign Elysian and Chinchillas, Foreign and American Beavers, &c. &c., at $20 to $40.

THIN WOOLEN OVERCOATS, for Fall Wear, from $15 to $25.

BUSINESS COATS, of various materials, from good, all Wool American Cassimere, at $12, to the Finest Imported Diagonal Coatings, made up in best custom hands, at $23.

PANTALOONS	$6 to 12
VESTS	$3 to $7

These goods are all made in our own workshops, by the best hands to be obtained, and every article is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser.

IN OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT may be found nearly Every Desirable Style of Fine Woollen Goods produced by Foreign Manufacturers, in

Overcoatings,

Worsted Coatings,

German Diagonals,

Fancy Cassimeres,

Vestings, Etc. Etc.,

From which garments will be made to order in the best possible style and manner, *and be ready for delivery when promised.*

In this department we would exercise particular attention to a lot of Coatings and Cassimeres of the well known make of J. W. JANSEN, in MONTIGNY, near Aix-la-Chapelle, of which we have bought a large quantity, and which we will make up to order at Fifty Dollars per suit.

Coat $30, Pantaloons $13 Vest 7

These are very fine goods, of this season's make, and having been bought at a very favorable price, are offered to our customers at the price of American goods.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT is stocked with a full supply of Underclothing, Shirts, Gloves, Neck wear, Hosiery, &c. Our prices in all departments are fixed, and marked on each article.

Macullar, Williams & Parker,

200 WASHINGTON ST.,

BOSTON.

21 26

33 & 35 BEDFORD STREET.

THE LARGEST

CROCKERY

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE

IN BOSTON.

(FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT.)

Read what the principal papers published in Boston and vicinity say of it and the proprietors:

"A large and fine assortment."—*Boston Journal.*

"A fine, large and well selected stock."—*Herald.*

"An elegant store, thoroughly stocked."—*Working man.*

"We never saw a larger or better stock."—*Quincy Patriot.*

"The public believe in them."—*Gazette.*

"Prices and prices that cannot fail to suit."—*Express.*

"Their trade is first-class."—*Traveller.*

"They offer rare inducements."—*Century Gazette.*

"Their stock is the most complete and varied in the city."—*N. E. Farmer.*

"Appreciated by the public."—*Independent.*

"A thoroughly mercantile firm."—*American Era.*

"They have a full assortment."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

"A fine spacious store, well stocked."—*Boston Times.*

"We can heartily advise our readers to pay a visit to this establishment."—*Boston News.*

"The best place to buy all the numerous articles in their line."—*Advertiser.*

"The prices at Guy & Brothers will astonish all."—*Courier.*

"A *splendid* stock of crockery and house furnishing goods at most reasonable prices."—*Boston Post.*

"Their sets of 180 pieces for those just commencing housekeeping attracting especial attention."—*Herald.*

"Those who are about buying crockery, china and glass ware will do well to call at Guy & Brothers."—*Universalist.*

"A very extensive and well-selected stock."—*Recorder.*

"They are thoroughly reliable."—*Zion's Herald.*

"Extensive assortment."—*Newton Journal.*

"Their store is well worth a visit."—*Congregationalist.*

"Almost endless varieties."—*Globe.*

"We *heartily* agree with the endorsements given them by so many of our contemporaries."—*The Christian Register.*

Special inducements to the country trade.

Horse cars from all depots pass within a few steps of our store.

The public are invited to call. We never press people to buy, but are pleased to show our goods.

Letters of inquiry answered with pleasure.

GUY & BROTHERS,

33 and 35 Bedford Street,

Second Street above Summer.

21 26

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TO ANDREW TRACY, of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about five and one-half gallons of whiskey, in six jugs, about five gallons of rum, in five jugs, and twelve of a wherry seized by the District Court of East Norfolk, have been seized at the dwelling-house and outbuildings (a place of common resort being kept therein) of said Andrew Tracy, in said Weymouth, on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the value of which liquors, with the vessels containing them, does not, in the opinion of said Court, exceed twenty dollars.

You are hereby required to appear before said District Court, to be holden at Quincy, in said County, at nine o'clock, A. M. on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to answer to the complaint against said liquors and the vessels containing them, and for trial, and to show cause, if any you have, why said liquors and the vessels containing them should not be forfeited for being kept for sale by said Andrew Tracy, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth.

Witness, EVERETT C. BUMPUS, Esquire, at said Quincy, this fourteenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. WHITE BELCHER, Trial Justice.

A true copy. Attest:

ANDREW J. GAREY,

Constable of the Commonwealth.

25 26

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

READY MADE

LOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods,

Weymouth Landing.

TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, SHAWL STRAPS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GOODS AT ALL TIMES.

NEW GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

BUT ONE PRICE,

FOR GOODS,

MY FRIENDS WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Good Goods,

BOUGHT AT

LOW PRICES,

AND MARKED TO SELL AT A

FAIR PROFIT.

Gents Clothing,

In Great Variety.

OVERCOATS

FOR ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR.

A FULL LINE OF

WHITE SHIRTS.

WORKING SHIRTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Trunks, Bags & Umbrellas,

OF ALL KINDS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

HOSIERY & GLOVES.

BOWS; TIES, COLLARS, BOSOMS, HDKFS, &c.

Youth's Clothing,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Boy's Clothing,

OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY

Hats and Caps,

AS YOU WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF

FRESH GOODS.

WHITE VESTS & KID GLOVES,

OF BEST MAKES,

AND EVERYTHING ELSE USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST CLASS

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

STORE.

LATEST STYLE GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

AMERICAN ORGANS!

A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

The Smith American Organ Company.

Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; namely from $100 to $250.

Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *confirm all the claims* that can be looked for.

Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named

THE KALOPHON.

The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the reed VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the unscalled VOX HUMANA stops.

Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Subbass, and Number Five both Subbass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.

All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.

LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that *if at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the wareroom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

The subscriber having completed his new Rooms, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE, PIANO FORTE ROOMS, and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sash Fitting Tools, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also,

Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his

MUSIC ROOMS

may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of

ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS,

From one of the best manufactories in the country.

BAKER & RANDALL,

Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.

Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.

ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.

Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.

☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.

In the Picture Frame Department

May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

OLIVER BURRELL,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.

BROAD ST., EAST WEYMOUTH.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

TO LET.

A large MANUFACTURING SHOP on Mabile Street, East Weymouth.

Apply to F. B. PRATT.

East Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 45 tf

MRS. DR. TUCK'S

HYGIENIC RETREAT

NEW, COMMODIOUS, LIGHT AND AIRY.

Located at No. Weymouth, Mass.

IS NOW OPEN

For the Hygienic, Botanic, and Magnetic Treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FEMALE DISEASES

MRS. DR. TUCK has devoted many years to the study of these Diseases, and has opened this Retreat for those who wish to come under her care, can have thorough treatment; where nature's own remedies will be used in every possible way—Home Comforts, Good Nursing, Botanical remedies, food, soft water, sunlight, air, rest (nature's great restorer) and exercise,—used as each case may demand—by purely vegetable medicines.

Mrs. Dr. Tuck will still continue her practice, at 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston, the first three days of each week; from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Dr. Tuck has constantly on hand, the LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, her own invention; a Supporter based upon HYGIENIC principles; ELASTIC BANDS, for pregnant ladies; TRUSSES; SHOULDER BRACES; her INVALIDS' CORSETS; the celebrated GENIE; SUSPENSORIES; and her NEW TRUSS FOR UMBILICAL RUPTURES, easy to wear, giving support to the whole abdomen.

☞ For full particulars, and price of board and treatment, address

MRS. DR. TUCK,

HYGIENIC RETREAT, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Or, 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston.

DR. CARPENTER,

136 MULBERRY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession written testimonials of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, healing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The scientific is not imparting, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consists of*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hemorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

DR. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $3; two months, $5; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its form successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to

DR. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

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DAVID P. LINCOLN,

[FORMERLY OF EAST WEYMOUTH.]

Piano Tuner & Repairer.

Orders left at H. Loud's Store East Weymouth, and at Geo. S. Baker's Store Weymouth Landing will receive prompt attention. 26 29

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

of all Descriptions,

For Manufacturing and Family Work,

FOR SALE

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

BY

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MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

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The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.

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OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, on low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines. Some of these are EARLY BARGAINS, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself

Farm, Garden and Household.

POTATOES.—Dig as soon as they are ripe. Fine weather is important, and there is nothing to be gained and everything to lose by delay. Unless you have every convenience for keeping, it is usually best to sell as fast as you dig them—drawing them from the field to market.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Beat four yolks of eggs with two tablespoons of sugar; 1 teaspoon of flour; then stir into 1 quart milk and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; have the white beat nicely slip it on top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg; then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool and it is ready for the table.

CEMENT FOR METAL OR GLASS. — The following cement will firmly attach any metalic substance to glass or porcelain: Mix two ounces of thick solution of glue with one ounce of Venice turpentine: boil them together, stirring them until they mix as thoroughly as possible. The pieces cemented should be tied together for two or three days.

WASHING FLUID.—Three tablespoonfuls of soda, the same quantity of dissolved camphor (the same as kept for family use), (to a quart of soft water; bottle it up and shake it well before using. For a large washing, take four tablespoonfuls of the fluid to a pint of soap, make a warm suds and soak the clothes half an hour; then make another suds, using the same quantity of soap and fluid and boil them just fifteen minutes, then rinse in two waters.

CORN-STALKS.—Hay is likely to be scarce and high. Wheat straw is with us of poor quality, and we shall need all our corn-stalks for fodder. Their value for fodder depends a great deal upon how they are cured. Make the stocks upright and compact, so that they will shed the rain. Draw in as soon as they are cured, for at this season the weather is very uncertain. A little sap in the stalks is far less injurious than external moisture. Half the stalks in the country are seriously damaged by careless harvesting.

TOMATO OMELET FOR BREAKFAST.—Peel and chop fine five tomatoes of good size; season them with salt and pepper: add to them half a teacup of grated bread. Beat four eggs to a foam and stir into the tomatoes. Heat a "spider" hissing hot, put in a small piece of butter, turn in the mixture, and stir rapidly until it commences to thicken. Now let it brown for two or three minutes on the bottom, then lap it over, slip on a hot dish and serve for breakfast, garnished with sprigs of parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs. It is an appetizing and also a handsome dish.

PRESERVED CITRON. — Cut ripe citrons in two, peel them and cut out the core, carefully removing every seed. For five pounds of citron, thus prepared, add one ounce of ginger root, bruised but not ground. Put them in water to cover the citron, and boil until a fork will pierce them easily. To the five pounds allow three pounds of good sugar, and two fresh lemons. With a sharp knife shave off the yellow peel of the lemons in the sugar, being careful not to cut the white of the rind. Then squeeze the juice of the lemons into the sugar.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—Smut is not a disease, properly speaking, but it is the cause of an injury which may be regarded as a disease. It is minute fungus, living in and upon the grain, and is propagated by spores, which answers the purpose of seeds. These spores are so very small that they may adhere to the seed grain unnoticed, and from the smut will be developed more abundantly, as the season is favorable or otherwise to its growth. The usual preventative is soaking the seed wheat, just before sowing, in a strong solution of vitriol (sulphate of copper) drying the grain by the use of quicklime.—*American Agriculturist.*

SAVING BEETS FOR SEED.—To secure beet seed which we know to be fresh and true to name is an important point to begin with. It is vexatious to find too late that the seed is old and comes up poorly, and when it does come gives a mixed and undesirable product. Calling our attention to a large field of yellow mangolds a friend said: "I bought the seed for White Sugar, and you see what the crop it." Even responsible and careful seedsmen cannot always guard us against such consequences. They are dependent more or less upon the growers from whom they purchase. Clearly the farmer must take the matter into his own hands. Especially in this wise where roots are grown by the acre. It is an easy matter when gathering the crop to select and throw one side a few bushels of the best shaped and finest specimens. These may be kept in a corner of the cellar, or in a pit by themselves out of doors, and in the Spring be set out in rows for seed. Beside insuring the advantages named this will save quite a snug sum at the outset.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE EMPEROR.—Prince Frederick Henry Albert, the brother of the Emperor William of Prussia, died at Berlin. This Prince was the fourth son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, (the present King and Emperor of Germany being the second) and was born Oct. 4th, 1809. He held the usual multiplicity of military grades, in the Prussian and other armies, the principal of which was General of cavalry and Inspector of the Second Division of the army. In 1830 he married the Princess Wilhelmina Frederica Louisa Charlotte Marianna, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, from whom he was separated by divorce in 1849, after she had given birth to two children. After his divorce he entered into a morganatic marriage, in 1853, with Rosalie, Countess of Hohenau.

THOUGHTFUL.—We have of late become accustomed to many strange proceedings in connection with the law, but with nothing that surpasses the cold-blooded cheek of a Kentucky murderer named Roberts. He was accused of killing one Coates, and was committed for trial without bail on the testimony of a sister of the deceased. After indictment Roberts was released on bail, and at once commenced to pay his addresses to the dangerous witness, and before the trial came on, he had married her. He was acquitted for want of evidence, the wife not being permitted to testify against her husband.

A WELCOME.—A lady missionary visiting Siam was introduced to a wife of the king. The following was her welcome: "I am very glad to see you. It is long time I not see. Why you come so late? 'There is a happy land, far, far away.' I think of you very often. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' Dear Mam Mattoon! I love you. I think of you. Your boy dead, you come to palace; you cry—I love you. 'There is a happy land, far, far away.'"

SHERIFF'S FEES IN TEXAS.—Now they bid a man in Texas who can not pay his debts, go in peace and owe no more, for the sheriff is a terror to creditors rather than to debtors. Recently, for a debt, a herd of 240 cattle was levied on and sold for $475. The sheriff's fees were $665, and the disappointed creditors were required to make up the balance of $190 among themselves to straighten matters.

At Flushing, L. I., nine young ladies consecrated themselves to the Catholic church, amid the usual circumstances attending such events.

Taking it Coolly.

The story of Harrison Gray Otis and the tiding-man is thus related:

Otis was traveling in the State of Connecticut. It was before railroad-cars had begun to break men's bones on Sundays. He had an important cause to argue in Boston on Monday, and having been detained in New York until Saturday, he left that city in his gig, rode on till late Saturday night, when he put up at a New-England village inn, and resumed his journey Sunday morning. He had rode but a few steps from the tavern before a grave personage, known as a "tiding-man," stepped up, took his horse by the head, and coolly informed Mr. Otis that he was arrested for traveling on the Sabbath, and must proceed with him to the jail! Mr. Otis replied:

"Sir, I respect the day and the law; but I shall be obliged to break your head as well as the Sabbath, if you do not let me quietly go on my way."

But the officer was not to be bluffed off in this manner. He said he knew his duty and should do it. Mr. Otis then drew out from his portmanteau a volume which the official recognized as the statutes of the State, and remarked very blandly.

"Well, my friend, it won't do any hurt to look at the law a little."

"Oh no," said the tiding-man. "you will find it all there."

Mr. Otis read aloud, "if any person shall be guilty of Sabbath-breaking as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the tiding-man to arrest and stop him;" and then he added, "the law is against me, I must submit."

"Well, then," rejoined the tiding-man, "you must make up your mind to quarter in the lock-up till to-morrow; so, if you please, we will ride back together."

"Oh no!" retorted Otis, "that will never do. I don't intend that you shall ride back, or anywhere else with me, to-day. The Statute reads, mind you, that you shall *arrest and stop;* that's all. You can stop me as long as you please; but that is the extent of your power. The law says nothing at all about you carrying me off to the lock-up, nor of you riding in my gig on the Sabbath either."

It was a very stormy day. The poor tiding-man was already completely drenched; and the prospect of standing by the gig all day and night in a muddy road was by no means either pleasant or compatable with the dignity of his office.

Mr. Otis again repeated with entire composure, "I still wish you to consider, Sir, that I am your prisoner—for so reads the law: nothing more. You can go back if you please, but I intend to stop where I am."

So saying, the old lawyer drew his cloak around him, and made preparations for a quiet snooze till Monday morning, if the tiding man maintained his watch until that far-distant day. The poor fellow looked as blue as indigo, and really felt quite as uncomfortable as a young gosling in a shower. He gazed a moment or two on the composed expression of the sheltered and complacent lawyer, and without saying a word—for his feelings were too big for utterance—he relinquished his prey, and went home to meditate on the mysteries of the law and the plainer precepts of the gospel.

Mr. Otis lingered just long enough to permit the officer to get fairly around the corner, and then proceeded on his journey.

The South American States.

Professor Agassiz, in a letter addressed to Professor Pierce, makes a second communication in reference to the geological structure of Southern South America, with special reference to the glacial phenomena heretofore indicated by him. He refers to the broad Chilian valley which lies between the Andes and the coast range, and extends from the Gulf of Ancud to Santiago, and still further north. This is a continuation, upon a high level, of the channels which, from the Strait of Magellan to Chiloe, separate the islands from the main-land, with the sole interruption of Tres Modes. This great valley, covering some 25° of latitude, he considers as a continuous glacier bottom, giving indications throughout its entire length of the great southern ice sheet which has been moving northward in it. He found nothing to show that glaciers had descended from the Andes and crossing this valley so as to reachs the shore of the Pacific.

Between Currillo and Santiago, however, passing the gorge of Tenon, he saw two distinct lateral moraines parallel to one another. These were chiefly composed of volcanic boulders resting upon the old drift, and indicated by their position the course of a large glacier that once poured down from the Andes of Tenon and crossed the main valley, without, however, extending beyond the eastern slope of the coast range. These moraines are so well marked that they are known throughout the country as the Cerillos of Tenon.

He finds it difficult in his brief communication to describe the successive retrograde steps of the southern ice-field, that, step by step, left to the north of it larger or smaller tracts of the valley free of ice, so that large glacial lakes could be formed, and, in fact, seems always to have existed, along the retreating edge of the great southern glacier. The natural consequence is that there are everywhere stratified terraces without border barriers (these originally constituted by the ice that has vanished) resting at successively higher or lower levels as one moves north or south upon unstratified drift of older date, the northernmost of these terraces being the oldest, while those farther south belong to later steps in the warning of the ice-fields.

PLAYING INDIAN.—A New York man is very much annoyed because his two boys have read so many Indian stories that they have gone wild with anxiety to play Indian, and to go out on the praries hunting for the real noble red man. The man was taking a nap, after dinner in his easy chair, when he was waked by an alarming noise and a strange sensation in his head. He jumped up suddenly and found that one of his boys, dressed in a red table-cloth, and with his nose decorated with blue paint, was trying to scalp his father with a carving knife, while the other boy, attired in a blanket shawl and a rooster feather, flourished a hatchet and emitted war whoops from behind a thicket composed of two chairs and a card table. The man determined to put a stop to this kind of thirg. So next day, while the boys were playing with bows and arrows in the garden, he dressed himself in Indian costume, and jumped over the fence with a wild, uneathly yell; for the purpose of frightening those children. The oldest boy, however, stood his ground, and drawing an arrow to the head, in which was inserted a tenpenny nail, he buried it in the chieftain's leg before he took to flight. That night the father walked up stairs on a crutch and flogged the family all around before he sent them to bed. He is thinking of some other way to effect a cure of the sanguinary disposition of his offspring.

PREDATORY RATS.—A farmer writes that he watched a rat catch and devour a mouse in his barn, and asks if this is a common occurrence. This is a very common occurrence, and not only will rats prey on mice, but they will also destroy and prey upon each other. The brown Norway rat, in its Western progress, has almost completely destroyed the black rat, which has in consequence become rare.

A flock of several hundred white swans lately hovered for more than an hour over a Kansas town and the inhabitants, taking counsel of the oldest inhabitants," are getting ready for "ethereal mildness" this fall.

Do People Read Advertisements?

There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended in advertising is practically wasted. Even such will concede that if a hundred men of polite address, of fluent speech and ready wit were to call daily or weekly each upon an hundred others and get the ears of each long enough to say Jno. Smith or Jones, or Thompson at such a place, has such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house and lot, or had lost a horse or pocket-book, or would loan money, etc.,—we say such men will concede that the services of this one hundred men would be of great value to Smith or Jones, and in some measure advantageous to the party to whom this statement was made. The hundred men could not be employed to go from door to door and make this statement to ten thousand people at less than a cost of several hundred dollars each trip. All this is done by the newspapers at a cost of a few shillings, or a few dollars at most, and the visits are made week after week, day after day. The messenger who travels addresses himself to the ear and takes the party addressed when he may have his thoughts absorbed in business or other matters; but the newspaper reaches the party sought through the eye, when the reader has his thoughts solely fixed upon the paper before him.

But those who effect to believe that there is little use in advertising, urge as an objection that advertisements are not read. They can be easily convinced of their error in this respect by making inquiry. Let them insert an advertisement offering to purchase some article that is tolerably plenty in the market, and they will be flooded with offers to sell before the ink of the advertisement is dry. An enterprising weekly that has a circulation of one, two or three thousand copies is in a position to do the village merchant great good, and for which, as a rule, the publisher does not get one-fourth of what he justly deserves. In its sphere the weekly is of quite as much service to the advertiser as the daily, and oftentimes it enjoys the privilege of being the exclusive family visitor, a privilege the daily seldom has.—*Union and Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y.*

An Old but Good Story.

"A countryman walked into the office of General Barnes one day, and began his application:

"'General Barnes, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me some trouble.'

"'Well, what is the matter?'

"'Suppose now,' said the client, 'that a man had a fine spring of water on his land, and his neighbor living below him was to build a dam across a creek running through both their farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring, what ought to be done?'

"'Sue him, sir, sue him by all means,' said the General, who always became excited in proportion to the aggravation of his client's wrongs. 'You can recover heavy damages, Sir. It is a most flagrant injury he has done you, Sir, and the law will make him pay well for it, Sir. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him; and if he hasn't a good deal of property it will break him up, Sir.'

"'But stop, General,' cried the terrified applicant for legal advice, 'it's me that built the dam, and it's neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and *he's* threatening to sue *me!*'

"The keen lawyer hesitated but a moment before he tacked ship and kept on:

"'Ah! Well, Sir, you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was that, Sir?

"'It was a mill-dam.'

"'A mill-dam for grinding grain, was it?'

"'Yes, it was just that.'

"'And it is a good neighborhood mill, is it?'

"'So it is, Sir; you may well say so.'

"'And all the neighbors bring their grain there to be ground, do they?

"'Yes, Sir, all but Jones.'

"'Then it's a great public convenience, is it not?'

"'To be a sure it is. I would not have built it but for that. It's so far to any other mill, Sir.'

"'And now,' said the old lawyer, 'you tell me that that man Jones is complaining just because the water from your dam happens to back up into his little spring, and he is threatening to sue you. Well, all I have to say is, let him sue, and he'll rue the day he ever thought of it, as sure as my name is Barnes.'"

The Oil Wells.

The American *Odd Fellow* in an article on Petroleum says: In 1854, the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company had been formed for the purpose of collecting oil at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, by collecting the oil from the surface of ditches with blankets, and squeezing it into tubs, was found too expensive a process to compete with the coal-oil manufacture.

In the year 1858, however, Col. E. L. Drake, the superintendent of the company, began to bore an artesian well for oil, much to the amusement of his friends and neighbors, who considered the project most absurd.

When, however, on the 28th of August, 1859, he "struck ile," there was a great excitement. Every one who could leave his home, rushed to the oil regions, a forest of derricks soon appeared in the valley, and numerous wells were bored. Wells were also bored in West Virginia, Ohio, etc. No mining enterprise had ever offered such sudden fortunes. A well costing a few thousand dollars might yield, if successful, from 100 to 2,000 barrels of oil daily, with no expense for pumping. The Noble well yielded in a little more than one year 500,000 barrels of oil. The Sherman flowed 450,000 barrels in about two years.

The poor farmers on Oil Creek who could not previously have realized more than a few dollars per acre, suddenly found themselves wealthy. Single farms brought their owners from $500,000 to 1,000,000, with a royalty on the wells in addition in some cases. One man received $3,000 per day royalty, and thus accumulated $600,000, all of which was soon squandered.

MR. SEWARD'S WILL.—The will of the late William H. Seward has been opened by his family. It is a clear, succinct document, singularly free from legal technicalities, written entirely in his own hand. He bequeaths his late home at Auburn, with all its contents and surroundings to his three sons, by one or more of whom it will doubtless be occupied, and preserved intact as far as possible in its present condition. His other property, consisting in part of securities, but mainly in real estate in Aburn and in this locality, he devides into four equal shares among his sons Augustus, Frederick, and William, and his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward the two last named being deputed to execute this provision of the instrument. No other legacies or bequests were made. The property has not yet been appraised, and it is impossible to say precisely what it amounts to. Estimates vary, but it will probably be not far from $200,000.

A ROOSTER.—A Stony Hill party has a rooster whose wings are silvered by the frosts of thirteen winters. Its head is almost bald, and about its neck are the marks of the fingers of the many who have attempted to adapt it for the pot by wringing its head off. The aged grandsire, the man in his prime, and the prattling child have each taken a hand at that rooster but it is no go. As soon as it is dropped, it shakes its head, winks a few times, and steps off with a martial tread, licking its chops, and appearing to consider the whole affair in the very best light.

Age of the Chalk Formation.

All readers surely know the white chalk, the special feature and the special pride of the south of England. All know its softly-rounded downs, its vast beech woods, its short, sweet turf, its snowy cliffs, which have given—so some say—to the whole island the name of Albion—the white land. But all do not, perhaps, know that till we get to the chalk no single plant or animal has been found which is exactly like any plant or animal now known to be living. The plants and animals grow, on the whole more and more like our living forms as we rise in the series of beds. But only in the chalk (as far as we yet know) do we begin to find species, identical with those living now. This, in itself, would prove a vast lapse of time. We shall have a further proof of that vast lapse when we examine the chalk itself. It is composed—of this there is now no doubt—almost entirely of the shells of minute animalcules; and animalcules (I use an unscientific word for the sake of unscientific readers) like these, and in some cases identical with them, are now forming a similar deposit of mud at vast depths, over the greater part of the Atlantic sea-floor. This fact has been put out of doubt by recent deep-sea dredgings. A whole literature has been written on it of late. Any reader who wishes to know it, need only ask the first geologist he meets; and if he has the wholesome instinct of wonder in him, fill his imagination with true wonders more grand and strange than he is like to find in any fairy tale. All that I have to do with the matter here is, to say that, arguing from the known to the unknown, from the Atlantic deep-sea ooze, which we do know about, the whole of the chalk must have been laid down at the bottom of a deep and still ocean, far out of the reach of winds, tides, and even currents, as a great part of the Atlantic sea-floor is to this day. Prodigious! says the reader. And so it is. Prodigious to think that that shallow Greenland shore, strewed with dead animals, should sink to the bottom of an ocean, perhaps a mile, perhaps some four miles deep. Prodigious the time during which it must have lain as a still ocean floor. For so minute are the living atomies which form the ooze, that an inch, I should say, is as much as we can allow for their yearly deposit. And the chalk is at least a thousand feet thick. It may have taken, therefore, twelve thousand years to form the chalk alone. A rough guess, of course, but one as likely to be two or three times too little as two or three times too big. Such, or somewhat such, is the fact. It has long been suspected, and more than suspected, and the late discoveries of Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Wyville Thompson have surely placed it beyond doubt.—*From Town Geology, by Rev. Canon Kingsley.*

DRESS OF THE AMAZONS.—A description of the dress worn by the Amazons, or body guard of the King of Siam, is as follows: The feet are covered with well-fitting, American-looking shoes; stockings of red and black checks are worn, coming above the knee. These are made out of some woven material, as the art of knitting stockings has not yet been discovered in Siam. A plaid skirt falls just below the knee. A leather belt is worn around the waist, to which the sword is attached. American women, more peacefully inclined, attach bags, parasols, and ornaments to their belts. The jackets are close fitting to the form, with a row of buttons in front; the sleeve is a coat sleeve, so-called, with a cuff turned back, ornamented with gold lace and buttons. In the neck of the jacket there is a short standing collar, and a silken neck-tie, fastened in a sailor's knot, completes the dress. A sash is worn after the manner of our baldricks, and the decorations are placed on the left breast. The cap is a three-cornered one, resembling those worn by Catholic priests. The officers have theirs ornamented with white ostrich plumes. In actual war they carry shields and wear breast-plates made of leather sewed all over with steel buttons. They use rifles as well as swords. It is the testimony of those who have had the opportunity to become familiar with the military establishment of Siam that the women soldiers are far more trustworthy and moral than the men. Possibly that is the reason the king keeps them to guard the gates of his palace.

THE POTATO.—From planting to cooking, and in all processes between and including, potatoes are unquestionably the abused things cultivated for human use, and in the long catalogue of errors peculiar to this excellent esculent, one of the most outrageous is neglecting to harvest them as soon as they are ripe. No other crop is so maltreated in this way. When any other crop is fully matured, the farmer secures it at once, lest it wastes and decays. But potatoes, being out of sight, are out of mind, until a convenient season. When the farmer can find nothing else to do he digs them, and then, perhaps, complains of them for being of a bad character. Any other crop would be as bad or worse if treated in a similar manner. Potatoes are not unfrequently left in the ground several weeks after being ripe, as though they were dead stones and undamageable, instead of living, perishable organisms, subject to all the conditions, transformations and diseases that pertain to all vital structures.

A MEAN TRICK.—A Mr. Whitcher, of Whitefield, N. H., has recently had a trick practiced upon him, which is certainly the most provoking of the kind we have heard of for a considerable time. Having occasion for the use of a milch cow, the gentleman referred to bought what appeared to be a very good one at a neighboring market. As a proof of her suitability for the purpose intended, twelve quarts of rich milk were taken from her before a number of persons who claimed to be interested in the purchase and sale. The day after the animal changed hands, Mr. Whitcher's dairy-maid undertook the task of milking, but failed utterly in the effort, "not one drop of the lacteal treasure would she give down." Indeed it soon became evident that the "deceitful creature" had no appearance whatever of having milk. It is quite clear, from the circumstances of the case, that a false udder was used in the milking scene which so excited the admiration of Mr. W., and that it was quietly slipped off before the cow was delivered to her new owner.

WHAT A WOMAN DID.—Who says a woman has no influence in elections? A woman appeared at the sixth ward polls yesterday leading her husband by the arm. Ticket distributors crowded around him but she waved them away, saying, "Never mind, I vote this man." She pressed through the crowd around the ballot box and saw that her husband cast his ballot, after which she went out of the building and led up two more men to vote, making them vote as she said.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

DYEING BLUE.—One of your correspondents asks me through your paper how to dye a permanent blue. Dip the goods in a strong solution of alum. Then prepare a small amount of water with Prussian blue, and dip a few rags in it; add a little more blue and immerse a few more, and so on, the amount of blue to be regulated by the shade desired. I have found about an ounce to a pound of goods generally sufficient. The blue dye to be used cold.

The cigar makers of Havana are stopping work and demanding higher wages. If they do not get high wages enough it is not the fault of those who pay for the cigars.

Death of Fanny Fern.

Sara Parton Willis, wife of James Parton, and known as Fanny Fern is dead. She was born at Portland, Me., in 1811, she seems to have passed through a somewhat stormy and cloudy girlhood and womanhood, and passed into mature life before she had made an entrance into the field of literature. She was a descendant of two old Puritan families of New England, and, in common with her brother, N. P. Willis, inherited from father and mother a large share of mental power and genius. When Sara was yet a child, her family removed to Boston, where she passed all her early years. She was educated at Hartford, Conn., by Miss Catherine Beecher, and was recognized as a clever young lady, high-spirited and eccentric, and addicted to mischievous and comical escapades. While yet young, and soon after leaving school, she married Mr. Eldridge of Boston. After the birth of three children she was left a widow and in somewhat embarrassed circumstances. Of these straits came her first literary venture, and, in 1851, she offered an essay signed "Fanny Fern" to one of the literary weeklies of Boston. It was accepted, and acceptable, for the great reading public immediately demanded more, and she followed these with some novels.

In 1856 the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. James Parton of New York, the historical writer and essayist. Since her marriage her published writings have not been voluminous, but their character has been considerably modified and improved, compared with those of her earlier career. She was "a good hater," and her pen, gentle and mild enough when pursuing congenial themes, was pointed and galling when engaged in the chastizement of vice, cant, or snobbery. She had a fierce hatred for every sort of hypocracy, and, with the inevitable tendency of one who pursues these subjects with pertinacity, she sometimes drifted into extravagance and uncharitableness. As a writer of brief sketches and essays for the weekly press she excelled; and in the production of these she was indomitable in industry, fertile in resource, and boundless in patience. She has shown her struggling sisterhood what women can do with the pen; for, in spite of numberless obstacles, she won herself a place in current literature, a generous income and many honest friends and admirers. Her life was not always sunny; but its closing years were unclouded save by bodily ills; and, after a long, busy wrestle with life's problems, she sleeps well at last.

ENGLISH CHEESES.—The various kinds of cheeses which divide the public favor owe their character to differences in the manipulation of the curd, the character of the pasture, and other less evident peculiarities in their manufacture. In Ayrshire the milk is heated to 85° or 90° F., when the rennet is added, and the consequence is a very rapid setting of the curd. Cheddar cheese is made by first adding rennet. The curd is afterwards finely broken and actively stirred in the whey, which is heated by drawing off a portion, placing it in a vessel in boiling water, and returning it to the remainder. This is done twice; the first time heating the whole mass up 80° F., and the second time to 100° F. Half a pound per cent. of salt is added to the crumbled curd. A Stilton cheese is made from nine gallons of new milk, and the cream of two or three gallons of milk. Lambs stomach is used as the basis of the rennet, and when the curd is set it is not broken, as in Gloucestershire, but is laid upon a canvas strainer in a cheese basket. After a few hours, when sufficiently firm, it is laid in the vat in slices, and salt is sprinkled between each layer. Its own weight is sufficient pressure, and it is turned every two or three hours for the first day, and two or three times the next day. The cheese must remain in the vat two or three days.—*Cassell's Technical Educator.*

UNCLE SAM'S PRINTING OFFICE.—Since the adjournment of Congress the U. S. Government printing office has been finishing the printing ordered during the late session. This amounts to 750,000 octavo and quarto volumes, varying from 300 to 600 pages each. Of this number 255,000 are of the Agriculturist and Ku-Klux reports, the latter being thirteen volumes, and the printing of the census report is also in progress. Four thousand volumes in muslin are bound daily. Three hundred compositors and thirty pressmen and four hundred females are in the office, and the aggregate of all persons employed is over one thousand.

The Investment of Savings.

A prominent New England banker having sold to his customers a considerable amount of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds decided to make an examination of the accessible parts of the line of the road, to see for himself the character and progress of the work, the quality of the company's lands, the nature of the country traversed, and the prospects of the enterprise generally. He spent three months of the present season in making the tour, going first to the Pacific coast and visiting the route in Washington Territory, along the Puget Sound Basin and Columbia Valley, to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, then returning eastward and spending considerable time in Dakota and Minnesota.

After thorough examination he concludes: 1. That in not a single particular, so far as he can judge, do the publications of the Railroad Company overstate the advantages of the route, while in many regards those advantages exceed any published statement; 2. The work is advancing both from the East and the West at a satisfactory rate; 3. Intelligence, honesty and energy mark the management of the enterprise in the field; 4. A large and lucrative traffic awaits the completion of the various sections of the line; 5. The resources possessed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in its munificent grant of fertile land with accompanying privileges, are more than sufficient, when properly developed, to cover the cost of building and equipping the entire Road, and provide depots, docks and other facilities; 6. The belt of country along the middle of which the road runs, and whose trade, travel and business are naturally tributary to it, embraces the finest body of unoccupied land on the continent; 7. With efficient management (which seems to be amply guaranteed by the high character and well-known experience and ability of the Directory), the lands and traffic of the company should render its first mortgage bonds one of the safest of investments, sure to rise much above par in market value on the completion of the road and the closing of the loan.

Now that Government bonds can no longer be purchased except at such high prices as to reduce the rate of interest to about 5 per cent., Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, with their real estate security, have become a favorite means of investment. As they are issued in denominations as small as one hundred dollars, persons of small means can purchase them as well as capitalists; and as they are *registered* as well as coupon, money invested in the former is perfectly protected against fire, theft, or other loss. The semi-annual interest on the registered bonds is paid by gold checks sent regularly to the post-office address of the holder, in any part of the country. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths per cent. gold, or about 8¼ in currency. The bonds can be ordered through almost any bank or banker, or directly from the Financial Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York, or Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America, was Chartered by Congress in the Summer of 1868. Since that time, with a capital ($1,000,000) larger than any other life insurance company in America, it has been the leading stock company in the country, if not in the world. Its charges for insurance are only about three-fourths those of Mutual companies, while it has nearly *two dollars of assets for every dollar of liability.* This fact is worthy of special consideration, as there is as much difference in the value of insurance policies as there is in the value of railroad bonds. Its management is in the hands of E. A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue as President; JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Committee; E. W. PEET, formerly of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as Actuary, and J. M. BUTLER as Secretary, with a Board of Directors of National reputation. It wants an efficient and reliable agent in every town in the country, where it has not one already employed, and its commissions for business are both liberal and continuous. Correspondence with reference to insurance or employment may be addressed to the branch office in Philadelphia, where the business of the Company is transacted. The Company is worthy the largest patronage, and an agent should be employed in this vicinity if there is not already one here.

THE SALMON STREAMS.—Some idea of the economical value of streams abounding in salmon may be gathered from the statistics of the salmon fishery of the Columbia river during the past season, which lasted from April 1st to the end of July. The number of fish consumed fresh, on the river, and even exported to other parts along the coast, can not be ascertained with perfect correctness; but the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the amount of the catch of salmon by six establishments for the purpose of canning and salting. From this paper we learn that during the above-named period 170,000 salmon, weighing, when dressed, 2,700,000 pounds, were canned, filling 56,250 boxes of 48 pounds each, their wholesale value amounting to $242,000. The pickled salmon amounted to 162,000, weighing, when dressed, 2,600,000 pounds, and filling 13,000 barrels of 200 pounds each, and worth $117,000. The total number of salmon taken in four months on the lower Columbia, for canning and curing purposes, thus amounted to 332,000, weighing 5,300,000 pounds, and worth $359,000. The canned salmon of the Columbia river are rapidly finding their way to, and a ready market in, all parts of the world, in consequence of deep red color, great richness, and fine flavor.

MEXICO.—There being no opposition to the present incumbent, Lerda de Trejada, the election for the President of Mexico passed off without unusual excitement. But little interest appears to have been taken in the canvass. There was no opposition or excitement whatever in any quarter.

For any information about *Railroad Bonds*, you should write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St. N. Y.

Put not your faith in him who predicts a hot season — he sells ices; not in him who precicts a cold one—he owns a cheap clothing establishment; nor yet in him who declares a wet one—he vends umbrellas; nor a dry one—he sells beer.

EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of an article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. Its popularity, as far as we can judge, is not based on empty pretention. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alternative properties, while it contains the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. Thrt it is a specific for Indigestion, Biliousness, Consumption, and many other complaints of nervous origin, we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigerant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients (obtained from the wilds of California), are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing.—*Com.*

NOW AND THEN.—In looking over the prices current of Cincinnati market, we were led to make a little comparison: Look at the prices in Cincinnati in 1821, page 180 of vol. xx. of Nile's Register. "Flour, one dollar a barrel; good pine boards, twenty cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves, one dollar a head; one bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; twelve and a-half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth!" Compare these prices with present prices.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S, made on the sea shore from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market —*Com.*

The sweetest word in our language is health At the first indication of disease, use well known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .13	a	.14
First quality	.12	a	.12½
Second	.11	a	.11½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a	.10
Inferior	.07½	a	.10
MILCH COWS	30.00	a	70.00
HOGS—LIVE	.05½	a	.05¾
Dressed	.06½	a	.07
SHEEP	5.50½	a	6.75½
COTTON—Middling	.19½	a	.20
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.85	a	7.15
State Extra	7.00	a	7.30
WHEAT—Red Western	1.63	a	1.65
" State	1.64	a	1.65
No. 2 Spring	1.53	a	1.53
RYE—Western	.83	a	.90
BARLEY—Malt	1.00	a	1.08
CORN—Mixed Western	.64½	a	.65
OATS—Mixed Western	.42	a	.45½
HAY	1.20	a	1.50
STRAW	.65	a	1.05
HOPS—'72's '33 a 37—'71's	10	a	.30
PORK—Mess	14.50	a	14.50
LARD	.8½	a	.08
PETROLEUM—Crude	13½	Refined	.26
BUTTER—State	.25	a	.35
Ohio, Fine	.23	a	.25
Yellow	.15	a	.18
Western ordinary	.9	a	.12
Pennsylvania fine	.30	a	.35
CHEESE—State Factory	.13	a	.14½
" Skimmed	.5	a	.8
Ohio	.10	a	.13
EGGS—State	.22	a	.23

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	4.50	a	7.50
SHEEP	4.75	a	5.40
HOGS—Live	4.75	a	5.15
FLOUR	7.00	a	9.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.43	a	1.44½
CORN	.53½	a	.54
OATS	.37½	a	.38
RYE	.88	a	1.00
BARLEY	.70	a	.71
LARD	.09	a	.09½

ALBANY.

WHEAT—White	1.95	a	1.98
RYE—State	.85	a	.87
CORN—Mixed	.64	a	.65
BARLEY—State	1.03	a	1.04
OATS—State	.44½	a	.47

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—	4.50	a	10.25
WHEAT—Western Red	1.68	a	1.70
CORN—Yellow	.65	a	.66
Mixed	.64	a	.64
PETROLEUM—Crude	18½	refined	.25½
CLOVER SEED	9.00	a	10.00
Timothy	3.50	a	3.75

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middling	18¾	a	18¾
FLOUR—Extra	8.50	a	12.00
WHEAT—Amber	1.50	a	1.10
CORN	.63½	a	.70
OATS	.42	a	.45

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone.—*Com.*

The World does not Contain a medicinal preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice more than 20 years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury to man or beast which can be affected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.—[Com.]

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup,

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass

C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:

One Year, (52 numbers) in advance - - - - $2.00
" If not paid in advance - - - - - 2.50
Six Months (26 numbers) in advance - - - - 1.00

To any person who will send a club of nine new subscribers we will send a copy FREE.

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JOB PRINTING
Done at short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VI. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872. NO. 28.

Rates of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00. Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $10.00 Six months, $6. One column one year, $100.00. Half column, $50.00—not prices.

Administrator's and Executor's Notice of Appointment, three weeks insertion, $1.50. Citations, three weeks insertion, $3.00.

Notices under Business Record head, 15 cents a line—under Special Notice head, 10 cents a line. Announcements of Deaths and Marriages inserted without charge, but obituary notices will be charged 15 cents a line.

JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.

Charles Q. Tirrell,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
AT EAST WEYMOUTH EVENINGS.

C. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at residence of Mr. Ashford Baker,
FRONT STREET.

COWLES' PATENT
TREADLE POWER
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price.
The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.
Amount at Risk, April 1, 1872, $2,736,422.00.
Cash Assets, - - $36,042.11.
Deposit Notes, - 153,698.78—$139,740.89.
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.
FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

P. J. CURRAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Formerly of S. Weymouth.)
Having taken rooms in the new and spacious building of N. L. White,
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing,
Respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
He would call attention to his English and German Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Diagonals, also to Harris' & Eddey's first-class goods.

BUY THE BEST!
—THE—
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Maker, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer.

CITIZENS MARKET.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
The subscribers are now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
with corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad St.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER. GEORGE DAVIS.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES,
Of all Styles and Prices, at
S. W. PRATT'S.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
144 & 146 BROADWAY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.

Gross Assets, Dec. 31st, 1871,	$31,577,997.00
Surplus over all liabilities,	3,895,730.38
Paid to Policy Holders,	47 9 per cent of Receipts
Expenses,	7 1 per cent of Receipts

The ratio of expenses is less than in any former year during the history of the Company.
The Dividend of 1871 is larger than any previous distribution made in a single year's business.
The Claims by Death for 1871 were less than seventy-eight per cent.
E. W. HUNT, Agent.
Weymouth.

QUINCY BAKERY.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.

The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.

Weymouth, March 30, 1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH & HINGHAM.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Cooperative Store,
East Weymouth,
Take pleasure in again returning thanks to the citizens of Weymouth and Hingham, who have so generously lent their aid in establishing a Store on the Cooperative basis; and would still ask a continued share of their patronage.
The Cooperative Store
WILL STILL KEEP AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, T. & R. Boots & Crockery Dry Goods and Clothing.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

A FULL STOCK OF
FARMING TOOLS,
At Very Low Prices, By
S. W. PRATT.

CARRIAGES.
Just arrived, a new lot of CARRIAGES, for Sale or Exchange, at
Wm. Burrell's
CARRIAGE BAZAR
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for sale or exchange. Call and examine.
3tif WM. BURRELL.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
EBEN W. HUNT,
WEYMOUTH.
AGENT FOR
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assets, $48,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire, (Gold) 20,000,000
Shoe & Leather Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 500,000
Exchange Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 565,000
Mechanics & Farmer's Mutual Fire, Worc'st'r, 801,646
Citizen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brighton, 240,000
Also, Insurance placed in all other Companies.
Boston office, 17 Bromfield St.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that he is Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in this business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer,
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,

Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, FRANK H. BABSON. WM. WORSTER.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
This just and equitable law shields the assured, an, those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.

JOHN A. COFFEY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
STANDARD BLOCK,
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The White Slave.

[A London newspaper says that the master tailors pay only fifteen pence, or thirty cents, for making a coat, and then the poor seamstresses have to find their own thread.]

A thousand stitches by night or day:
A thousand stitches for bread;
A thousand stitches—a penny the pay,
And out of it find the thread.

I tell of the poor white slave—
For Freedom's a mocking strain
To the worker from birth to grave
In poverty hunger and pain—
Of the weary eyes and the fingers sore,
Of the wolf that lies at the pauper door,
Of the ceaseless sound of the needle's click,
Of the bright hopes crushed, and the faint heart sick,
Where the sewers forever strain
Their thousand stitches by night and day:
A thousand stitches for bread;
A thousand stitches—a penny the pay,
And out of it find the thread.

No fiction this, but hard truth,
A drama played to this day,
By actors who never know youth,
But sew in a brief decay.

At home—some attic or cellar bare,
Fighting with needles the spoiler spare;
Or sickening fast in some reeking shop,
Where the death-dews hang on the panes and drop;
Woman, and girl, and boy, and man,
Crushed down all by poverty's ban,
The yoking in years, and the gray,
With their thousand stitches by night or day:
A thousand stitches for bread;
A thousand stitches a penny the pay,
And out of it find the thread.

Slopwork had by the piece:
Shoddy, and cloth, and cord;
Cloth that makes in each brow a crease,
Cloth that the hand had scored;

Fustian dyed with a rudy stain,
The thin heart-blood from the toiler's vein;
Shoddy made up for the shoddy lord
Who fattens and feasts on his slave abhorred,
Drinks of his sweat till the rest-days come,
And slave he quits him the city's hum;
This for a rest in the workhouse walls;
This in the clay for another calls;
One with bony and beck'ning hand,
Who gravely over the workers scanned;
Elm now the tailors board,
While others sew night and day
A thousand stitches for bread;
A thousand stitches—a penny the pay,
And out of it find the thread.

JOSEPH'S NOSE.

"Joseph has a nose!" screamed the children of the village of Goldbach, near Zurich, to each other.

"Nose?"

"Yes, a real nose; you can take hold of it."

All the people in the village ran out, and stood gazing in astonishment at a handsome young fellow, with a bundle on his shoulder, coming along the Zurich road.

Such an uproar about a house must have some unusual cause; for of course everybody has a nose, and nothing is said about it. But with Joseph it was quite different; it had been forgotton when he came into the world, and now, after twenty years had reached him, this was the cause for all the noise. People had waited too long, and its absence had made too much trouble for its arrival not to be an advent.

"Now, Joseph! Who put a nose on you?" asked a countryman, and put out his hand almost timidly toward the feature in question, which distinguished itself from noses in general by a peculiar blueish pallor.

"Whoever did that knows how to do something besides eating.

"Nobody ever heard of such a thing before."

"Tell us all about it, Joseph," screamed the people altogether, surrounding the young man.

"Nobody knew where you were; you were gone all at once, and nobody knew how."

"Could not you stand it so long to have no one to laugh at and tease? That's all I good for!" said Joseph bitterly. "Now you can come around me, and there is no end to your questions; but when I had no nose, you used to call after me, 'Eie, there's Joseph again,' and must hide myself in the fields as quickly as I could, so your eyes should not be hurt by the sight of me." He hurried on as he said this, and the crowd followed him unabashed, for curiosity was greater than their sense of shame.

"But, Joseph, you were ugly to look at," apologized a lubberly boy; "the girls could not eat when you came."

"O, yes, I was ugly, and poor besides, and it was such good fun to abuse a poor devil who could not help himself, because he and his mother were kept at public cost! Ever since I was born I have known nothing but hunger, scorn, and shame; one can't forget such things right away, do you know?"

"How he can talk now," cried the people, who could not get over their astonishment. The unfortunate creature had only been able to lisp unintelligibly; having no nose, the air passed through the three-cornered opening without forming itself into words. For that reason they looked upon him as half idiotic and treated him no better than an animal; in fact not so well, for an animal was useful to them; but the poor, deformed child was only a burden on the public, and good for nothing but tending cattle.

"It is really, Joseph?" questioned some, whose boundless astonishment gave way to the idea of some kind of trickery. They found sympathizers.

"In fact it is not Joseph at all, but some fellow he has sent here to fool us."

"Yes, I am he," said Joseph, and stopping before a miserable hut; "ask my mother, she'll soon tell you;" and he entered the hut, the whole crowd following him as far as the room would allow. Joseph's mother came wearily forward to meet the young man. She looked at him with astonished, curious eyes, and asked what he wanted.

"There, do see? it is not he at all; his own mother ought to know him," cried the doubters, who were growing in number.

"Wait a while, you fellow, we'll soon cure you of fooling," they threatened, and some of them shook their fists at him.

"Mother," cried the threatened boy, "don't you know your son again?" Then came a look of recognition over the countenance of the sick woman and still a doubt; for what she saw was too comprehensible.

"Lord, can it be? You were—Joseph. But no, you have a nose!"

"Yes, mother, I have one, and I amoseph, too; only believe it, dear mother; I did not want to tell you I was going, because I did not know what would come of it; then you would have had more trouble, and the whole village would have laughed at me. I have been to the city, mother, and have been cured; look here and here, and here, and you can see the scars. Now do you believe it is I?"

She understood it all now; but the joy that came so suddenly on the poor woman, used only to misery, was too great for her strength. She had been almost insane with grief when her baby was born; but she had nursed and loved the poor, deformed child faithfully. Every instance of abuse, every harsh word, every expression of horror, pierced her heart, and she had not dared to place herself with other mothers, whose children were not deformed, they looked so contemptuously on her and her poor child. And now everything was changed, her boy from a frightful object, had become a handsome young man. She could not comprehend it; her head swam, and a mist came before her eyes, she tottered into Joseph's arms.

"My son! my son has a nose," was all she could say. The bystanders had become perfectly quiet, and when two little boys began to laugh the men boxed their ears.

The bwildered mother sobbed a while on the breast of her new born son; then she raised her head and felt gently the nose that Joseph so proudly called his own.

"Is it fast?" she asked anxiously.

"Quite fast, you can depend on that, mother."

"God be thanked and the good man that did it."

"He is a good man; and I don't believe there is another like him in the world. Six weeks ago he came through here in a carriage, and when he saw me, he stopped and asked who I was, and if I would let him make me a nose. You may be sure I said yes; and he wanted to take me right away with him; but I said I must say good-bye to you, and the next day I went after him. Oh, it's like heaven at his house."

"What's his name?" cried the mother and the villagers all at once.

"He is a very young doctor, and yet so skilful; his name is Doctor Von Salten. He has only been doctor three months, but folks say he does wonders. Everybody that was there when he made my nose praised him.

"Hem!" said the villagers, "what can't they do now a days. But, Joseph, what did you have to pay?"

"Nothing, nothing at all. He gave me something besides; and he's coming here to talk to the minister and the schoolmaster, to see what can be done for me."

The people raised their hands in wonder, but the old women outside the door whispered among themselves that it was a sin for anybody to make himself different from what the good God made him; for if God had let Joseph come into the world without any nose, He knew well enough why, and Joseph had no business wilfully to meddle with it. His case was peculiar they all knew that. His mother had married his father against her parent's wishes. He was a poor house painter in Zurich, and six months after their marriage he fell from a scaffolding and was killed. The widow came back to the village, and six months after gave birth to Joseph. The poor babe was without a nose. This was the punishment for her disobedience, and if Joseph, in his vanity, turned aside the punishment, the good God would lay hold of him in some other way.

The old women had spun themselves so fast in the thread of the story, that they could hardly get out of the way quick enough when a fine carriage drove up to the door.

If a prince had arrived he could not have created more commotion than the arrival of the miracle doctor, who could make faces just as he wanted them.

"Doctor," said Joseph, radiant with joy, "here is my mother; she wants to thank you for my nose if you will allow her.

The sick woman literally covered the doctor's hand with tears and kisses.

"Mother," said the doctor, turning to a lady in the carriage, "is not this reward enough for any trouble?" Then turning to his former patient, and drawing a sheet of paper from his pocket, "Joseph," said he, "the nurse at the hospital found this paper between the bed and the wall. It can only belong to you, for the name, Doctor von Salten, is in your handwriting. The likeness in spite of the faulty execution, is so remarkable, that if you have any more of the same kind, I want you to show them to me. Such talent deserves attention."

Joseph became greatly embarrassed, and glanced uneasily at the bystanders.

"I have more such pictures," said he, "but I would rather show them to you alone," he entreated in a low tone; "the others laugh at me, or get angry."

"Well, show them to me alone, first," said the doctor, and motioned to his companions to remain behind.

"Mother knows nothing about it either," said Joseph, as he led the doctor up a small ladder into a loft; "she always scolded me when she caught me drawing and said it was a waste of time—I had better be at work. I am afraid that she will be angry when she knows I have drawn and painted secretly."

"Have you painted too?" questioned the doctor, as he crept under the beams of the low garret after Joseph, who, putting aside a heap of dry hemp, drew out a dirty school atlas.

"Yes, if you can call it painting. I had no paints and no brush. I made the colors from the juice of flower leaves, fruits, or roots, and the brushes from my own hair."

The doctor smiled—

"I like people that can help themselves."

Joseph handed him the book. It held a quantity of loose sheets, dirty scraps of paper, torn from old copy and music books, pieces of paper that had contained groceries, empty letter backs, etc., all filled with drawings and paintings. The doctor looked at the numerous attempts with an attention that gradually changed to astonishment. There were sheets filled with noses, copies of old almanac pictures, caricatures, and lastly, unmistakeable portraits, colored with the juice of red beets and cherries, with blue eyes of mallow juice.

"These are remarkable attempts," said the doctor, "you have great talent for only talent could do these things without help and direction. But it is incomprehensible how you hit on an art that certainly has no incitement in a village like this."

"You see," said Joseph, "it is all because I had no nose; oh, dear sir! anybody that has had a nose all his life cannot know how one feels that has lived so long without it. Ever since I was a baby I have been despised and laughed at for my ugliness. I could wish for nothing, pray for nothing, but that I might have a nose. I used to make noses out of clay and stick them on my face, but they would not stay there. Every day I looked at myself in the pump trough, and compared myself with other people, and those who had noses so much handsomer than myself that I had great respect for them. Then I began to choose among noses, and think what kind I would have if the good God would give me one. The minister's and the schoolmaster's little Rachel's pleased me best, and I looked at them until I knew them by heart, so that I saw them exactly, even when I did not have them to look at."

Joseph paused for a moment in his story; he seemed inspired with a different spirit; his eyes shone as he continued—

"When I tended the cattle in the fields I thought of nothing but the minister's nose, and little Rachel's, and I tried to draw them on the ground with a stick. It was my dearest pleasure, and I did not stir till the noses looked like those I had in my mind. When I had taken so much pains, I was sorry to have the rain always wash them out. I took a coal with me, and drew the noses on a stone where the rain would not strike, and at last I drew faces to the noses, and they were more and more like the minister and little Rachel. After a while I wanted to draw all the time. I had drawn the faces I liked often enough, and began to draw those I did not like. At last I wanted to have my pictures at home with me, and keep them. I was able to draw them on paper, too; so I gathered up every scrap of paper, because I was too poor to buy, and dare not smear my school books. The master would have beaten me. Oh, doctor, I must confess it, I stole a piece of pencil from my teacher; but the theft troubled me so much I took it back crying. The kind man gave me the pencil, and when he heard why I wanted it, he gave me a little instruction in drawing, as much as he knew himself. He gave me some paper, too, and an old almanac with pictures in it."

"And then," said the doctor, "you could not let it alone at all?"

"Never, dear sir; every cent mother gave me I spent on paper and pencil. I never got colors. I had no pleasures, no treasures, nothing but my drawing, and that I could not give up, no matter how often mother boxed my ears, when she caught me at it. When the boys drove me from the ball-ground, or from the dance, I did not cry or curse; went quietly away to some place where I could see them all, and took out my paper and pencil and drew them, made them out of spite with horribly ugly faces. What was ugly in them I made uglier, thick noses thicker, large mouths larger. I did to them as they did to me. I mocked them, only not as they did me, in words, but in pictures. Those are the ugly pictures you have in your hand."

"The lines are uncertain, and of course you have no idea of shading," said the doctor, "and yet all these heads, thrown off with a few strokes, have so characteristic a stamp that I would wager they are alike."

"But," begged Joseph, anxiously, "you will not tell any one about them. I am not a coward, it's only for my nose; but think! if the people should be angry at the pictures, and there s ould be a fight, I might lose my nose, for they would attack it first. Think how dreadful it would be!"

"That would be dreadful,' said the doctor, laughing involuntarily, "and must not happen, for there is no more stuff for a second if the first should be spoiled. But in spite of that I am going to show the pictures in the village."

The horrified Joseph looked at him in despair

"Never mind, I will guarantee your nose," said the doctor humorously, "do you think I careless for it than you do? It is my own careful work, and people like their own work. It is the first nose I have made, and I am as proud of it as you. I will take care that nothing happens to it. He closed the book and mentioned the troubled Joseph to follow him.

When he came down he found his mother with the sick woman, who was showing that her bed and bedclothes were bags of dried leaves that her son had gathered for her, and he told her how Joseph had declared in the hospital he could sleep on nothing but dry leaves.

"Now," said the latter, "I shall find it hard to get used to them again."

"You shall not do that," said the doctor, "and your mother shall have a better bed."

"What do all these people want?" said he at last. The crowd of men, women and children had been increasing about the door, and they all seemed to await his coming.

"These are all people who want to be cured," said Joseph's mother. She had heard while Joseph was in the garret how the people were bringing all the sick that the doctor might cure them.

"He does it for nothing," said they.

He went out and they pressed round him so eagerly he could hardly free himself. Each wanted to be first, each wanted to outscream the other with a marvelous tale of suffering—women with goitre; mothers dragging sick children; men, half-crippled parents, after them.

The doctor spoke to them kindly but firmly.

"You must be patient," said he, "I did not come here to cure the sick, but if you will come to Zurich I will do all I can for you; and now pay attention and answer my questions."

He brought out the book with the pictures and beckoned two of the most respectable people to him.

"Tell me who that is. Do you know her?"

And there was no end to the astonishment.

"That's the schoolmaster's Rachel."

The doctor showed one of the caricatures.

"Do you know him, too?"

There was a shout of laughter.

"Yes, that's Lochaber's Willie."

"My God, so it is."

"And what a nose he has—and the mouth—and the wart with the beard!"

So it went from mouth to mouth, and the paper passed from hand to hand till it reached the original. He swore long and loudly that if he could catch the fellow that made it, he would break every bone in his body.

The doctor gave up the book to the curious crowd, and turning to Joseph, said: "See, you already share the fate of all artists who do not flatter—to be persecuted by those who feel themselves truthfully portrayed."

"The people had their heads together and were examing the contents of the portfolio. But the general mirth at the misfortunes of others soon ended in a general rage, as more caricatures came to light, and scarcely one was spared.

Poor Joseph began really to tremble, for one of the enraged unfortunately found a picture drawn on the back of an old letter, and the letter was directed to Joseph's mother.

The secret was betrayed.

"Wait, you cursed heretic, have I such a humpback?" screamed one.

"Have I such a goitre?" another.

"To paint me with such a horse-mouth?" a third.

So they scolded and found fault with the pictures, and each recognized himself. This was just what the doctor wished to know whether the portraits were recognizable, but the result surpassed his expectations. Joseph, pale with excitement, saw the crowd pulling about his cherished and carefully-kept pictures, scolding and swearing. His heart beat anxiously; the young village artist had, without knowing it, taken the first step in the thorny path of publicity.

"Good people," said the doctor gently, "you must not get out of Joseph's good graces; he may some day be a rich and famous man. I am going to take him with me to the city, let him study hard and make a painter of him. Years hence he may come in a fine carriage to his native village and repay good as well as evil."

The good people stood with open mouths; they had never heard of anything of the kind before. Joseph was stunned by so much good fortune, for the thought that he might paint, only paint, and always paint, opened a perfect paradise to him.

"Mother," said the doctor, "I take your son away from you again, but good fortune will come from it, and you will have a sunny old age. In the meantime I will see to a slight increase of your comfort, and Joseph shall see you every day. Now, get your pictures together, Joseph; we must go home."

There was a general expression of pleasure, and everybody praised the doctor. Joseph was from that time the most respected man in the place, because he had such a protector. Each one hastened to assure him of his hearty good will, "after all."

Then came from the street, breathless with running, a charming girl about fifteen, half a child still.

"Is it true, then," she called, "that Josie has come back again, and brought a nose with him?"

"Rachel, dear Rachel," cried Joseph, beside himself with pleasure, and he hurried to meet the school-master's daughter.

"Lord," said the child, and clasped her hands, "Joseph, you are quite handsome. O! now they cannot laugh at you any more, now you are like other people. Oh, God be thanked and praised!" and the tears ran down the child's cheeks, and Joseph cried for the first time with his new nose. Little Rachel was the only girl in the village who had not feared or been disgusted with him, the only heart that had felt any pity for him, and given him many a kind work and helping hand, so the pleasure was doubly great.

"Rachel, you prayed down the nose for me, for the good God could not refuse you anything."

A year had passed, the doctor had returned to his native city, and was one day preparing some papers to lay before his sovereign, when a package was brought him. He opened it hastily, wondering who in Zurich had remembered him, and was greatly surprised to find a life-size and exceedingly life-like portrait of a dear friend and childhood's playfellow. Though the penmanship was somewhat unfinished, the resemblance was wonderful.

"HONORED SIR—It is a year since you placed me in the art school, and I must show you that at last I have learned something. I have been so fortunate as to paint a portrait that people find very like, and I make free to send you a copy of it. You know Miss Hosli; you were neighbor's children together, and you will be best able to decide whether it is a success. I beg you, sir, to send no money for me. The orders are so numerous since Miss Hosli's picture I hardly know where to begin, and I can now earn my own bread. I know very well that I have very much to lerrn in order to become a real artist; but I must not allow myself to think of such a thing. I have already been immensely successful; my highest ambition was to be a sign painter, and now I am an artist, and people trust me with portraits.

"And now I thank you many times for all the kindness through which I am your too happy servant.

"JOSEPH NAGELL.

"P. S.—My nose keeps well—better than you thought. It has not withered in the least."

The doctor put the picture in his pocket and proceeded to the palace. Finding the king in a particularly good humor, after he had finished the business on which he had come, he produced the portrait and laid it before his Majesty, who was so astonished at the unmistakable talent which showed itself in the sketch, that he immediately acceded to the doctor's request, and promised to provide for the painter's future.

FLOWERS IN NEW YORK.—On Broadway, New York, flower-stores are scattered along, two or three in a block, from Fourteenth to Forty-second street. Twenty years ago a bouquet of exotics in midwinter was a rarity that could scarcely be purchased. Now no ball room is complete without flowers, and they are so plenty as to be comparatively cheap. Flowers purchased for funerals, are the most expensive variety, and yield a handsome revenue. In midwinter the price of a handsome basket is from $5 to $25. Bouquets can be made from $3 to $25. Single rosebuds cost 25 cents, and carnations 20 cents. Wealthy people invest largely in flowers on all occasions of festivity. Large floral bells, which cost from $100 to $200, ordered for weddings; then the brackets and vases must be trimmed and filled, and trailing baskets of rare flowers must ornament every table and tripod. The florist's harvest occurs during the holidays

The Australian Harvester is the name of a machine that is making a sensation among California farmers. Four to six horses are used to run it; these with two men are found are sufficient, it is claimed, to cut, thresh and sack, cleaned and ready for market, one acre of grain per hour. It is reported compactly and strongly built, saves half the expense of harvesting, and threshes and cleans equal to the best threshers. It has neither reel nor sickle bar: its operation is simple; and its draft less than in machines where these are used, and its threshing cylinder is fed with a regularity, it is said, impossible for manual labor to work it.

Items of Interest.

Precious stones are now imitated with great success.

A Californian has a bar of native gold worth $12,678,75.

A young lady in New York lately paid $250 for having a single dress made.

When a man has no mind of his own, his wife generally gives him a piece of hers.

A Coxsackie, N. Y., butcher can kill and dress four sheep in thirty-three minutes.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

Toleration is the silken ring running through the pearl chain of all the virtues.

People who are always wishing for something new should try neuralgia once.

The journals of Rome state that the architects attached to the works at the Prætorian Camp have discovered subterranean vaults of immense extent, having ramifications in different directions.

For the first time in the court annals of Maryland, a man has sued a woman for refusing to marry him. He lays his damages at $3,000, and the woman now should keep her promise just to punish such a fool.

The last census in Paris showed the number in that city to be 1,807,573. Of these, 2,500 only avowed themselves freethinkers; but it is hinted that a very much larger number would have done so had they told the truth.

The Agricultural Department at Washington states that the dogs of the country cost at least $50,000,000 annually, and they, with all the agricultural press, demand protection for sheep from worthless curs that belong to no one.

The Pope is hard upon the marriage state, for he wittily said, on hearing that Father Hyacinthe was married, "The Saints be praised, the renegade has taken his punishment into his own hands. The ways of Providence are inscrutable."

At a session of the Spanish Cortes a Deputy protested against the bad treatment to which, he said, the Carlist prisoners were subjected, whereupon General Cordoba, Minister of War, denied the assertion of the Deputy, and maintained that the prisoners were properly treated.

A Kentuckian, who fills a kerosene lamp while it is burning, lately had a quarrel with a neighbor who frightened his children by pointing a revolver at them, as to which was the biggest fool. The umpire decided, on general grounds, that there was no difference worth speaking of.

In a rush to catch a fly, at Constantine, Mich., the other day, two small boys came in collision and each had the unconscious satisfaction of having knocking the other senseless. When resuscitated, one had lost all his teeth, and the other had a broken nose and a split lip.

When a man thinks that nobody cares for him, and that he is alone in a cold and selfish world, he would do well to ask himself what he has done to make anybody care for and love him, and to warm the world with faith and generosity. Generally those who complain the most, have done the least.

An acorn suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of water in a hyacinth glass, will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantle-shelf of a room, is a very elegant and interesting object.

One of the saddest sights at this season of the year, is a young man who has waited on the outside of some popular church of a cold evening until he is chilled through, only to see the object of his heart's best affection walk of with some rascal who has been inside all the time toasting his sinful shins at the stove. It is trying to one's nerves.

When an Arab widow intends marrying again, she go

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1872.

The Election.

On Tuesday last, resulted, as was generally anticipated, in the complete success of the Republican nominees, Grant having a decisive and overwhelming vote for President. Massachusetts sends an entire Republican delegation to Congress, although a strong opposition was developed in the 5th District, where Gen. Banks had considerable popularity. The Legislature will be made up of 39 Republican Senators and one solitary Democrat, (F. W. Jacobs, of Boston,) with 217 Republican Representatives and 23 Democrats.

In Weymouth the vote was not so heavy as was expected, the horse distemper keeping many voters at home. The tickets in the field were the Regular Republican and the coalition ticket of Democrats and Liberal Republicans. The caucus nominations of the Republicans on Friday evening previous to election—Messrs. E. Atherton Hunt and Joseph Dyer, were well sustained at the polls,—those of the opposition, Messrs. T. A. Stetson and Z. L. Bicknell, receiving about half the number of votes cast for the "regulars." The details of the vote are as follows:—

For Presidential Electors—Grant, 802; Greely, 383.

For Governor—Washburn, 803; Bird, 376.

For Lieutenant Governor—Talbot, 808; Smith, 382.

For Secretary of State—Warner, 808; Monroe, 383.

For Treasurer—Adams, 808; Heywood, 384.

For Auditor—Endicott, 810; Collins, 380.

For Attorney General—Train, 808; Colburn. 384.

For Congressman—Harris, 803; Avery, 384.

For Councillor—Turner, 807; Morrison, 386.

For County Commissioner—Safford, 797; Aspinwall, 387.

For Senator—Dwelley, 804; Murray, 385.

For Representatives—E. Atherton Hunt, 760; Joseph Dyer, 779; T. A. Stetson, 352; Z. L. Bicknell, 462.

In Braintree the vote was a very close one, a determined and vigorous contest between the two parties resulting in the triumph of the Republicans by a small plurality for their candidate for Representative. Out of a poll of about 800, nearly every vote was cast, showing the general interest of the citizens in the election.

The total vote in the Second Congressional District is, 13,122 for Harris, 4,956 for Avery. The vote by towns shows that Avery received the largest number of votes in Taunton, 525; in Quincy he received 355, in Randolph 358 to 309 for Harris; in Braintree 376, to 373 for Harris, making Randolph and Braintree the banner Democratic towns of the District, though the latter town gave a small majority for Grant, over Greely.

The Representatives elected from Norfolk county stand 17 Republicans, 4 Democrats, as follows:—

District 1—Fred D. Ely of Dedham, Rep.

District 2—Robert Seaver of West Roxbury, Dem.

District 3—Albert Palmer of Roxbury, Rep.; Brownell Granger of Roxbury, Rep.; George Bartholomez of Roxbury, Rep.

District 4—Henry B. Chamberlain of Roxbury, Ward 1, Rep.

District 5—R. Hutchinson of Dorchester, Rep.; A. C. Clark of Dorchester, Rep.

District 6—James A. Stetson of Quincy, Dem.

Distrtct 7—R. Porter of Braintree, Rep

District 8—E. A. Hunt of Weymouth, Rep.; Joseph Dyer of Weymouth, Rep.

District 9—A. G. Gove of Randolph, Dem.

District 10—Adam Capen of Stoughton, Rep.

District 11—Willard Lewis of Walpole, Rep.; Sanford W. Billings of Sharon, Rep.

District 12—Geo. T. Ryder of Foxboro', Rep.; Alexis W. Ide of Medway, Rep.

District 13—I. H. Fisher of Franklin, Rep.

District 14—A. W. Shumway, Dem.

District 15—A. W. Benton of Brookline, Rep. and anti-annexationist. Republicans, 17; Democrats, 4.

The Representatives elected from Plymouth County are—

District 1—Joshua W. Davis, Jr., of Cohasset, Rep.

District 2—John Cushing of Hingham, Rep.

District 3—Calvin P. Phillips of Hanson, Rep.

District 4—David E. Hatch of Marshfield, Rep.

District 5—N. Bailey, Jr., of Kingston, Rep.

District 6—Tisdale White of Plymouth, Rep.; Albert Mason of Plymouth, Rep.

District 7—Peleg Blankinship, Rep.

District 8—George Purington, Jr., of Mattapoisett, Rep.

District 9——— Shaw of Middleboro', Rep.

District 10—Lewis Holmes of Bridgewater, Rep.

District 11—E. Loring Thayer, Edward O. Noyes, Rep., of North Bridgewater.

District 12—Jesse E. Keith of Abington, Dem.; Nathan S. Jenkins of Abington, Rep.; opposed to division of the town. Republicans, 14; Democrats, 1.

REAL ESTATE.—Samuel H. Litchfield, of East Weymouth, has sold to Henry A. Tirrell, a lot of land corner of Commercial and Broad streets, with buildings, for $4125.

G. A. R. CONCERT.—We have previously called attention to the coming musical entertainment offered by Post 58, G. A. R., in the Town Hall, Weymouth, Thanksgiving night, and would again remind our readers that in point of excellence this entertainment will be one well worthy of their patronage. The committee have secured the very best talent the city affords, at a large expense, and the community will heartily respond to the efforts of the Post to furnish a nice Thanksgiving entertainment.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.—There has been much discussion in South Weymouth, on the question whether the place is sufficiently protected against the ravages of a conflagration, with the present means the community now have for putting out fires. Great confidence was placed in the Chemical engine, its efficiency having been proved by repeated trials, but the failure to arrest the progress of the flames at the recent fire has caused some dissatisfaction, and a portion of the citizens are urging the purchase of other means for extinguishment of fires.

CAUGHT.—On Friday of last week, as we learn from Mr. Nahum Curtis, four boys were detected by him in the act of stoning the doors of the rooms in the school-house on Mount Pleasant, Weymouth Landing, the school also having been disturbed the previous day by a gang of boys, the clothing of the scholars thrown on the floor, etc. Measures were taken for their arrest, but have not yet been consummated. We learn that the teachers declare that they must give up their charge if these demonstrations of lawlessness are allowed to pass unnoticed and unrebuked.

The doors and winglows of the residence of Mr. Curtis were assailed with a volley of stones on Friday evening of last week, and he offers a reward for the detection of the offenders.

South Weymouth.

LYCEUM LECTURE.—The course of lectures in this part of the town was very satisfactorily opened by Hon. Wendell Phillips. The audience was large, when we take into consideration the prevailing malady among our faithful servants, the horses, which of course prevented many living at a distance from attending. Mr. Phillips was listened to with the closest attention for about an hour and a half, and although age and excessive speaking have somewhat impaired the distinct, clear enunciation of former days, yet the same easy, graceful conversational manner remains, and you still admire and reverence. His subject "Street life in Europe" was illustrative of many amusing incidents and truthful representations. As a sort of introductory to the first lecture in the course, he expressed himself pleased that the people of Weymouth had established a Lyceum, as he considered this one department of the great educational machine; the great Normal school for the people. From Maine to Omaha there were now 500 or more established Lyceums, commencing in 1829 and progressing until the present time, all tending to enlighten and instruct the people. He then proceeded with his subject of street life, showing up the different phases of American and European character. From his first illustration we learned the ignorance of some people in England with regard to America. Mr. Sumner had told him (Phillips) that in his former European travels he had met Englishmen who had never heard of Webster, his statesmanship, or the bright exploits of his public life. Another instance where Professor Silliman of Yale college was travelling abroad, and invited to dine with an English lady and gentleman, and when conversation commenced the lady asked where he learned to speak English. Chas. Dickens in his works wrote things just as ridiculous and just as truthful, yet we both read the same Bible, and the same Shakespeare. The war had brought us nearer together and had made England respect us. The first thing that strikes an American abroad is the independence of character. In this country ninety-nine out of one hundred have something to gain or lose, (and just here in this connection we lost his comparison of the English character, but as we remember the American fully, we must give it verbatim.) An American is like a paving stone, on the beach, so smooth you can not get hold of it. We draw our own conclusion and infer that Englishmen are less slippery. He said seven cases out of ten, you cannot tell how rich a man is, in this country, for all who can get money enough to do so, dress alike, and look as if they come out of the same band-box; not so, in foreign countries; there they dress according to their means and ideas of what is necessary for themselves individually. He related an incident (which he said many would not believe and he would not blame them if they didn't,) of a father and little daughter taking leave of each other at the Providence depot, in Boston, whereupon the little girl said "kiss me father," the answer of the father, "no, not here before all these people," showed the disposition of Americans, to do just as somebody else does, while in foreign countries, men, women, and children embrace each other, regardless of lookers on or observation of any kind. Yankees apply their brains to work and study to be rich. The German prays, God grant that I may be as well off to-morrow as I was yesterday. Horace Greely while travelling in France (and here the speaker wished him there now) came across a man cutting grass with some kind of an implement, new to the philosopher. Mr. Greely asked him why he did not use a scythe, and accomplish three times as much labor; the man told him that he had not three times as much to do, and the instrument he was then using answered the purpose for the amount he had to do. Mr. Phillips while in Florence, had a friend who owned a boat, and one day invited him to sail, if he could get a boatman; they came across an Italian basking in the sunshine, and asked him if he would go with them. The Italian called to his boy who was near by and asked him how much money there was in the drawer; ten francs replied the boy; not go, then, said the Italian. Mr. P's friend asked him if he did not want money for to-morrow, and with his peculiar whistle (which Phillips well imitated) the Italian replied, who ever saw to-morrow. A Yankee puts money at the top, foreigners below. In this country we can all (or mostly all) read and write, and yet reading and writing is not education of the heart, an inward sense of politeness, which many possessed who could not read or write a word. A most laughable illustration, (to us Yankees) was that of a fat woman attempting to squeeze into the door of an hourly, on Washington Street, Boston, but found it impossible to do so, and stepped to the sidewalk where she gathered a crowd of people to gaze at her misfortune. Abroad he attended an opera where a lady of very corpulent dimensions tried to get into a private box, and not succeeding, her maid used her strength and energy to push her in. Not a titter or smile even, came from the audience and yet there were many there who could neither read or write. This was education. Thackeray, when in this country asked a man in New York to show him the way to the Bowery; he accordingly did so. Thackeray then asked him to introduce him to a Bowery boy; the man pointed to a young fellow leaning against a post or building; Thackeray approached him and said, young man, I want to go to Broadway; why in h'll dont you go then, was the reply. In all the cities of Europe you would not hear the expression. Ask a Frenchman to show you to any place you may want to find and he will go with you. The speaker closed his lecture with the remark that these people (of foreign countries) do not know black from white, as a race. In Florence he had seen the beggar in rags, and the man clad in velvet robes kneeling side by side, so that their garments touched, performing the same devotions and worshiping the same God. The servant bringing the cushion to the altar, while the mistress and he knelt together. In Rome at the Propoganda college he saw a negro bear off the third prize in the honors of the day. He entered St. Peter's cathedral where the rich tones of the organ, the inspiring music of the singers led him to see who was the minister to these people and it was a colored priest, and he thought to himself, that he must be as many as four thousand miles away from Boston.

DOT.

THE SECOND LECTURE.—We were again instructed and amused last Monday evening with a lecture delivered by Hon. Wm. Parsons, subject, George Stephenson. Those who failed to hear him lost one of the rare treats offered to us, who live in the country—namely—that of listening to a man fired with eloquence and enthusiasm, whose subject seemed to fill him with volubility of language and an ardor of gesture and manner calculated to inspire an audience with wonder and esteem. The object of the lecturer, was to place George Stephenson among the greatest benefactors the world has ever seen—one of the grandest inventors of all the ages. His description of Stephenson's life from his birth, until his retirement from public labor, was one of the grandest attempts we have ever heard, in favor of the down trodden, working men of England. Stephenson a poor collier, born among the coal mines of England, without education or the means of obtaining it, living on ten cents a day for years, rises step by step with untiring patience and honest industry until he becomes the inventor and perfector of the steam engine, and after amassing a fortune from his labors retires among the working men, spending his life and fortune for their benefit and education. Mr. Parsons delineation of character and quick description of the same, was very interesting and amusing, and we hope to hear him again either in Weymouth or elsewhere.

We would urge upon the young men of the town to avail themselves of these interesting and instructive entertainments knowing they will gain much good and information to help them along through life, and perhaps add money to their pockets and wisdom to their heads.

The concert next Monday night will be well worth the price of an evening ticket, for with talent like the famed Mendelsohn Quintette Club, and the solo singing by Miss Addie Ryan, we are sure of a first class entertainment.

Braintree.

ANCIENT MEN OF BRAINTREE, No. 6. David Pearson Hayward, was born in 1741. He was the son of Capt. John Hayward, and married Lois the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Hayward, Nov. 18, 1778. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Silence and Samuel. Mr. Hayward's farm was that now owned by Peter Wainwright, Esq., on the Easterly side of the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, and bordering on Weymouth fore river. He was called a good farmer for the day in which he lived, and his was the best farm in the town of its size. He was a man of influence both in the Church and town, and his advice was often sought after by parties involved in matters of difficulty. He with his wife were once members of the First Church, of which Rev. Mr. Weld, was pastor, but in 1811 when the Union Society of Braintree and Weymouth was formed, they united with that and Mr. Hayward became one of the leading men in the new society. Towards the latter part of his life, he was afflicted with deafness, yet he was a constant attendant on public worship on the Sabbath, and at the sale of pews in the new meeting house, he purchased that nearest the pulpit on the broad aisle where he might be seen on each successive sabbath with his ponderous ear trumpet aimed at the preacher's mouth. A worthy example truly to those who absent themselves from the sanctuary because of slight deafness when they can hear sufficiently well during the week to transact the ordinary business of life. He was a commissioned officer in the Militia, but whether he took an active part in our Revolutionary struggle, it does not appear. His elder brother, John Hayward, was killed by the Indians on the bank of the St. Lawrence in the old French War, his coat with the bullet hole through it, was brought home to his parents by "Uncle Mike," (mentioned in a former Gazette.) A bloody memento indeed, but a feeble consolation to a fond mother to see the gory coat of a beloved son. Mr. Hayward died in 1813, aged 72 years. E.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Criminal business before the Court was light last week. Judge Bumpus being absent several days the first part of the week, Assistant Justice Tower, of Randolph, officiated.

John C. Rogers was up for being drunk. Pleaded guilty and was fined $3 and costs.

Matthew Murphy, of Quincy, arrested by Constable F. H. French for being drunk. Found guilty and sentenced to two months at the House of Correction. Mr. Murphy had but a short recess, having returned from Dedham on Saturday last, after serving a sentence of sixty days for a like offence.

John Wren, of Quincy, was ordered to pay a fine of $3 and costs, for being drunk. Failing to furnish the cash, he was carried to the House of Correction for thirty days.

Barney Kenney of Randolph, for breaking and entering Sidney French's shop in Randolph, and stealing boots and shoes from the same, was ordered to give $1000 bonds, with two good sureties for his appearance before the Superior Court at Dedham, on the first Monday In December next. Failing to procure bail, he was committed to jail.

The Register, in an account of this robbery, says that the thief gained an entrance to the building by removing one of the large panes of glass in the front part of the store, and then proceeded to fill two bags, which he had brought with him, with boots and shoes, helping himself to whatever came to hand, to the value of about $200, and was making away with his BOOTY when Mr. Frank Oliver, who resides in the tenement connected with the store, being aroused from his sleep by the unusual noise appeared on the scene, armed with a gun which he immediately used. Mr. Oliver fired over the head of the burglar and the burglar acknowledged the salute by taking to his heels with unwonted celerity, leaving behind him his stolen game and a glazed cap.

N. M.

STATISTICAL REPORT of State Police for the week ending Oct. 27th, 1872.

Liquor Prosecutions, 180; General Offences, 105; Liquor Seizures, 122; Gaming Seizures, 4; Fines paid, $2296; Costs, 1244.68; Total Fines and Costs, 3540.68; Officers on duty in State, 96; No. of officers in Norfolk County, 8.

Resp'y Yours, CHAS. F. HAMMOND.

QUINCY.—The insurance on the Episcopal church, which was burned last week, amounts to $5600. Loss about $10,000.

THE HORSE DISEASE still continues throughout this town, causing a great amount of inconvenience, especially at the lumber wharves, where teams are in constant demand. A large number of buildings are in course of erection or being improved in the different villages, and the carpenters are harassed by delay in procuring lumber. The weather is very unfavorable for the animals but it is hoped that clear weather will soon banish the disease. We are informed that Mr. John Ford, stable keeper at the Landing, has lost a horse by the distemper.

THE FLAG in Washington Square Weymouth, bearing the names of Grant and Wilson, was parted from the halyards Wednesday evening, by accident or design, and was found wrapped about the staff next morning.

TANNERS,—The South Weymouth Battalion of Tanners formed a part of the torchlight procession at Quincy, Wednesday evening last. They were accompanied by the Weymouth Band.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. E. H. Nash, has removed to her new rooms at South Weymouth, where she has on hand an excellent stock of Millinery and other goods, which she is offering at very low prices.

CONCERT.—Our readers will observe the announcement of the concert in the South Weymouth Lyceum course by the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club, next Monday evening, offering an excellent entertainment at a low price of admission.

DRIVEN OUT.—Several months ago allusion was made to the arrest of a resident of Quincy for alleged assault upon Lavoy Sunderland, in that town, and in the Patriot of last week Mr. S. publishes a letter recounting his wrongs, which have led to his removal from the town. He says of his opponent, "His premises adjoin my own, and for a year past, my family, my neighbors, and visiting friends, have been compelled to hear his obscene railings, until it has become unendurable. I can find no one willing to serve me as housekeeper, and some of my nearest neighbors have been prevented from visiting me on account of these annoyances; and these neighbors now agree with me, that my life, while in Quincy, is in constant peril, and that it is not safe for me to remain.

Thus I am compelled to the surrender of my rights, and the sacrifice of a comfortable abode, where I had hoped to spend my last days in peace.

DEDICATION.—The new factory of the Stoughton Boot & Shoe Co., a building 100 x 35 feet, was dedicated with appropriate exercises, last week, and in an address delivered by Mr. E. C. Monk, he said, "As a branch of domestic trade, the boot and shoe business dates its commercial importance from about the year 1818, in which the first full cargo of boots and shoes was shipped fpom Boston on board the sloop Delight, consigned to Spofford, Tileston & Co., commission merchants, 131 Fly Market, New York. The firm, at that time the largest boot and shoe jobbers in the city, then commenced shipping them from that port instead of Boston, which had previously engrossed the trade. The business was rapidly increased and fostered in other States, the growth of the manufacture having previously been confined to New England."

Refreshments were furnished in abundance in the third story, and the tables and the posts and walls of the room were decked in autumn flowers and leaves. Later in the evening the company were favored with singing. The dancing continued until about midnight, when the assembly broke up.

ABINGTON.—The school-house difficulty and ths threatened division of the town have been made subjects of political contention, a bolt from the Republican nominations resulting. At the bolters' meeting, J. E. Keith, Esq., who was nominated for Representative, made a speech showing the fallacy of the arguments of the divisionists in cutting up the town into several pieces. Property was ten and twenty per cent lower in neighboring small towns than it was in Abington, not only in and near the villages but in the out-lying districts where it was sparsely settled, and as a rule real property was lower in small towns than it was in large towns. If you were travelling, and questioned about your town and should answer that it had three thousand inhabitants, the response would be that that was a one horse town, and no place to move to and do business in; but you tell them that your town has a thrifty population of ten or twelve thousand, and the impression would be very different. A town of ten or twelve thousand must be a smart place, a good place to locate in, for business purposes. He had not heard any sound argument for a division and he was most decidedly opposed to changing the old town lines.

The election returns prove that the majority of the people of the town are opposed to a territorial division, as the anti-divisionists, one a Democrat, were elected Representatives.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Hon. M. M. Fisher, of the Board of Commissioners of Norfolk County, in a letter alluding to the nomination of Mr. Safford at the Republican convention, says:—From the *early* record, certainly, of Mr. Safford, to which I have been happy to refer, no less than to my own, we would not doubt his present fidelity to the vital interests of the County and its Shire. I trust my friends will acquiesce in his recent nomination. I have, as many know, never sought it, nor expended a moment's time nor a penny to obtain it. Let there be *no split tickets, no secret circulars*, nor scratching. I desire no complimentary votes. My record, though imperfect, suffices for me. Let my friends of both political parties, who seem more numerous now than ever, be content also.

I have no enemies to punish, and I thank my friends for their past support and their present good will.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—We would like to call the attention of every man and woman throughout the length and breadth of Massachusetts, to the working of the present prohibitory law, which has recorded on the statute books, strictly forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors. This law has been in force, or rather in existence, for quite a number of years, and what has it accomplished? Has there been any less liquor sold or drank by having such a law hanging over the heads of rumsellers? We believe that as far as our knowledge extends, that there was never more places where intoxicating liquors are sold, than at the present time; but still the Constabulary reports tell us that the law is working with beneficial results. Go into the city of Boston, and almost every other door opens into a bar-room, almost every grocery has a bar in the rear of the store; oyster houses, billiard halls, bowling alleys, keep an open bar.—Then go through the country towns, and see the hundreds of places where beer is sold, when the law says that no one shall have a right to sell, except an agent appointed for that purpose. There is one section of the present law which we believe to be wholly wrong, that which relates to towns in the State voting whether beer shall or shall not be sold within the limits of the town. We believe this to be unconstitutional. Is it reasonable or just that Quincy should sell ale and lager beer, while if a man is caught selling the same beverage in Weymouth he is dragged to that very town, tried, punished, and sent to prison for selling nothing but what is allowed to be sold right in sight of the court room. The next legislature should repeal that section of the prohibitory law, and pass a general law that one town shall not have rights and privileges which another cannot have. If we are to have a prohibitory law, let us have one bearing upon all towns alike; either let every body sell ale who wants to, or else let no one sell. We despise the idea that one man can have rights and privileges granted by a State law that another cannot have. It is not liberal, just, or democratic.

N. M.

HOW DR. HOLLAND'S STORY SELLS.—The entire edition of the November Number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, containing the opening Chapter of Dr. Holland's Serial Story, "*ARTHUR BONNICASTLE*," having been exhausted, a New Edition has been ordered. The New York Evening Post says of ARTHUR BONNICASTLE, Dr. Holland's Serial, commenced in Scribner's Monthly for November: "Only one chapter of twelve pages is given, but this is enough to awaken interest. There is a good deal of quiet humor in the dialogue, and the characters are fresh and natural, while the style of the descriptive passages, it need scarcely be said, is fluent and fascinating. Much of the effect of Dr. Holland's writing is to be attributed to the ease and grace of the composition. The dramatic promise of Arthur Bonnicastle, however, is such as to make us regret that the author has not been writing novels these many years."

[For the Gazette]

RECONCILIATION.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

BY J. WARD CHILDS.

Since the tempest of war from our land has subsided,
And peace has unfurled her immaculate wings,
Never by strife let our hearts be divided,
But welcome with joy the rich blessings she brings.
Let the past, like a terrible stream, be forgotten,
And passion and discord no longer prevail,
Let brotherly love over dwell in each bosom,
While freedom's proud anthem is borne on each gale.
Let the North and the South swear eternal allegiance,
As beneath the proud ensign of Freedom they bow,
While a garland they weave of the pine and palmetto,
To crown evermore Columbia's brow.
Then, firm as the rock whereon Freedom was cradled,
Our nation, unrivaled in glory shall stand,
While liberty, peace and prosperity reigning,
Their eternal effulgence shall shed o'er the land.

Braintree, Oct. 28, 1872.

If you want a Carpet or an Oil Cloth, read F. B. WENTWORTH & Co.'s Advertisement, it will pay; but it will pay still better to examine their stock of goods.

See notice of MERCANTILE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, of Boston, in another Column.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Braintree, Oct. 20, Mr. Warren Foss to Miss Maria Dean.

In Randolph, Oct. 23d, Mr. James M. Eddy, of Braintree, to Miss Merilla Eddy, of Randolph.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of JAMES BATES, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to LUCY GARDNER, Administratrix.

Weymouth, Oct. 2, 1872. 28 30

FIREWORKS

FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

FURNISHED AT THE

IXL LABORATORY,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

All orders promptly filled.

2; 25 E. S. HUNT, PROPRIETOR.

New Hearse in South Braintree.

THE undersigned has procured a new glass side Hearse, of the latest pattern, and will do the undertaking of the Town and vicinity with despatch.

COFFINS AND ROBES

furnished at the lowest Boston rates.

ALSO, CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER,

BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED.

G. C. HALLENBECK.

Braintree, Oct. 1, 1872.

All agree that ladies should have Sewing Machines, but is a machine complete for all requirements without casters for moving it? By no means!

Post 58, G. A. R.

Have the honor of announcing to the public their Second Grand Entertainment of a

CONCERT

AND

BALL,

TO BE HELD AT THE

Town Hall, Weymouth,

Thanksgiving

EVENING,

NOV. 28, 1872.

The most Eminent Talent of the Country have be secured for the occasion, of whom the following is a list:

Mrs. Anna G. Dow, SOPRANO,

Mrs. Jenny Kempton, CONTRALTO.

Mr. W. J. Winch, TENORE.

Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, BARITONE.

Mr. Howard M. Dow, PIANIST AND DIRECTOR,

and the

GERMANIA BAND.

The Concert will be followed by a

GRAND BALL,

MUSIC BY GERMANIA BAND.

Tickets for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge Nash, T. J. Evans, Frank Cushing, D. Dunbar, Wm. G. Thayer, John W. Hart, W. H. Joy, Frank Derby.

Concert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets for Dancing One Dollar.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED IN THE UPPER HALL.

Coaches will run from all parts of the town; and George Cushing, 2nd, will run Coaches by way of Hingham Centre, South Hingham, and High Street; also, West Hingham and Fort Hill.

South Weymouth

LYCEUM

1872. FIRST COURSE. 1873.

Monday Evening, Nov. 11th,

Grand Concert

BY THE

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

OF BOSTON, ASSISTED BY

MISS ADDIE RYAN,

THE FAVORITE CONTRALTO VOCALIST,

—IN—

Rev. Mr. Stanton's Church,

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE to "Pique Dame,"....Suppe
2. UNA VOCE. (from Barbiere.)....Rossini
   MISS ADDIE RYAN.
3. FANTAISIE FOR FLUTE. (on Wallachian Airs.) EDWARD HEINDL. Doppler
4. QUINTETTE in F op 59....Rubinstein
   Introduction and Allegro.
5. SECOND FANTAISIE FOR CLARINETT....Ryan
   THOMAS RYAN.

PART SECOND.

6. BALLAD. "Marjorie's Almanac,"....Dolby
   MISS RYAN.
7. SOUVENIR DE SPA. (Solo for Violoncello,..Servais
   RUDOLPH HENNIG.
8. FANTAISIE FOR VIOLIN. on themes from Massaniello....Alard
9. BALLAD, "The Three Fishers,"....Hullah
   MISS RYAN.
10. SELECTION FROM LE PREAUX CLERCS...Herold

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 7.30.

Admission, with Reserved Seats, 50 Cts.

For Sale or to Let,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by E. C. Bumpus, Esq. Enquire of F. AMBLER.

Weymouth, Nov. 1st, 1872.

Cucumber Wood Pumps,

THE subscriber has on hand a full stock of these celebrated Pumps, at the manufacturers prices. These Pumps are made in the most substantial manner, from the best

Wild Cucumber Timber,

(a variety of the Magnolia of the South), and are guaranteed equal to, and in many important points, superior to any Wooden Pump in the market.

They are VERY LIGHT, VERY DURABLE, and VERY CHEAP. Call and examine them.

S. W. PRATT.

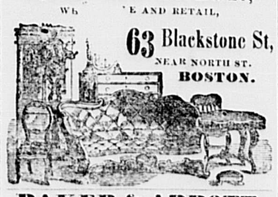
J. G. GRAVES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

PARLOR SUITS,

SOFAS AND LOUNGES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,



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BAKER & ABBOTT,

MANUFACTURERS AND REPAIRERS OF

Violins & other Musical Instruments,

Rear of Gardner's Steam Mill,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

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THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED.

NOW READY,

THE

VESTRY HYMN & TUNE BOOK,

Edited by REV. A. J. GORDON.

Assisted both in the Hymn and Musical departments by the best talent in the country.

This book presents the best combination of *old* and *new* tunes ever issued. Elegantly bound in cloth with red edges. Handsomely printed on laid paper in large type.

Sample Copies furnished for 75 c.

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27 30

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 15 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Weymouth Landing.

Post Office Notice.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 26th, the Mails will close at this office at 8.20 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.

OPEN FOR DELIVERY at 8.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 to 12.20 A. M., 2 to 5.30, and 6.30 to 8 P. M.

The W. U. TELEGRAPH OFFICE open as above, and from 9.30 to 10 A. M. Sundays.

GEO. W. WHITE, JR.,

POSTMASTER AND MANAGER.

Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 24, 1872.

Come One, Come All.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED OUR STORE, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT OUR

Extensive Stock

TO ALL, BEING DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS STORE THE GREAT ATTRACTION TO ALL IN SEARCH OF

BARGAINS.

WE HAVE PURCHASED A VERY

Extensive Stock of Goods,

WHICH WE HAVE MARKED AT SUCH FIGURES AS WILL PLEASE ALL THAT ARE IN WANT OF

GOOD GOODS

AT

Low Prices.

IN OUR

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT,

WE HAVE A VERY

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
CORSETS, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

MME. DEMOREST'S

Accurate Patterns,

OF ALL THE

Latest and most Reliable Designs,

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

ALWAYS ON HAND; CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, BY MAIL, AND PATTERNS SENT FREE, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

IN OUR

Clothing Department

WE HAVE A

LARGE VARIETY OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

WHICH FOR

Style and Elegance of Fit,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

A GOOD SUIT FOR MEN,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)

$9.00.

A GOOD SUIT,

(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)

ONLY $10.00.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET

A BARGAIN.

ALL THE LATE STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS.

READYMADE SHIRTS

Of every Quality.

ALL THE

Late Styles of Collars,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND HERE.

A FULL LINE OF

NECK TIES, &c.

All are cordially invited to Call.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

C. S. Williams,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NEW FALL GOODS.

L. RICH & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL, ARE NOW READY TO OFFER YOU

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

THEY HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF ALL THE NEW, POPULAR AND DESIRABLE

Dress Fabrics, at Low Prices,

INCLUDING ARLINGTON POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE ALPACAS, IN RICH SILK LUSTRES, ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN ELEGANT PATTERNS.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

SHAWLS.

New Styles adapted for the Fall and Winter, in fashionable Ottoman Stripes, double faced; also, Plaid and Plain Chinchilla in elegant Styles.

A Full Supply of Childrens Shawls.

The best assortment of PRINTS & GINGHAMS that can be shown this side of Boston.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL STYLE

LADIES VELVETEEN SACQUES.

ALSO, VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

LADIES UNDERWARE.

The New Style Opera Jacket for the Fall, in all colors, also, Opera Flannel, in handsome shades.

A FULL LINE OF WOOL BLANKETS, AT LAST YEARS PRICES.

Our Domestic Department is complete in

UNION FLANNELS, WOOL FLANNELS, DOMET FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNELS, BLUE MIXED FLANNELS, NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, BLEACHED & BROWN COTTON FLANNELS, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, OPERA SHIRTING FLANNELS, RED SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLEACHED COTTON, BROWN COTTON, BROWN & WHITE DAMASK, HUCK & HUCK CRASH TOWELS, LINEN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS, TURKEY RED DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, BOSOMS, NICE COTTON BATTING, at all prics, HOOP SKIRTS and BUSTLES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, BALMORAL SKIRTS, GLOVES, LACE, COTTON and HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES and CHILDRENS FANCY BELTS, LACE & LINEN COLLARS, IN SETS, LADIES FANCYTIES, A FULL LINE OF RIBBONS.

Also, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A FULL LINE OF CHOICE SELECTED NEW STYLES

CARPETING!

Just received, a new selection of Oil, Wool, Hemp & Fancy Straw Carpeting. A nice All Wool Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Nice Cotton & Wool Carpet for 75c. per yd. A nice Plain Straw Matting, 30c. per yd. Oil Carpets from 45c. to 60c.

A GOOD SELECTION OF GILT CURTAINS.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

$5.00 Reward

WILL be paid for information leading to the conviction of the persons who threw stones against the windows and doors of my house on the evening of Nov. 1st inst.

NAHUM CURTIS.

Weymouth, Nov. 6, 1872. 28 29

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm name of A. HALL & SON, for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, at Weymouth, Ms.

ALBION HALL,
WM. A. HALL.

Weymouth, Nov. 1, 1872. 28 30

THANKSGIVING

PROCLAMATION!

NOVEMBER, 1872.

IT IS BECOMING and laudable in the people to be always thankful for the blessings of freedom, comfort, and plenty, enjoyed in this favored land.

AT THIS SEASON, their Excellencies the PRESIDENT and the GOVERNOR especially recommend thankfulness for the bounties vouchsafed us all, during the year.

IN ADDITION to this exhibition of thanksgiving (in which we dutifully and earnestly concur) we desire to present our thanks to the public—

FOR THE LIBERAL patronage bestowed, in the past twelvemonth, upon the "OLD CORNER" Clothing House; which favor is duly appreciated.

WE ARE THANKFUL that we have been able to afford the people the many rare bargains they have had, in their purchases of good Clothing at our establishment;—

THAT WE HAVE uniformly kept our prices at so low a mark as to induce the discerning public to visit us so frequently, and satisfactorily;—

THAT WE HAVE been so signally favored, through this patronage, as to confirm us in the belief that our plan of low prices and small profits is the TRUE SYSTEM towards success;—

THAT WE ARE still disposed to pursue this popular course in our business; and we shall always be thankful for this favor from the community.

THE PEOPLE will be thankful, naturally, that they enjoy the benefits thus attainable, and will continue to go where they can DO BEST with their money.

WITH THANKS, therefore, for past

OODS.

& CO.,
NDING.
ORTMENT OF
OODS
OFFER YOU
EMENTS.
POPULAR AND DESIRABLE
ow Prices,
S, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE
OLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS

LS.
in fashionable Ottoman
Plain Chinchilla in

ens Shawls.
S & GINGHAMS
de of Boston.
LL STYLE
SACQUES.
COLORS.

WARE.
all colors, also, Opera
ces.
ST YEARS PRICES.
is complete in
DOMET FLANNELS,
NAVY BLUE FLANNELS,
FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
RED SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BROWN & WHITE DAMASK,
EN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS,
DOYLIES, BOSOMS,
STLES, CORSETS, HOSIERY,
MBURG EDGINGS, LADIES and
N SETS, LADIES FANCYTIES,

S AND BOYS' WEAR.
NEW STYLES
ING!
Hemp & Fancy Straw
$1.00 per yard. Nice
A nice Plain Straw
rom 45c. to 60c.
LT CURTAINS.
PARTMENT
E GOODS, CONSIST-

ETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
NG DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
ALL POCKETS, HAT
SETS, MATCH
VIEWS, CUT-
NOT MEN.

e House for Sale,
NG ten rooms, (cellar under whole
th one-third of an acre of Land, situ-
's Lane, Weymouth Landing. There
ty of Fruit Trees on the premises,
is a very desirable one. Apply to
DAVID P. RICHARDS.

otice of Closing,
r Oct. 24th, 1872, until further notice,
of the subscriber will be closed at 8
ly evenings excepted.
GEORGE S. BAKER.
Oct. 24, 1872. 26 28

trauss Waltzes,
k form, Price $1.25.
TE. SMITH & PERRY'S Edition con-
anube and all his Popular Waltzes and
at the Jubilee. $15 worth of Music in

WHITE'S NEW BOOK
tetts, Trios and Duets, and Sixteen
untaries and Responses. The most
of the kind ever issued for Church
vice. 128 pages; Price $1.60.
above sent *postpaid* by the publishers.
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
298 & 290 Washington Street, Boston.
TE, SMITH & PERRY'S and ex-
NABE PIANO acknowledged by
to be the Best in the Country. Their
o competition.
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
neral Wholesale Agents N. E. States.

uffalo Robes.
S WANT OF A GOOD BUFFALO
ROBE WILL FIND A
ood Assortment
AT THE FACTORY OF
ES TORREY & CO.,
orth Weymouth.
21 25

GRAPHS at Half Price,
AT
berlains Gallery,
EYMOUTH,
SIXTY DAYS,
the first day of October and ending
November. We guarantee to give
tion. The pictures shall be first class,
touched negatives.
AT THE LIST OF PRICES.
Card Photos, $2.00
Ninettes, 1.25
0 Photograph, 2.00
kinds of pictures that come under the
raphy, and any one wanting good pic-
this a grand opportunity to get them.
IS A SPECIALITY WITH US.
try few people but what have some
perfect picture of a near friend, and would
price if they knew they could have a
made from them.
E. CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.
1872.

D CORNER"
thing House.
can sell our newly selected
& WINTER
CLOTHING
AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
AT SUCH PRICES
will ensure satisfaction
ALL BUYERS.
UR BOYS' DEPARTMENT
have full lines of all sizes,
NEWEST STYLES.
'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING is
lish, of every description.
SHING GOODS ARE SUPERIOR
UR CHARGES MODERATE.
ite the public to try us at the
" OLD CORNER,"
DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.
H. Richards.
27 30

and Deformities Cured.
prings Health Institute is located near
herst, Mass., for the treatment and
ts in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Con
and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands,
s, Wry Neck, Curvatures of the Spine,
Rickets, St Vitus's Dance, and all de-
ralgia, Rheumatism, and all Lameness;
sses, Gout, Convulsions, Diseases of
art and Lungs, Cancers, Hysteria, etc.
ORGE W. RHODES, M. D., Amherst,
XON, ESQ., Agent for the Institute,
ton square, Boston.
26 37

Model Store,

North Weymouth.

Fall Season for 1872.

HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY

New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a

LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF

DRY GOODS,
Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS & HOES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES
AND
GROCERIES.

The second floor contains a full stock of

FURNITURE,
CARPETINGS,
Window Shades,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.

SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

In the Grocery Department

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE

FLOUR & TEAS.

With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

John W. Bartlett.

HENRY LOUD,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE.

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work,
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns

The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.

Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines,—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.

The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,833 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.

NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.

S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

TO LET,
A large MANUFACTURING SHOP, on Middle Street, East Weymouth.
Apply to F. B. PRATT.
East Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 43 tf

E. ROSENFELD,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF DRY & FANCY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c.,

CARPETS

Can always be found at this well known establishment, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE. Call and examine the Stock, to which large additions are being made every week.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

AMERICAN ORGANS!

A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

The Smith American Organ Company.

Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; namely from $100 to $250.

Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.

Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named

THE KALOPHON.

The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the rich VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the vitiallled VOX HUMANA stops.

Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but without sacrifice of sweetness.

All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.

LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

The subscriber having completed his new building, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE PIANO FORTE ROOMS and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Builders' Hard Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sinks, Framing Pins, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also,

Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his

MUSIC ROOMS

may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

From one of the best manufactories in the country.

BAKER & RANDALL,

Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.

Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.

ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.

Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.

☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.

In the Picture Frame Department

May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

THE LATEST & BEST KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINES

Lock-Stitch, Straight Needle Shuttle
Elegant in Style and Finish,
Simple in Construction.

This new Family Sewing Machine is the GREAT DESIDERATUM so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a PERFECT MACHINE are combined.

The KEYSTONE has a

Patent Needle Adjuster,

No springing or bending the needle, in changing from coarse to fine, thereby avoiding dropped stitches.

IT USES THE

Celebrated Patent Shuttle Carrier.

No race or groove employed—no soiling or oiling the thread—no friction or wearing of the shuttle.

MACHINES SOLD ON

Small Monthly Installments.

J. C. BROCK, Agent,
220 Tremont St., Boston.

Particular attention paid to giving instructions.

SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

$5.00 down, and $5.00 a month, with privilege of a fair trial before purchase.

HENRY LOUD, Broad St., East Weymouth, agent for Weymouth, Hingham and Vicinity. Mrs. J. G. BATES, No. Abington. 3 29

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
BROAD ST., EAST WEYMOUTH.

Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

DR. CARPENTER,
136 MULBERRY STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my medicine, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consists of*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

DR. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its form successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to

A. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Newark, N. J
1 1 y

MRS. DR. TUCK'S
HYGIENIC RETREAT
NEW, COMMODIOUS, LIGHT AND AIRY,
Located at So. Weymouth, Mass.
IS NOW OPEN
For the Hygienic, Botanic, and Magnetic Treatment of all Chronic Diseases.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF FEMALE DISEASES

MRS. DR. TUCK has devoted many years to the study of these Diseases, and has opened this Retreat that the sick, who wish to come under her care, can have thorough treatment; where nature's own remedies will be used in every possible way—a home to rest both mind and body, botanical remedies, food, soft water, sunlight, air, rest (nature's great restorer) and exercise,—used as each case may demand,—to purify and invigorate the system.

MRS. DR. TUCK will still continue her practice, at 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston, the first three days of each week, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Dr. Tuck has constantly on hand, the LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, (her own invention) a Supporter based upon HYGIENIC principles; ELASTIC BANDS, for pregnant ladies; TRUSSES; SHOULDER BRACES; INVALID'S CORSETS; the SECRET GENIE; SYRINGES; and her NEW TRUSS FOR UMBILICAL RUPTURES.

Gives to wear, giving support to the whole abdomen.

☞ For full particulars, and price of board and treatment, address

MRS. DR. TUCK,
HYGIENIC RETREAT, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Or, 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston.

Geo. W. Whitten,
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
MAGEE STOVES,
Commercial St.,
EAST WEYMOUTH,

Would invite the attention of the public of this and adjoining towns to his stock of McGee and other

Stoves for Office, Kitchen & Parlor.

Also constantly on hand all kinds of Tin Ware, Enamelled Ware, and all other House Furnishing Goods, also Tin, Lead and Iron Pipe.

Tin Roofing and other kinds of Jobbing done to order with promptness and fidelity. 25 38

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.
Old Dr. Goodhue's
Root & Herb Bitters.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

The best Spring and Summer Medicine ever offered to the public.

They are prepared with great care from the best Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds. They invigorate the STOMACH, STIMULATE the TORPID LIVER and BOWELS, Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and give new Life and Vigor to the whole System. They will RESTORE A LOST APPETITE, RELIEVE HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all complaints arising from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or the deranged condition of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Kidneys.

Read Prof. Hayes' Report to Col. Brodhead, State Commissioner of Massachusetts.

No. 20 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD, Esq.—Sir: A sample of Old Dr. Goodhue's Root and Herb Bitters, from Flint & Goldthwait, Salem, Mass., has been analyzed with the following results: "This is an official medicinal preparation, containing extracts of Roots and Herbs. It is free from injurious substances, and may be used as directed by persons requiring a medicine of this kind. Very Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the Will of SAMUEL PRATT, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

ABBIE A. PRATT, Executrix.

Weymouth, October 14, 1872. 25 27

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under firm name of THAYER & DAVIS, as Provision Dealers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by WM. G. THAYER, who, grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same.

WM. G. THAYER,
GEORGE DAVIS.

Weymouth, Sept. 23, 1872. 26 29

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods,

Weymouth Landing.

TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, SHAWL STRAPS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GOODS AT ALL TIMES.

NEW GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

BUT ONE PRICE,

FOR GOODS,

MY FRIENDS WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Good Goods,

BOUGHT AT

LOW PRICES,

AND MARKED TO SELL AT A

FAIR PROFIT.

Gents Clothing,

In Great Variety.

OVERCOATS

FOR ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR.

A FULL LINE OF

WHITE SHIRTS.

WORKING SHIRTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Trunks, Bags & Umbrellas,

OF ALL KINDS.

BOWS; TIES, COLLARS, BOSOMS, HDKFS, &c.

Youth's Clothing,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Boy's Clothing,

OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY

Hats and Caps,

AS YOU WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF

FRESH GOODS.

WHITE VESTS & KID GLOVES,

OF BEST MAKES,

AND EVEERYTHING ELSE USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST CLASS

CLOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods

STORE.

LATEST STYLE GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH
BAKERY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY,
PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS.

They are also prepared to furnish to order,

WEDDING CAKE,
OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION, AT
BOSTON PRICES.

The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares, and close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage.

J. B. HOWE & SON.

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Real Estate for Sale,
IN EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE, the Real Estate of the late COTTINGTON NASH, situated on Middle Street, near Broad Street, in East Weymouth, comprising a 2 1-2 story Dwelling-House, in thorough repair, with Manufacturing Shop adjoining, good Stable, and outbuildings, and about one acre of Land.

For particulars apply to
HENRY NEWTON, or F. B. PRATT,
Executors.

Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 43 tf

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED.

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
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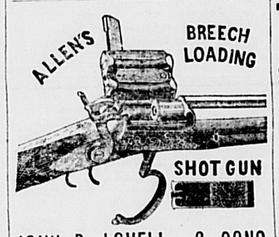
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
36 tf



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Nos. 27 Dock Sq. and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL. BENJ. S. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1872, trains leave Boston for New York at 1.30, 5.30 P M

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. & Northeast 7, 7.40, 8.00, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12m., 12.45, 1, 1.45, 2.00, 2.30, 3, 3.30, 4, 4.30, 5, 5.30, 6.30, 8, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Quincy 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 11 a.m. 12 M. 1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Quincy Adams 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 11.10 a.m. 1.55, 3.40, 4.25, 5.25, 6.25, 7.40, 9.40, 11.25 p.m. Braintree 7, 7.40, 8, 8.40, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Weymouth 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 11.10 a.m. 12 M. 1.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Braintree 7.25, 8.25, 9.25, 11 am; 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.45, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.50, 9.50, 11.35 p.m. Weymouth 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 11 am; 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.45, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.50, 9.50, 11.35 p.m. Braintree, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a.m. 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Randolph 8.25, 9.25, 10.25, 11.25 a.m. 12.25, 1.25, 2.25, 3.25, 4.25, 5.25, 6.25, 7.40, 9.40, 11.25 p.m. Stoughton, 12 m., 8.20 a.m. 12.40, 4.40, 6.10, 11.55 p.m. Canton 8.30 a.m. 12 m., 2 p.m. 4.30, 6.15, 11.55 p.m. Easton and Raynham, 8.50 a.m. 12.05, 2.40, 4.50 p.m. Taunton, 8.30 a.m. 12m. 2 p.m. 4.30, 6.15, 11.55 p.m. New Bedford via Taunton, 3.30 p.m. via Fairhaven, 8 am, 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8.11 am. 1.45, 5.25, 6.30, 7.40, 11.55 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am. 1.45, 3.35, 4.45, 6.30, 11.55 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8.30, 11 am. 1.45, 3.35, 6.30, 11.55 pm. Bridgewater, 11 am. 12.05, 8, 11 am. 3.35, 6.30, 11.55 pm. Middleboro' 8 am. 3.35, 4.45 pm. Fall River (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 p m; (via Taunton) 8.30 am. 12 m. 2 p.m. 4.30, 6.15 pm. Newport, 8.30 am. 1.30 pm. E. Bridgewater, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.40, 11 am. 12.40, 3.45, 6.15, 11.55 pm. Hingham and Cohasset 7.40, 11 am. 2.40, 5.30, 11.55 pm. So. Weymouth, 7.40, 11 am. 2.40, 5.30, 11.55 pm. So. Abington, 8 am. 12m. 4.45, 6.40, 11.55 pm. North, Centre & S. Abington, 8 am. 12m. 2.40, 5.30, 11.55 pm. North pm. 8 Bridgewater, 8 am. 12 m. 2.40, 5.30, 11.55 pm. North Hanson, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, & Plymouth, 8 am. 2.40, 5.30 pm. Marion and Mattapoisett, 7.40, 10, 3 am; 1.35, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 11.55 pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am. 12.15, 2.45, 6.15 pm. Duxbury and Cohasset R. R. 7.40 am; 2.40, 6.15 pm. Hyannis & Wellfleet, 8 am; 4 pm. Marion 2.40, 6.15 pm. Nantucket, 8 am, on days selected by the Steamboat Co. Woods Holl and Falmouth, 8 am; 4 pm.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Plymouth, 6.25, 9.30 am; 3.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 7, 9.48 am; 3.04, 9.37 pm. So. Abington, 6.15, 7.46, 10.05 am; 12m. 1.35, 3.32, 5.32, 6.50, 8.19 pm. So. Weymouth, 6.31, 7.56, 10.24 am; 1.50, 3.47, 5.50, 6.50, 8.19, 10.07 pm. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.55, 8.10 pm; 12.55, 4.05, 5.50, 9.40, pm. Hingham, 6.17, 7.16, 8.25 am; 1.05, 4.19, 6, 9.54 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.31, 7.46, 8.34 am; 1.19, 4.30, 6.09, 10.02 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.35, 7.25, 8.38 am; 1.24, 4.34, 6.14, 10.07 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.37, 7.38, 8.44 am; 1.24, 4.36, 6.18, 10.12 pm. E. Braintree, 6.41, 7.32, 8.48 am; 1.35, 4.41, 6.22, 10.16 pm. Nantucket, 7.30 am. 7.50 pm. Fall River via Taunton 5.30 am, 5.40 am; Ferry St. 8.05, 11.20 am, 3.36 pm; via Bridgewater; Wharf 6.35 am; Ferry Street 3.41 pm. Middleboro' 6.15, 7.26, 9.20 am; 4.25 pm. Bridgewater, 5.15, 6.36, 6.50, 7.36, 9.55 am; 12.45, 4.15, 9.25 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 5.25, 6.41, 7.44 am; 12.50, 4.55, 9.10 pm. E. Bridgewater, 5.36, 7, 8, 9.50 am; 1.05, 5.05, 5.12, 9.55 pm. E. Stoughton 5.45, 7.03, 8.30 am; 11.15, 3.15, 5.20, 10.0 pm. Holbrook, 5.50, 7.15, 8.15 am; 1.21, 3.18, 5.26, 10.06 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.45 am; 3 pm. Taunton, 5.45, 7.30, 8.45, 9.50 am; 12 m. 4.25 pm. Raynham 7.37, 8.57 am; 12.06, 4.42 pm. Easton, 7.49, 9.10 am; 12.19, 4.54 pm. N. Easton, 5.58, 7.56, 9.17 am; 12.27, 5.00, 9.06 pm. Stoughton, 7.05, 8.04, 9.24 am; 12.33, 5.10, 9.36, 9.36 pm. Canton, 7.09, 9.28 am; 10.02 pm. Randolph, 7.15 pm. 7. Stoughton, 7.20, 9.38 am; 10.10 pm. S. Braintree, 6, 6.40, 7.24, 8.16 9.34 am; 12.43, 4.18, 10.16 pm. S. Braintree, 6, 6.40, 7.24, 7.47, 7.55, 8.26, 8.40, 9.25, 9.42, 10.35, 10.45 am; 12.52, 1.30, 4.30, 5.05, 5.20, 6.20, 10.30 pm. Braintree, 6.04, 6.47, 7.28, 7.57, 7.51, 7.30, 8.30 8.33, 9.29, 9.46, 10.50 am; 12.57, 1.32, 4.35, 4.46, 5.10, 5.28 8.34 10.34 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.07, 6.50, 7.40, 8.07, 8.56, 9.32, 10.53 am; 1.12, 3.38, 4.58, 6.51, 8.37, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.11, 6.54, 7.34, 7.45, 7.58, 8.06, 8.36, 9.35, 9.56, 10.57, 1.04, 1.06, 3.43, 4.53, 5.02, 5.25, 5.43, 6.55, 8.40, 10.30 pm. Neponset, 6.20, 7.03, 7.30, 7.42, 8.06, 8.15, 8.45, 9.42, 10.36, 11.06 am; 1.12, 1.20, 2.15, 3.55, 4.06, 5.40, 5.59, 6.45, 8.30, 10.40 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.06, 7.24, 7.46, 8.19, 8.49, 9.46, 10.34, 11.10 am; 1.16, 2.16, 2.56, 4.34, 5.16, 6.03, 6.49, 8.34, 10.44 pm. West Quincy, 6, 7, 9.30 am; 1.43, 4.35, 6.15 pm. Mattapan, 6.06, 7.08; 7.38, 8.32, 9.15 am; 2.02, 4.26, 6.45, 8.52 pm. So. Dorchester, 6.10, 7.13, 7.40 am; 2.49 pm. Wollaston, 5.55 am; 1.15 pm.—Quincy, 5.55, 7.10 am; 2.49 pm. Hanover, 7, 9.50 am; 4 pm.

Hyannis, 7 am; 2.12 pm. Wellfleet, 5.55 am; 1.15 pm.—Trains marked thus * leave Boston Fridays only. † Fridays and Thursdays excepted. ‡ Wednesdays only. ‖ Fridays only. ¶ Tuesdays (via So. Abington) and Fridays (via No. Bridgewater) only. ** Thursdays only. †† Tuesdays only. ‡‡ Saturdays only. § On arrival of Boat from New York. ‖ Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

JUST RECEIVED AT
HENRY LOUD'S
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
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ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH,

CARPETS!

Carpets!

Our Entire Stock

OF

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS,

TO BE

CLOSED OUT

at prices which will

Compel those in want,

to buy. We have the goods to sell, and we can assure our friends and the public, that this is not a fixed up advertisement, but we "mean business," and this is the best opportunity to buy Carpets that has been offered since the war.

Every old style and every remnant will be sold at some price or other. The sale will be for CASH, and credit will not be given to any one. The goods will be freely shown to all who may wish to examine.

F. B. Wentworth & Co.
66 Hanover St.,
BOSTON.
(under the American Hotel.)
26 29

THE
Mercantile Savings Institution,
No. 387 Washington St., Boston.

The only Savings Bank in the State that pays interest for every full calendar month. Interest commences on the first day of every month. 26 29

Carpets at Retail.

At a Sacrifice!

OUR ENTIRE CUT STOCK OF OVER

$100,000

IN VALUE.

Comprising a Varied Assortment of

Rich and Elegant

Carpets,

Is thrown upon the market at a great sacrifice, to close out the same, as our entire room is imperatively needed for our wholesale business.

Brussels,
Tapestries,
3-Plys,
Ingrains,
Oil-Cloths,
And all Good Goods,

Usually found in a first-class warehouse, including every article in our cut stock.

Solid English Brussels, from $1.75 up.
English Tapestries, from 85 cents up.
Two-ply Ingrains, 50 cents to $1.
Three-plys at very low prices.
A variety of Carpets, of bright colors and durable texture, resembling three-plys, for 50 cents per yard
Solid Floor Oil Cloths for 2 Shillings per yard.
Over 1000 remnants, of high grades, from 1 to 20 yards each, at less than cost of production.
Over 1000 Crumb Cloths with borders, at about half price.
Over 2000 Rugs and Mats, of high grade, cheap.
Sheet Oil Cloths, to cover floors in one entire piece; all cut stock, at a sacrifice.
Upwards of 100 different patterns of Stair Carpets, for 25 Cents to the highest grades,—all under price;
Mattings all sorts.
Church and Office Carpets, Dundee and Hemp Carpets, from 25 cents up.

Particular attention is called to our

FINE AND HIGH GRADE GOODS,

Which are among the really Cheapest Stock we offer in this sale.

This presents the best opportunity to purchase

CARPETS,

At a Low Price,

That has been offered for years.

Customers calling early in the day, before the rush commences, will have the best chance of selection.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,
NEW WAREHOUSE,
76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend St.,
Second building from Hanover St., Boston.
26 35

PAINE'S NEW
FURNITURE
MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153 & 155
FRIEND STREET,
os. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 & 66
CANAL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

By far the Most Elegant Furniture Rooms in our city.

We are now finishing and have in stock of the latest design, DRAWING-ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE, which we offer at Manufacturers Jobbing prices.

Please call and get Price List. It will give you an idea how little it will cost to furnish your room.
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Sewing Machines
FOR SALE
VERY LOW!

OF the following patterns?
WHEELER & WILSON, FLORENCE,
HOWE, ÆTNA, AMERICAN, ETC.

Persons in want of Machines will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, who will furnish them with any description of Machine on the instalment plan.

S. S. SPEAR,
AGENT FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
Main Street, South Weymouth.

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.
Parlor, Library, Dining Room
And Chamber
FURNITURE,
Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Draperies,
Spring Beds and Bedding,

Having the largest stock and the finest assortment of

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

in this or any other city, we invite all to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. 24 32

ALL SEEKING
INFORMATION
AS TO
HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE
SHOULD SEND FOR A COPY OF
EVANS' Advertising Hand Book.
24 38

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, ss. Probate Court,

TO all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased. Greeting.

Whereas, THOMAS F. CLEVERLY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham in said county of Norfolk, on the twentieth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-

The Twins.

From a beautiful lake in the mountain
Two rivulets came down;
With a rustle and flutter like ribbons of blue
By delicate breezes blown.

O'er beds of golden lustre
In the shadow of rock and tree,
They sang the same tunes with their silvery tongues
And clapped their hands in glee.

O'er rocks with mosses mantled
They edded and whirled like a waltzing pair,
Till hand in hand with laughter and leap
They mingled their misty hair.

O'er the self-same ledges,
Singing the self-same tune,
They passed from April to breezy May
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled and danced and dallied,
And through the meadows slid,
Till under the same thick grass and flowers
Their future course was hid.

I saw two beautiful children
Of one fair mother born,
Like two young clouds of golden hue
That smile on the breast of morn.

The same in age and beauty,
The same in voice and size—
The same bright hair upon their heads,
The same blue in their eyes.

Singing the same song ever
In the self-same silvery tune,
They passed from April into May,
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled and danced and dallied,
The beautiful vales amid,
Till under the same thick leaves and flowers
Their future course was hid.

Farm, Garden and Household.

COCOANUT PIE.—Peel the dark skin off, grate the meat upon a large grater, such as is used for sweet corn, beat one egg light, add a cup of milk, and sugar to taste; if a large coconut, add one half the grated meat; if a small one, the whole; bake with one crust.

RICH CREAM CAKE.—Put two well beaten eggs into a tea cup, fill it up with sweet cream, then take one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one small teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, beat well together, and flavor to taste; bake in a shallow pan.

SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two spoonfuls of butter, one egg, one pint of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar stirred well into the flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk; flavor with lemon; cut in squares, and sprinkle richly with sugar before baking.

APPLE TREES.—D. B. Wier of Illinois, who has 12,000 apple trees and and 5,000 pear trees finds that those with low heads of the same varieties show at least two-thirds more fruit, as large or larger, and as high colored as those with high tops. To test the matter, he cut off in certain rows all the limbs four to six feet from the ground, and in others encouraged the limbs to start close to the surface, and in the latter case, neither thinned or pruned except occasionally to lop away a too lusty shoot in order to preserve a symmetrical appearance or an evenly balanced head.

HEADING WHEAT.—The system—practiced to some extent in California and Oregon—of using "headers" in the wheat field, or, in other words, harvesting the crop by cutting off the heads, meets with strong opposition from the millers, who, it is said, frequently have flour from such grain returned as unmerchantable for the reason that it makes "clammy" bread. According to the Portland *Bulletin*, every practical miller in Oregon has declared emphatically against them, and many have gone so far as to demand that a circular should be issued from the State Agricultural Department, warning the farmers against using headers for harvesting wheat."

CORN MEAL AS MANURE.—A correspondent asks: Could you inform me through your columns what quantity of corn meal per acre should be applied to land in a poor, overworked condition, as a fertilizer, and whether damaged yellow corn meal would be as efficient as sound meal? Yellow corn here always is worth ten cents less per bushel than the white sorts. Also, what is the relative value of meal as a fertilizer when compared with bone phosphate or guano?

Answer.—Corn meal has been used at the rate of one thousand pounds per acre for tobacco crops. Damaged meal, if it has not been spoiled by soaking in water and subsequent heating, will answer the purpose as well as sound meal. The value of meal is in its rapid decomposition and consequent activity as a stimulant; its relative value as compared with guano is probably about as one to four; that is, guano would be four times as valuable in use. We cannot speak as to its theoretical value, nor do we know if any determination of it has been made. We should rather feed the meal with purchased fodder, and use muck straw, or sawdust as litter or absorbents, and use the manure made, on overworked land, than apply cornmeal or guano even. Either is only a stimulant at the best.

BREED BUT ONE KIND OF POULTRY.—The *National Live Stock Journal* says: We believe there is not any course of reading or experience which man is likely to have, or which will not take years of time to enable him to judge even two or three breeds critically; and without he is able to do that, he will not achieve very marked success as a breeder, unless he should, by accident, fall into the right course. Although the safest and most satisfactory way for a beginner is to commence with but one variety, and confine his attention exclusively to that, and when he has proved his ability to draw them up to the highest attainable standard, he can add another variety to his stock. For a novice to start out with two or three distinct breeds is to court failure, for the attention which would have insured him success in one breed alone will only suffice to raise two or three to mediocrity. The history of successful breeders of fowls, as with those who have achieved success in the breeding of all varieties of domestic animals, shows that it was only achieved by concentrating their entire care and attention upon one subject, and laboring energetically and persistently for the attainment of it. The name of Booth or Bates would not have become a household word wherever shorthorn cattle are bred, if, instead of pursuing the uniform, constant course they did, they had labored to perfect each and all the several breeds known at that time in England. Nor would the names of Bakewell and of Webb hold their position on the broad scroll of fame, if they had endeavored to achieve success in the breeding of all varieties of domestic animals, instead of concentrating their attention upon sheep. Almost without exception, wherever great results have rewarded the efforts of a breeder it has been where he has given his sole and undivided attention to one breed and one variety, and to a certain extent known nothing else.

RENT ROLLS.—The Emperor, William I. of Germany has a private rent roll of one and a half million of dollars. Wm. B. Astor's is double that. Cornelius Vanderbilt's and A. T. Stewart's incomes are greater than that of the German potentate twice over, perhaps more. It may be doubted whether, with the exceptions of the Rothschilds and one or two other of the great money kings of Europe, any country in the world has three private citizens, or kings, or nobles who have incomes so large as those of the three persons we have named.

Horses of New York City.

We clip the following from the New York *World*.

The horse disease is spreading like wildfire through the country. It is sweeping through the city to-day. We are sure to endure a general visitation from it; the only question now is whether it will assume a virulent type here.

The impediment to business will be enormous if the horses of this city are even slightly affected by it, whereas if they are attacked as severely as those in Canada were, the direst confusion and disorder must result.

Inquiry among the car-drivers who rendezvous at the lower end of the City Hall Park develops the fact that all the horse-railroads are beginning to suffer slightly from this malady. The answers made by drivers and starters were curiously illustrative of the ideas entertained by such men in the beginning of an epidemic among the animals under their charge. "Have you got the horse-disease on your line yet?" was asked of a starter. He was at once all interest, and drew away into a corner for an exhaustive talk on the subject. His reply was: "No, not that I've heard of. The first I knew of it was to-day from a man from Buffalo. Why, it must be like the influenza the horses had here some years ago."

The Third avenue starter was asked the same question. He replied: "We've got lots of horses up there coughing; if that is horse-disease. Have you got any remedy for it?"

"No, I'm not a horse doctor. Are any of your animals laid up with it, so that they cannot work?"

"Well, they seem a little lazy, but we keep them at work yet."

It was noticed that the disease has not become town-talk yet. Some drivers ignored it until pressed. But, when finally pushed, acknowledged that there was some such malady around.

A Seventh avenue driver was asked whether the disease had reached his line."

"Well, no," he replied, "not as I know."

"Haven't any of your horses got coughs and running at the nose?"

"Oh, yes; this team here are that way, and some more horses that I drive."

"Don't it hinder them from working?"

"No; they're a little slack, but we keep them up to it. Now that you speak of it, there is a livery stable keeper I know who has twenty horses sick that way."

Does he work them?"

"No, not at all.

Thus one after another acknowledged the beginning of the malady among the stock. They know nothing of the "horse-disease," but their horses—in several cases the ones before them—are suffering from its symptoms, as given by a veterinary surgeon of Rochester. His statement is as follows:

The symptoms. The first noticeable symptoms will be a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose and a general languor. Next, a cough, which, becoming more frequent, will soon occur in paroxysms. In the commencement the membranes of the nose will be found pale or of a leaden color, and those of the eyes presenting a yellowish or reddish appearance. Many cases are ushered on with a chill. All this is soon succeeded by a general feverish condition, manifested by heat of mouth, membranes of the eyes and nose reddened, pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened and sometimes laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive and the discharge from the nose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance. The disease usually runs its course within ten days, and with proper treatment few if any cases ought to prove fatal. Those that do so are usually complicated with other diseases, as bronchitis or pneumonia.

The public should not be deceived into thinking that because few horses have been disabled as yet by the "influenza" the attack will be light. The news last night from Buffalo, Rochester and Boston which are only a few days in advance of New York in this respect, showed that three or four days after the epidemic falls upon our towns, the stoppage of horse locomotion is as thorough as it is in Canada. It is easier to imagine than to predict what the effect of a week's invalidation of the horses of the metropolis will be. In a city of such magnificent distances, and whose traffic clogs its highways under the most favorable circumstances, passengers and merchants will be in dispair if this evil arrives in full force.

The only imagineable remedy for the city railroads in such a case will be to allow locomotives to draw trains of the cars down town—if the flat rails can stand the pressure—and then push them back again. We may see that sight on other streets besides Greenwich street within a week. If there are no horses on the thoroughfares to be frightened by these apparitions, the principal objection to them will be wanting.

NOW AND THEN.—To those who remember California as it was in 1849 the commercial reports of the San Francisco journals of the present day must be highly interesting reading. A statistical summary of the commerce of that city for the nine months ending Sept. 30, contains some facts which will appear very strange to those who have not carefully watched the surprising growth of California in the developement of its industries, apart from mining, during the past ten years. During the nine months named there was exported from San Francisco 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 188,000 barrels of flour, 140,000 sacks of barley, about 2,000,000 pounds of wool, 411,000 gallons of wine in the wood, and 7,918 cases of the same in bottles. All this is in addition to the products sent to the Atlantic States by way of the Pacific Railroad. Of the flour shipped from San Francisco 83,000 barrels found a market in China. The demand for California wines is constantly increasing, and with the increased demand comes greater care in their manufacture, resulting in a more valuable product. The business of wool raising promises to reach gigantic proportions in California in the course of time, provided the growers will exhibit as much care in preparing their crops for market as they have shown energy in improving the quality of their flocks.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MEN OF FEW WORDS.—Some men use words as riflemen use bullets. They say but little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk and guide with their hands and face, and on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they launch out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. Your conversation falls into their mind as a river into a deep chasm and is lost to sight from its depth and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words that go to the mark like a gunshot and they are silent again as if they were reloading. Such men are safe counsellers and true friends where they profess to be such. To them truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is too gaudy to deceive them. Words without point, to them, are like titles without merit, only betraying the weakness of the blinded dupes who are ever used as promoters of other men's schemes.

NEWSPAPERS.—The aggregate number of periodical publications in the United States is now 6,432, of which 407 are issued daily, 105 tri-weekly, 110 semi-weekly, 4,750 weekly, 21 bi-weekly, 91 semi-monthly, 685 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, and 55 quarterly. In the Territories there are issued 87 of which 18 are daily. There has been an increase since last year of 449 periodicals of all kinds, chiefly weekly newspapers.

The Northwestern Boundary.

The United States minister at Berlin, Mr. Bancroft, writes home that the three experts to whom the American memorial on the Canal De Haro and the British case were referred have made, each for himself, a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions by reasons stated with technical precision and exactness. The Emperor William has also, with the highest sense of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and, after the most careful study and deliberation, he has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of the experts, with reasons, have not been communicated to us.

The decree of the imperial arbitrator, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in council as of a Cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but, without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that the claim of the United States of America is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846.

This despatch of Minister Bancroft announcing that Emperor William had decreed that the United States was right in claiming the Canal de Haro as the boundary line between the British and American territory has excited much comment.

The jurisconsuls several weeks ago concluded that in equity the claim of the United States was just, and here may properly be introduced the recital of an act of international courtesy. After the claims of the United States were fairly presented Bismarck sent a number of naval officers abroad to observe the process in naval architecture. Two of the most experienced officers were ordered to the United States. The subject of the San Juan boundary was introduced at a social gathering, and became the subject of conversation. During the discussion the question was asked by the Prussian naval officers as to what importance the island of San Juan was to the United States, in view of the fact that this country was not supposed to be in favor of the acquisition of territory. The reply was that if the claim of Great Britain was sustained, Her Majesty's government would control all the available channels in that portion of the territory. One of the officers promptly said: "From what I know of the question, that would not be equitable. It would give Great Britain the control of at least territorial ground, and possibly an advantage in future international disputes." The value of the island as a territorial acquisition has never been broached, but the officers of the Engineer Corps, who are supposed to have an eye simply to the interests of the United States, have always claimed that the island of San Juan was necessary to the United States as a strategical point.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Charles Dickens and his Wife.

A story reaches us from London which will be read with eagerness by all who are interested—as who is not?—in the life of the late Charles Dickens. Under ordinary circumstances it would be rightly deemed beyond the ken of a public journal, but Mr. Dickens's own deliberate choice made his separation from his wife a public topic, and it would be affectation to keep out of print gossip which, though at present that of an inner circle, is sure to become very soon the common talk of literary society. The rumor is that Forster's "Life of Dickens," vol. 2, which the world is anxiously expecting, hangs fire. The biographer thinks that he ought to tell the story of the separation of Dickens and his wife, and of course is disposed to throw all the blame of the separation upon Mrs. Dickens. But young Dickens, who, it is said, always sided with his mother in that matter, and thinks that but scant justice was done her by his father when the matter was made public, says that if amends be not made to her by Mr. Forster, a "plain unvarnished tale" shall be published in *All The Year Round*. How the matter will end it is impossible to foretell. Perhaps the best way would be to leave the tale untold, if young Dickens would consent to that course. At all events, one cannot but admire this young man's affection for his mother, and his chivalrous determination that at all cost to the reputation of his father her good name shall not be blurred.

It will be remembered that Walter Savage Landor suddenly separated from his wife and never saw her again. Mr. Forster in his biography of Landor hurries over the business swiftly, like a skater over dangerous ice, but he manages to throw the blame rather upon Mrs. Landor than upon his hero. But having rendered this biography and got a pretty correct notion of this hero—his extreme irratability, his lofty notion of himself, his craving ambition for homage from everybody—we can easily imagine that the offense of his wife, who seems to have been a very quiet, amiable lady, was very slight. Mr. Forster so tells the story as to make the world believe that certainly Mrs. Landor was most to blame, but it is questionable whether Mr. Forster, in dealing with contemporary heroes, does not carry his worship to the verge of flunkeyism. Better leave the story of Dickens and his wife untold if the son would consent to it. But perhaps he will not; perhaps he has long felt the injustice to his mother rankling in his breast and is now determined to have the truth published. If so there will at least be one advantage—the revelation will put a welcome end to the vexatious disputations and improbable exclusive explanations which are always forthcoming at dinner tables and elsewhere when the name of Dickens is mentioned.

CONSEQUENCES.—This is a quiet game. All assemble around a table. Each person must have half a sheet of note paper and a pencil. All are requested to write an adjective expressing either a good or a bad quality in a man's character. Each one then turns over and creases down the place written upon, and all change papers. Each one then writes a gentleman's name, and turns it down, and all change papers again. Then another word of quality, applying to a lady, is written, and all the papers are turned down and changed as before. Then a lady's name is written. Then a place where they met; then what he said to her; then what she said to him; then the "consequences." The paper must be turned down every time and changed, and no one must read what the others have written. When all are finished, some person collects and reads the papers. Some are absurd and others happen very correctly. For instance, they might read thus: "The clumsy Mr. Snooks met the beautiful Miss Primrose at a ball. He asked her if she liked turnips; she sighed and hung her head, and said, 'If ma is willing.' He gave her a bouquet; she gave him a box on the ear. The consequences were too sad to relate."

DANGEROUS GROUND.—The Paris *Evenement* relates that a few days since a man who was digging in his garden at Rosny, came upon a shell half buried in in the earth. He struck it with his spade, when the missile exploded and the unfortunate man was blown to pieces. Another accident of a similar character occurred a few days previously at Ermont. A dealer in old iron found among his purchases, a shell, which being unable to sell, he placed upon the pathway of his house, and endeavored, with a heavy hammer to break it up. The shell being still charged, suddenly exploded and the man was killed upon the spot, his limbs being torn from his body.

The Cutting of Diamonds.

Until a very recent date, Amsterdam has held the monopoly of the business of cutting and polishing diamonds, and by an experience of hundreds of years, during which period generation after generation has been born to and educated in the art, that city has attained an almost world-wide renown. The work is now done in New York and Boston. The business is divided into three distinct branches and such is the proficiency necessary in each branch that it is extremely seldom that a workman can be found who is master of all three.

The rough diamond is first handed to the "cleaver." He is expected to see in an instant where any flaw in the stone is situated; he must be able to tell what parts must be split off in order to get rid of any flaw and at the same time retain as much weight as possible, with the greatest brilliancy. He calculates how much the clippings will be worth, whether they will make small brilliants or rose diamonds, and having reached his decision he fastens the stone in the end of a wooden stick, securing it by a cement made of rosin and brick-dust. Another diamond already split and having a very sharp edge, is served in like manner, and with this he cuts a notch in the diamond which he is about to split. This operation is performed over a small box containing a sieve which catches the diamond dust. The notches being made the cleaver takes a small steel rule, which he places on the line in the direction of which the cleavage should be made. Having apparently taken his aim, he places the rule in the notch, and with one or two quick taps with a steel rod the stone is split. Heating the cement the workman removes the diamond; it has been so split that the flaw has been entirely removed, The diamond may be worth hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars, and any ignorance or error on the part of the cleaver might destroy for his employer more than they can recover in weeks.

From the cleaver the stone is handed to the "cutter," and secured in exactly the same way. The diamond to be shaped is held in the left hand, which is protected by a heavy leathern glove. In the right hand is the stone to be used in grinding down the facets of the diamond which is under treatment. The process is very slow, and when the stone leaves the hands of the cutter it has lost whatever brilliancy it may have had, and looks more like a common pebble. But now comes a great transformation.

Visiting the polishing room the attention is first attracted by what seem to be round steel tables. Upon a closer examination these are seen to be the disks which are used in polishing the diamonds. They are making 2,000 revolutions per minute, and are covered with a compound of oil and diamond dust. The first process is to solder the stone into a sort of brass cup, leaving visible only that portion of the diamond which is to be polished. Taking into consideration the fact that every stone has 64 different surfaces to be polished it will be immediately seen how difficult the work of this operator is, and how exact he must be. Taking the stone he places it in the solder, now in almost a liquid state, and with his finger shapes the metal around the diamond. This is then plunged into the water, and as the steam arises from the molten mass, one naturally turns to see if the workman is provided with hands of iron. But no—practice has made him invulnerable.

The polisher now takes the diamond, touches the point with the oil and diamond dust, clamps the cup containing the precious stone in a wooden rest so that the diamond shall just touch the polishing disk. By weights he regulates the pressure. Experts will have three diamonds undergoing this process at the same time. At times the stone may be so hard that months are required to give it the proper brilliancy; but sooner or later, the luster appears, and the diamond comes forth a perfect gem.

Forty Years in Prison.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

There died recently in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the well-known Edinburgh character, Alexander Merrilees, better known by the soubriquet of "Sally Kelly." Of the eighty-two years of his life, this singular person spent more than forty years in prison, and for the past half century has been considered a pest by the police authorities, having been convicted at the police court about three hundred and fifty times. Upward of sixty years ago he came to Edinburgh from his native town, Musselburgh, and commenced a career of dissipation, which continued until he entered the infirmary not long since. He never learned any trade, but occasionally did odd jobs for any one who would employ him. He used to sing in High Street, Canongate, and other frequented thoroughfares, to groups of people, who gave him coppers to encourage the flow of his jokes. It was from one of his favorite songs that he acquired the sobriquet by which he was generally known.

When not in prison he spent his nights in the muster room at the police office; and when for misconduct he was ejected, as was often the case, he would adjourn to one of the cellars of the building. One of the last offences he committed was that of stealing some tools belonging to a workman who had been making some repairs in a police cell. "Sally" knew the history of all the governors of the jail for the past half century, and was thoroughly acquainted with every part of both the old and new prison. When sent to the poorhouse or the house of refuge he would not remain, as he used to say the treatment he received in prison was far superior.

A State Ruled by Women.

Among the Holland possessions there is a remarkable little State which, in its constitution and the original customs of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of American emancipation ladies. Upon the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, lies the little kingdom of Bantam. Although tributary to Holland, it is an independent State, politically without importance, yet happy, rich, and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The King is entirely dependent upon his state council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all State officers, court functionaries, military commanders, and soldiers are, without exception, of the female sex. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The body-guard of the King is formed of the female *elite*. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The throne is inheritable by the eldest son, and in case the King dies without issue a hundred elected amazons assemble, in order to choose a successor from among their own sons. The chosen one is then proclaimed lawful King. The capital city of this little State lies in one of the most picturesque parts of the island, in a fruitless plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

LUCCA.—Madame Pauline Lucca is accompanied in her present visit to this country by her father and mother. It has been asked by the curious why her husband is not also with her. It appears that the Baron von Rhaden is still in the Prussian army, and that in December next he will be entitled to a pension. We understand that his sensible wife approves of his remaining in the army until he can claim his pension, as there is no knowing whathmay turn up, and they may need the money.

The Horse Influenza.

There is a great dread, at this moment, among horse owners, says a New York paper, in view of the very rapid spread and general prevalence of the horse disease; to such an extent does this panic prevail that many fear that the number of our horses will be greatly lessened. There is no just cause for such apprehension. The disease yields readily to proper treatment, which should be as follows: Cleanse the stables; fumigate with roll brimstone; carefully exclude any cold current of air that could strike on the extremities or spinal column of the horse; steam the animal's head, and administer in a small warm bran mash sixty grains of tartar emetic and 120 grains of finely-powdered nitre. Let this be given at night, when an extra blanket should be put on; the horse's bed should be freshly made, and must be deep and warm, so as to invite sleep and insure rest. If the short, dry cough that usually appears at the commencement of this peculiar form of influenza becomes at all troublesome apply tincture of cantharides to the throat, and along the line of the wind-pipe as far as the sternum or chest-bone. Ventilation should also be carefully attended to; foul air, laden with poisonous gases, will inevitably strengthen the disease and reduce the physical powers of the patient. The cause of this present epidemic, influenza, is doubtless due to the presence in the atmosphere of poisonous gas; this first causes an irritation in the throat, and where the sufferer is promptly cared for the sickness is over in from three to five days. When the horses affected are not promptly withdrawn from work the consequences are more serious; the irritation in the throat spreads to the bronchial tubes, the lungs becomes diseased, inflammation and congestion follow, and if the patient does not die, the recovery, at best, will be slow, and the strength and health of the animal seriously impaired. However, even in aggraved cases, where the chest and lungs are engaged, it is bad veterinary practice to bleed and physic, the disease is most debilitating, and few horses can recover if further reduced. In severe cases of epidemic influenza the veterinary surgeons of the British Isles prescribe the Turkish or hot-air bath; in Russia the vapor bath is used, and both are equally prompt and efficient in their action.

The car and stage horses of this city suffer invariably from all possible forms of equine disease, because they exist under the most unfavorable circumstances; badly fed, worse housed, overworked, and never groomed, they are the ready victims of disease. The skin of the overworked horse acts more than it should, and his internal organs are taxed until the machine is worn out, or rendered incapable of recovery from even a slight attack of illness. Farmers should withhold green food from their teams at this time, be they either well or in the influenza. A few carrots fresh dug, about one pound given with the earth adhering once a day, and a cooling diet during the illness, is all that is needed. The drink should be tepid water, with a little coarse wheaten bran mixed in it, or linseed tea reduced to a mucilage, or oaten meal water and half-cooked linseed tea, also corn in any form whatever.

PERPETUAL MOTION SEEKERS.—Numerous inquiries, both in person and by letter, are made from time to time at the Patent Office, Washington, and also of the President and various cabinet officers, in regard to a supposed prize of $1,000,000 reported to be offered by the Government for the discovery of perpetual motion. No such offer has ever been made by the Government; but though the absurd statement cannot be traced to its source, it seems to find an astonishing number of believers throughout the country, and undoubtedly stimulates effort in this direction on the part of a very numerous class of persons who are still engaged in making the apparently hopeless attempt.

DETERMINED.—The Mobile *Tribune* is responsible for this: "Last Thursday night an eccentric individual gave a party and invited quite a number of young ladies and gentlemen to it. When every thing was going on lovely, and none suspecting the *denouement* the old gentleman pointed a fire-arm at one of the male guests, and, dancing about like a harlequin, exclaimed, 'Marry my daughter on the spot! Marry my daughter on the spot!' And the young man did marry her, but he has not yet sent us any cards."

If you wish any information in regard to *Railroad Bonds*, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y. *

GIVE IT A TRIAL.—A bad speaker, or one not careful in the use of emphasis, would boggle terribly in the delivery of the mentrical toasts:

Here's a health to all those that I love;
Here's a health to all those that love me;
Here's a health to all those that love those that love,
And to those that love those that love me.

Here's to those that love them that love us;
Here's to them that love those that love us;
Here's to those that love those, that love those, that love those,
That love those that love them that love us.

WINNING GOLDEN OPINIONS.—Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increased sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges, but there is a panegyric of the Bitters staring us in the face. Our readers will say that there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of inorganic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The VINEGAR BITTERS is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and *all* the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—*Com.*

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, given to such stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—*Com.*

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is a specific remedy, and is also the best pain killer in the world.—*Com.*

Elegant, sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes, with Dooley's Yeast Powder. Sold by grocers. —*Com.*

Use "The Queen's Toilet," for improving and beautifying the Complexion.—*Com.*

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.—[Com.]

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick-Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*—[Com.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

Flagg's Instant Relief has stood twenty years test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches,
Or Money Refunded. —*Com.*

That Iron is Valuable as a Medicine has long been known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker; but a *poisonous stop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor, and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potion now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives," are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and venders as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of lifelong patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequalled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, constitutional weakness, and the functional derangement of the weaker sex, has for twenty years stood at the head of all medicines of its class—so far above them as to render competition futile. It has not yet reached the meridian of its popularity, its sale being larger now than at any period since its introduction. Its utility as a preventive of disorders engendered by an insalubrious atmosphere or unwholesome water is admitted by physicians practicing in unhealthy districts, and it is recommended as a stimulant by many practitioners who will not take the responsibility of prescribing the adulterated liquors of commerce.

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BEEF CATTLE	4.75	a 6.00
SHEEP	4.35	a 6.00
HOGS—Live	3.90	a 4.50
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WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.36	a 1.33
CORN	.49	a .50
OATS	.36½	a .38
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BARLEY	.70	a .71
LARD	.09	a .09½
ALBANY.		
WHEAT—White	1.95	a 1.95
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THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

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For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

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THE RISING SUN POLISH IS BEST, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Boiled Polish for nothing."

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Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

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Done at short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rates

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VI. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872. NO. 29.

Rates of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00. Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $10.00 Six months, $6. One column one year, $100.00. Half column, $50.00—net prices.

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Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

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WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evenings.

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The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH & HINGHAM.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Cooperative Store,
East Weymouth,
Take pleasure in again returning thanks to the citizens of Weymouth and Hingham, who have so generously lent their aid in establishing a Store on the Cooperative basis; and would still ask a continued share of their patronage.
The Cooperative Store
WILL STILL KEEP AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, T. & E. Morris's Crockery
Dry Goods and Clothing.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

A FULL STOCK OF
FARMING TOOLS,
At Very Low Prices, By
S. W. PRATT.

CARRIAGES.
Just arrived, a new lot of CARRIAGES, for Sale or Exchange, at
Wm. Burrell's
CARRIAGE BAZAR
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for sale or exchange. Call and examine.
3tf WM. BURRELL.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
EBEN W. HUNT,
WEYMOUTH.
AGENT FOR
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assets, $43,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire, (Gold) 20,000,000
Shoe & Leather Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 500,000
Exchange Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 265,000
Mechanics & Farmer's Mutual Fire, Worc'st'r, 801,646
Citizen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brighton, 240,000
Also, Insurance placed in all other Companies.
Boston office, 17 Bromfield St.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer,
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.

FRANCIS AMBLER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that home need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attent'on.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

WORSTER BROS. & BABSON,
Bankers and Brokers,
AND DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD; ALSO, ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN SPECIE and BANK NOTES.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces; Deposits received with Interest at 5 per cent. on daily balances.
No. 7 State Street, Boston.
E. P. WORSTER, FRANK H. BABSON. WM. WORSTER.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All the Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.

JOHN A. COFFEY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
STANDARD BLOCK,
East Abington.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M.D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
RESIDENCE:
NORFOLK ST., MT. PLEASANT, WEYMOUTH.
Office Hours:—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route, via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going sidewheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

EVERETT C. BUMPUS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 48, 51 Water St., next to new Post Office, Boston, from 9.30 A. M., to 2.30 P. M.
All other hours at Weymouth Landing, Mondays and Thursdays at Weymouth all day.

Business Cards.

Charles Q. Tirrell,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
AT EAST WEYMOUTH EVENINGS.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at residence of Mr. Ashford Baker,
FRONT STREET.

COWLES' PATENT
TREADLE POWER
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price.
The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.
Amount at Risk, April 1, 1872, $2,736,422.00.
Cash Assets, - - $36,042.11.
Deposit Notes, - - 103,698.78—$139,740.89.
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.
FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

P. J. CURRAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Formerly of S. Weymouth.)
Having taken rooms in the new and spacious building of N. L. WHITE,
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing,
Respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
He would call attention to his English and German Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Diagonals, also to Harris' & Eddey's first-class goods.

BUY THE BEST!
—THE—
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer.

CITIZENS MARKET.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
The subscribers are now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
with corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry,
Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad St.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER. GEORGE DAVIS.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES,
Of all Styles and Prices, at
S. W. PRATT'S.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
144 & 146 BROADWAY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.
Gross Assets, Dec. 31st, 1871, $21,577,997.00
Surplus over all Liabilities, 3,205,730.28
Paid to Policy Holders, 47.9 per cent of Receipts
Expenses, 7.1 per cent of Receipts
The ratio of expenses is less than in any former year during the history of the Company.
The Dividend of 1872 is larger than any previous distribution upon a single year's business.
The Claims by Death of 1871 were less than seventy-eight per cent.
E. W. HUNT, Agent.
Weymouth.

QUINCY BAKERY.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

The Ballad of Hiram Hover.

Where the Moosatockmaguntic
Pours its waters in the Skuntic,
Met along the forest side
Hiram Hover, Huldah Hyde.

She, a maiden fair and dapper;
He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,
Hunting beaver, fox and skunk,
In the woodlands of Squeedunk.

She, Pentucket's pensive daughter,
Walked beside the Skuntic water,
Gathering, in her apron wet,
Snake-root, mint and bouncing-bet.

"Why," he murmured, loth to leave her,
"Gather yarbs for chills and fever,
When a lovyer, bold and true,
Only waits to gather you?"

"Go," she answered, "I'm not hasty;
I prefer a man more tasty;
Leastways, one to please me well
Should not have a beastly smell."

"Haughty Huldah," Hiram answered,
"Mind and heart alike are cancered;
Just look here! these peltries give
Cash wherefrom a pair may live.

"I, you think, am but a vagrant,
Trapping beasts by no means fragrant;
Yet—I'm sure it's worth a thank—
I've a handsome sum in bank."

Turned and vanished Hiram Hover;
And, before the year was over,
Huldah, with the yarbs she sold,
Bought a cape against the cold.

Black and thick the furry cape was,
Of a stylish cut the shape was;
And the girls, in all the town,
Envied Huldah up and down.

Then at last, one winter morning,
Hiram came without a warning:
"Either," said he, "you are blind,
Huldah, or you've changed your mind.

"Me, you snub for tracking varmints,
Yet you take the skins for garments;
Since you wear the skunk and mink,
There's no harm in me I think."

"Well," said she, "we will not quarrel,
Hiram, I accept the moral;
Now the fashion's so, I guess
I can hardly do no less."

Thus the trouble all was over
Of the love of Hiram Hover;
Thus he made sweet Huldah Hyde
Huldah Hover as his bride.

Love employs, with equal favor,
Things of good and evil savor;
That which first appeared to part
Warmed at last the maiden's heart.

Under one immortal banner,
Life, the hunter, love, the tanner,
Draw, from every beast they snare,
Comfort for a wedded pair!

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

On the moorland in the sunset hour, and it is all ruddy and golden hued.

There is a busy, plashing little waterfall running heedlessly on its way from the hills to the sea. It knows no pain, nor ill, and it passes every object unheeded by; away it goes, madly, indifferently, carelessly. Surely on all the moorland, and in all wide Nature, there is nothing so unsympathising as this one little burn, which hurries carelessly through the copse of birch trees.

Push along the rough path into the nest of trees; there, standing on the banks of the burn are feeble, tottering walls. Every stone of them is generally letting go its hold on its neighbor. Clearly this tells of a time that is past. Only ruins of old cottages, nothing more! and they yet hold to the old place, and cry on Nature around for sympathy.

And the birch trees cluster over them, clasping and twining their weird fantastic arms above, and the briars and honeysuckles hang lovingly and picturesquely about them, and the birds build their nests there, and they sit in the birch trees overhead and sing their songs. Outside the walls grows the bracken fern, which turns golden in Autumn; and inside, where once were odd little rooms, where children's voices and footsteps echoed, is now a purple garden of heather with deeply-set roots. Over all there is an utter stillness.

Pass on, and on the steep hillside you will see another cottage, with the ground on one side of it so sloping that it is on a level with the roof. It is only separated from the ruins by the plashing burn.

In the sunset glow which comes gliding through the trees, there is a wonderful color about this roof; it is thatched with brown red heather, and is a perfect garden of feathery grasses, golden flowers and ruddy leaves. Rising up from among them is a thin line of blue, curling smoke; and this was all there was to tell that this cottage had aught to do with life.

Before the sun had quite disappeared behind the hills, an old woman descended toward the cottage. She stood in the sunlight, in her short gray homespun petticoat and brown jacket. On her back she carried a large bundle of golden-tinged bracken, and the sunlight played among it. She stood waiting and looking in the direction of the cottage, for a stranger stood there looking about him. There was about as great a contrast between them as can well be imagined, for while the old woman seemed to be part and parcel of the old cottage, the stranger was a young man, evidently a tourist.

He advanced to the old woman, and told her that he had come to see her and her house. Then she extended a hand to him, and without another word she threw the bracken on the ground and set herself down beside it on the grass, and clasped her hands around her knees.

The stranger sat down beside her, and asked her whether she had lived long alone in the cottage.

She told him that she lived with Mary, but that Mary was out, and that Mary was so deaf that she was quite useless, and that she had no English.

In the meantime the old woman, who was talking, had a somewhat peculiar English of her own; she translated from Gaelic, and as there is no "it" in that language, it occasioned some confusion of gender. Mary, she was always spoke of as "he." She told the stranger that Mary thatched the house, sowed their field, looked after the cow and did everything. He gave his opinion that Mary must be very clever.

"Oa aye, he's rael clever," was the answer.

"And do you two live here quite alone? Why, this house is a mile or two from any road. How old are you?"

"Eighty-eight," was the answer.

"And how old is Mary?"

"Weel, he'll be eighty-four, or eighty-six, or eighty-seven, I canna tell; ony way, he's four years younger nor me."

"And you two live here quite alone. Do you never weary?"

"Weary, och, no! I never weary."

And then she told a great many of the concerns of their dairy life. In speaking of the cow, she said that he had taken a habit of wandering which was very troublesome to Mary in the gloaming; that sometimes he would keep them up till eleven o'clock at night, when he would return; then he milked him and went to bed.

But they had little comfort in bed, she said, for the rats were so terribly strong that they had to lie in bed with sticks to drive them off; even the cats fled in terror at the sight of them. She also mentioned that once all the cats had kittens at the same time: the number of kittens was therefore greater than desired, and she took them all in her apron to a pool in the burn wherein she deposited the young army. "But," she added, "they did na like the water, an' I couldna run after them, and they were hame again before me.

It was strange to note the difference in the two faces, as they sat and talked side by side, whilst the sun disappeared behind the hills. That of the young man was smooth and well cared for; an unobservant face, with no remarkable feature or expression. The old woman's face was wrinkled, withered, and weather-beaten to the utmost degree; but she was eighty-eight, and had lived perhaps more out of doors and in all weathers, than indoors; every wrinkle and line in her face told a tale of labor and hard work—perhaps of suffering and hardships; for here were two women on the lone hillside, far away from all friendship and assistance, toiling, planting and gathering, thatching even their own house, and doing everything for themselves to keep life going, although their days were more than threescore years and ten.

Whilst she talked, her eyes wandered carelessly over the roof and across the burn to the ruins, but she ever now and then looked curiously at the stranger; on one feature of her face Time had strangely spared his ravages; her eyes were still very blue and almost bright. Plainly enough, they must have been beautiful in their day.

The stranger asked her whether she would give him a light for his pipe, and she instantly arose from the ground with an agility that was surprising, and led the way to the house.

"Have these cottages been standing in ruins long?" he inquired.

"It will be perhaps thirty years since they were lived in," she said; and, without once looking at them, she entered the house.

It was a wonderful interior, which at first impressed you with the idea that the whole place was going to fall about your ears. There were two beds, approached by a hole in the wall, and they looked dark and dreadful inside. Along the roof were shelves filled with all kinds of things, among which were Gaelic books over two hundred years old.

The stranger filled his pipe, and offered tobacco to the old woman, which she took, and with her wrinkled hands filled her own pipe, and sat down on the stone floor, and with her knees up to her chin, smoked; every fresh position she took, a perfect picture.

Even over the careless stranger came an impression that the woman and her cottage were entirely in keeping with one another, and that neither of them seemed to belong to the present day.

By and by some one entered, and the stranger looked up, and concluded that this was Mary. It was a woman with short grey petticoat and brown jacket, a sturdy, powerful frame, and with almost masculine movements. She instantly advanced with a smile and held out a hand to the stranger, whom she greeted most cordially, although she had never seen him before, and knew nothing about him.

It was, of course, impossible to guess what her face might have been in youth. Now it seemed coarse and stupid, and her movements were ungainly; but about the face of Maggie, the elder one, there was something which attracted you, you scarce knew why, and her movements were perfect, weird and strange as they were.

"Will ye tak' milk?" she inquired of the stranger, and without waiting for an answer, she cried out to Mary, who was still standing smiling beside the stranger, "Get a bowl."

Mary was, however, very deaf, and at first did not hear, and Maggie again cried out with a marvellous power of lungs, "Get a bowl!" this time with success, for Mary turned about and directly fetched a bowl from the dresser, and apparently understanding all that was desired, filled it with rich creamy milk.

Whilst she was thus occupied, Maggie told the stranger that Mary had two days before walked to Brodick and back, six miles each way, and that she had bought a loaf of bread, and on coming home had placed it on the shelf above the bed; but the next morning they found that the rats had been busy with it in the night and had not left them one scrap of it.

The stranger asked them whether they would not like to go down and live in the village amongst people; but they told him they had lived all their lives where they were, and that it would be impossible for them to live for a day amongst "people," and that it would kill them to hear children's voices.

The stranger thought them a queer old couple, and then took his departure. The two old women stood at the door watching him go, whilst the sun had passed the hill tops and was bidding good-night with the purple and gold lights down the glens; the moorland looked gray and cold, and they returned indoors and closed the door behind them, without so much as one look on the ruins on the other side of the brawling burn.

They never looked across to them, never wandered round them in the gloaming, thinking of auld lang syne, and yet long ago they had loved and lived there, at the time when there had been many other houses on the hillside, in the long dead days when Maggie and Mary were blooming lassies, and had lovers in plenty.

And there was a strange history concerning these two old women, for they were not sisters, or even relations; it was only incidents which had happened in youth that had brought them together.

In those days Maggie was the bonnier of the two, but Mary had her full share of good looks, and a light, merry nature, which perhaps drew her more admirers than fell to Maggie's share, and Mary divided her smiles pretty equally amongst them all; but after a time she became engaged to a certain Alister McPhail, and for a time he was somewhat the most favored of the train. But only for a time, for Mary was somewhat changeable in her affections, and although she had promised her hand to Alister McPhail, she still encouraged the rest to follow her about and pay her attentions.

But there came a day when Alister wearied altogether of this treatment, and then he fell in love with Maggie.

One night Mary dreamed a dream that Alister was lying dead amongst the birch trees, and that she plainly saw his body lying stiff by the light of the aurora borealis. So strong was the impression that she rose, dressed herself, and went away out into the night.

There, as in her dream, the aurora was flashing and flaming across the sky from the north, and at a short distance the copse of birch trees. Into this she went as fast as possible; as if led on by a magic hand, along the little footpath by the burnside. In the silence of the night she plainly heard voices talking, and by the light of the aurora she perceived two figures leaning against the trees. It was Alister and Maggie talking of the love they bore one another, and Mary overheard the words.

Under those broken boughs there was a terrible scene that night; hard words spoken and sore hearts left; and for many a day there were black clouds between the two girls.

But it was not very long before Mary's lightsome nature again changed, and she found out that she liked Peter Black better than any one. This was a partner in a fishing smack with Alister McPhail, and she became engaged to him, and laughed at herself for the anger she had felt with Maggie and Alister. So the clouds cleared off, and there was every prospect of peace and happiness, for Alister and Maggie loved one another truly and well. But when things looked brightest and happiest; when the two girls were looking forward to the day that was to see them both married to those that they loved; a great black cloud arose without warning or notice; and burst upon their heads. A few days before that fixed for their marriage, Peter and Alister were both drowned in the smack in a terrible storm at sea. The two girls thus drawn together, clung to one another from that day. They made no vows never to part, only they felt that their lives were to be passed together.

They lived with Maggie's aunt, until she died at the age of a hundred and three. Neighbors about then died; the houses about them fell into decay and ruin; gradually the places where they had stood knew them no more; only the ivy and birch trees kept standing a few walls of the house where Alister and Peter had lived. The cluster of houses were all swept away; the dwellers in them dead and forgotten; only these two lived on, drawn together by the strange bond made in youth, keeping the old house above their heads by the labor of their own hands; the hard working hands which had toiled side by side through life towards death.

What a strange thing is life! that two blooming lasses, hope, and vigor, youth and love, should come to be these two old women with every feeling numb or dead, struggling and working for no end but to carry their existence through another day. Did a second thought ever cross them as they walked through the copse of birch trees, or did they ever watch the flashing, flaming aurora borealis.

Does Maggie, the old woman of nearly ninety, ever think of youth and love, and Alister? Does Mary ever think at all of those old days?

TIME TO STUDY.—Undoubtedly the best time for self improvement comes to us in our youth. Life is so short that but little can be accomplished without a careful husbandry of what there is of it. Two hours in the morning and two in the evening, devoted daily to study, will make a wide difference in a single season between a young man who adopts this practice, and one of equal natural capacity who sleeps through his mornings, and dissipates, or even idles away his evenings. The early morning hours are favorable to study. Let any young man adopt the practice of two hours systematic reading before breakfast, for six months of the year, and he will find that he has acquired in that time knowledge which he would not part with for any price. Something—a cup of coffee, for instance, or a piece of bread and butter—should always be taken before beginning to read. Study upon an entirely empty stomach is too exhausting to the system. Try the experiment of rising in winter, and study or reading before breakfast, and you will never wish to give it up. This is all important to young men whose habits are not yet formed. It will make a wide difference to them in the degree of intelligence which they will possess, and in the character and standing which they will acquire in the community.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Arizona *Miner* says: "It will soon be ten years since we first arrived in this Territory, and, in looking back over our long residence here, memory fails to point out one week in which one or more white men have not been murdered by Indians, and in which valuable property has not been stolen or destroyed by the same people. For five years of this time our duty as editor of this paper has compelled us to record most of the bloody deeds that have been enacted, as well as to note and comment on the losses that have been sustained by our citizens. And again, it has fallen to our lot to view the mangled remains of many of the victims of savage ferocity, to feel for those whose last dollar's worth of property was taken from them; to lose property of our own; to be made a target of by Apaches; to be on the watch against surprise, and to have our hair erect itself, and to stand ride and walk in fear and trembling of the lurking savages. Need we say, then, that we are tired of this state of affairs, tired of the unpleasant duty it has forced us to perform? Scarcely."

RATTLESNAKES FIGHTING.—Mr. W. H. Dickson, who lives near Des Arc, Ark., while passing through an old field grown up with weeds, had his attention attracted by a noise a few rods distant, and went to see what caused it. He discovered two large rattlesnakes fighting, and watched the battle for some time. They would raise their heads nearly three feet from the ground and strike at each other, inserting their poisonous fangs in the bodies of each, and release themselves and do the same thing over again. During the fight they would occasionally emit a white-looking fluid from their mouths. Mr. Dixon shot one of them and the other escaped. He afterwards found the other dead near where the battle was fought. One of them was 5 feet long, large, and had 17 rattles. The other was 6 feet long, slender, and had 26 rattles. This is the first time he ever heard of rattlesnakes fighting. It is death to the victor as well as to the vanquished.

A matter-of-fact Danburian being asked if he saw Rubeestein when in New York, vacantly responded: "Why, no; was he looking for me?"

Science in Ice.

In continuation of a series of interesting experiments on the melting and regelation of ice, Mr. Aitken, of England, has discovered that solid bodies, of considerable size, may be introduced into blocks of ice, in such a manner as shall give the appearance of their having been contained in the liquid previous to the freezing. The phenomena of regelation, as described and illustrated by Professor Thompson, may be rendered clearly a simple experiment. Over a block of ice, either supported on two boards, placed nearly together, or held firmly between the jaws or a carpenter's vice, a loop of fine wire is passed, to the lower side of which a suitable weight is attached. Thus arranged, the wire will cut its way into and finally through the block; and yet not only will there be no division, but all traces of the passage of the wire will have disappeared, the ice remaining as solid as before. The cause of this refreezing or regelation of the ice along the line of division is explained by Professor Thompsom, on the theory that the freezing-point of water is lowered by pressure, and also that ice has a tendency to melt, when forces are applied which tend to change its form. The ice being, therefore, at a lower temperature below the wire, a transfer of heat takes place from above, which, in turn, leaves the water that has passed around the wire at a temperature sufficiently below the freezing-point to cause it to again congeal, thus closing up the cavity made by the passage of the wire. In order to prove that the refreezing was due to the withdrawal of latent heat, from the overlying strata of water, Mr. Aitken adopted the following means: When the wire above mentioned had passed half-way through the block, the loop was cut, and the weight removed, thus leaving it enclosed in and surrounded by a wall of ice. To one end of this wire a silver coin was attached by its centre, and then drawn down against the surface of the block by the aid of a weight attached to the opposite end. Thus it was found easy to embed this coin in the centre of the block; for, as the metal was a ready conductor of heat, the passage of it was in nowise obstructed; but, when a thin layer of India-rubber—a non-conductor—was placed against the upper surface of the metal disk, it was found that, even with a weight of ninety pounds, applied for four hours, the coin sank only a short distance—a result which would seem to establish the fact that there was, in the first case, a passage of heat through the metal, and that, by the introduction of a non-conductor, this passage was obstructed.

Loss of the Steamer Victor.

The officers and crew of the steamer Victor, which was wrecked off the Florida coast, have arrived in the City of Austin. The disaster was fortunately not accompanied by loss of life, but the sufferers tell a pitiful story of hardships which required robust constitutions to survive. The vessel had passed Cape Hatteras and Cape Canaveral. The wind at that time was blowing hard from the east, but no one suspected any reason for disaster when, about eight in the evening, two hours after making Jupiter Light, the shaft broke off as if severed by some sudden blow even with the stuffing-box, and the vessel began filling rapidly. The pumps were immediately manned and sails set, but notwithstanding all their efforts there was soon three feet of water in the hold. They succeeded in stopping the part of the leak which was in sight, but the vessel then struck bottom, and continued bumping about in a heavy sea till completely filled with water. The rest of the night was spent in making preparations for getting to shore. At daybreak the vessel broke in two amidships, but they succeeded in lowering a boat and running a line to the shore. The morning was spent in landing the women and children, and by two in the afternoon all were safely on shore, with no loss of life, although three boats swamped in making the passage from the wreck to the shore. Their troubles had but begun, however. Their refuge was a barren strip of sand, and almost their sole dependence for provisions was the wreck they had abandoned. This a boat's crew succeeding in visting that afternoon and brought off some ship's stores, but the vessel broke up in the night, and by morning but her chimneys and cylinders could be seen off shore. The night was one of fearful suffering. The only protection from the gale was a few pieces of convass under which the woman and children huddled in vain search for warmth. The storm, instead of abating, increased in violence. The steamer General Meade took the people off and the next day they fell in with the City of Austin, which brought the officers and crew to New York, the passengers proceeding to New Orleans. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

POWDER AND GAS.—It has been ascertained that the fumes of the purifying rooms of gas works will cure the whooping cough. To test it, a lady the wife of one of our merchants, took two of her children there. The superintendent of the works very kindly waited upon her to the rooms. After a few moments, he noticed a black streak along the forehead near the hair, but supposing she had made it by some crook from her fingers thought nothing more of it, and he left the parties to inhale the vapors. When ready to depart, he suggested to the lady that before she went back to the city, she had better look in the mirror, which she did, and was not a little surprised to find her face as black as charcoal, from the hair around to the ears, and under the chin. After much scrubbing with soap and water she succeeded in making herself white. She inquired anxiously of the superintendent, who is a family man and knows how it is himself, what could possibly have caused it. He very politely intimated that it might be something she put on her face before she came there, which she indignantly denied—she didn't "powder," not she. "Madam," said he "that's too thin. You can't cheat the gas works."

RULES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—From some published "Rules for Business Men" we extract the following in relation to advertising: "Take advantage of modern facilities. Use the means within your reach; increase and multiply the means of information. "To compete successfully with a neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go ahead. "Don't depend upon your own lungs alone, use the lungs of the press. "Make it known by printer's ink that you are prepared to do business. "Sell at small profits for cash, and make it known through the newspaper. "All that any honest, legitimate concern requires is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by customers, if possible, than others in the same business—and give it publicity.

Facts and Fancies.

The best barber in Terre Haute is a woman.

San Francisco has 5,000 places where liquor is sold.

A herd of 200 antelopes was seen lately in Kansas.

Sewing machines are run by water-power in California.

Spotted short veils or veilettes have quite gone out of fashion.

Large pearls are the correct thing in shirt studs for full dress.

A disease called the "strangles" is killing California horses.

The potato crop of Newfoundland is nearly destroyed by blight.

A religious convention recommends Saturday as a universal pay-day.

Some ladies have their pet dogs dyed to correspond with their toilets.

A Troy two year old got a piece of peanut into its windpipe the other day, and died therefrom.

Sixty-five new colors in dress materials have been introduced to the notice of the feminine world this Fall.

Tight fitting sleeveless jackets of velvet will be much worn over street costumes of silk during November.

Pride and vanity are purveyors of trouble and danger; proud persons are neither safe nor happy.

A man in Bloomington, Illinois, lately had a bullet dug out of his arm which he had carried about for more than ten years.

The complaints recently made by the communist prisoners of bad treatment by their jailers have been officially refuted.

Apropos of Mrs. Fair's lecture engagements, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks she could make more money by teaching pistol shooting.

A prominent Boston physician was fined $50 in the municipal court for neglecting to give notice of a small pox case he was attending.

Roussel, another prominent Communist, has been found guilty by a court martial of the charges brought against him and sentenced to death.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the first insane asylum for homœopathic treatment in America has taken place at Middletown, N. Y.

Switzerland has 268 head of cattle to every 1,000 acres, and 557 to every 1,000 inhabitants. In Spain there are only 39 head of cattle to every 1,000 acres.

A serious riot occurred at Demerara, West Indies, in which the coolies rose against the planters. The police had to be called out and fifteen coolies were killed.

Did you ever run about until the perspiration trickled from your two brows looking for your pen and spectacles one of which was behind your ear and the other on your forehead?

A landlady who rejoiced to find that she could rent her upper rooms to a couple without children, writes to learn how long it requires for a middle aged man to become an accomplished clog dancer.

A man who never reads the papers is earning a comfortable living by getting on juries; he has stopped sending his children to school, preferring to instil into their young minds his own progressive principles,

In Russia, alcohol and brandy are largely manufactured from mosses and lichens. The quality is said to be exceedingly good, and many distilleries are making profits of one hundred per cent. by this novel industry.

The Common Council of Chicago approved the assessment of city taxes for

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1872.

ESCAPE FROM ACCIDENT.—The passengers to the city by the noon train on Monday last, had an experience of danger just as the train had left Braintree, which produced an almost general panic in the cars. It appears that the train was just crossing the switch from the So. Shore road to the main track, and had hardly begun to move on its way, when a whistle was heard, to the south, indicating that another train was rapidly approaching. The engineer of the S. S. train immediately applied the full force of steam, and the other reversed his engine, before his own r in reached the place, which prevented the occurrence of a fearful collision. As it was, the passengers became greatly alarmed, and many rushed out of the cars and leaped to the ground, some falling headlong. The train continued its course to the city without making the usual stops, except at Quincy.

We learn from good authority that the occurrence was caused by the engineer of the train from Bridgewater not giving proper attention to the positive instructions of the managers of the road to haul up to a third speed in approaching a junction. The two trains are usually connected at Braintree, the Bridgewater backing down to the South Shore track and taking Conductor Brown's train, but the trains were so large on Monday that instructions were given to the conductors that whichever of them reached the station first, should continue to Boston express.

The other train not having arrived, Mr. Locke, the station master, placed his signals in proper position, and Conductor Brown started his train, which had not crossed the switch when the other train was heard approaching at a speed contrary to the explicit regulations. Although the engineer has been on the road for a number of years and has been one of the most reliable employees of the corporation, Sup't. Kendrick, in accordance with his duty, discharged him from employ immediately. While we regret the circumstance which has deprived the company of the services of one of their best engineers, and are rejoiced that the road has been spared from what might have been a terrible accident, we would impress upon the mind of every railway employee the imperative necessity of obeying the instructions of the managers *to the letter*. The system which has been devised for security against accident is perfect as far as human skill can reach toward perfection, and if every employee acts *exactly according to instructions*, we shall never be called upon to paragraph the occurrence of a railway horror upon the Old Colony Railroad arising from incompetence in management or inefficiency of instructions to employees.

THANKSGIVING is drawing nigh, and so is the grand entertainment to be given by Post 58, G. A. R., in Weymouth Town Hall, on that evening. No better way of returning thanks for the blessings of the year can be found than in aiding the worthy charity which seeks to alleviate the sorrows and privations of those who have endured and still endure the evils attendant upon the war of the rebellion, and the endeavors of the Committee to furnish the best of entertainment should be liberally encouraged.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Tanners Battalion of Weymouth Landing had made arrangements to expend a liberal donation of $100 made them by E. Atherton Hunt, Esq., representative elect from Weymouth, in the fixings for a nice supper, which was to have been spread in Lincoln Hall last Monday evening; but the occurrence of the Boston fire made it evident that the money might be needed for charitable purposes, and the committee decided to let the supper slide and devote the money to charity.

CANINE DETERMINATION.—A fine specimen of the canine race walked into our office the other day, with whose history quite a singular circumstance is connected. While in the days of puppy-hood he was given over as defunct, and his owner had the body deposited in the earth; but it would seem that the mother of the pup had more wisdom than is generally ascribed to the brute creation, as she proceeded to disinter her offspring, and brought the puppy to the house, where he revived, and has now become an intelligent and highly prized companion.

SILVER WEDDING.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. S. Freeman Whitmarsh was celebrated at their residence in East Braintree, by a large party of relatives and friends, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30. A variety of presents suited to the occasion were bestowed upon the "happy couple," among them silver spoons, castors, goblets, butter knives, &c. The guests were entertained with a bountiful supply of refreshments, and the occasion was one of much enjoyment to all present.

A very large amount of Overcoats were destroyed by the fire in Boston. Williams has a fair assortment to sell at the old price, for a few days.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION of Weymouth and Braintree will hold their next meeting at the Baptist Church, Weymouth Landing, on Sabbath evening, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Committee will meet at 6 1-2 o'clock, at same place. Pastors will please give the above notice.

ABNER P. NASH, Sec'y.

Horse Blankets—a very large assortment at the old prices, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Social Circle of the First Universalist Society, Weymouth, have made arrangements for a series of entertainments, to be given in Lincoln Hall, the first of which occurs on Friday evening next, with the play of "Still Waters Run Deep."

Every Wholesale Clothing Store in Boston was destroyed by fire, and prices have advanced. Williams has a good assortment of Clothing, which he will sell for a few days at the old prices.

REMOVAL.—Everett C. Bumpus, Attorney at Law, having been burned out by the recent fire, can be found at his Boston office, 130 Tremont St., corner of Winter and Tremont Sts., and at his office and home, at Weymouth, after 4 o'clock, P. M. each day.

FIRE.—Notwithstanding the great fire in Boston, Williams is selling goods at the present, as low as ever. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ALL SAFE.—The Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Brighton hereby notify their customers and the public that they have not suffered at all by the Boston conflagration, as they do not insure mercantile risks of any description, but confine their business entirely to dwelling houses and the accompanying outbuildings and contents of same. S. W. TROWBRIDGE, President, E. W. HUNT, Agent, Weymouth.

Goods purchased before the fire to be sold at less than the present wholesale prices, at Williams,' Weymouth Landing.

HEAVY SALE OF FACTORY BUILDINGS. Wm. L. Bradley has sold to the Bradley Fertilizer Company about 30 acres bounding on Weymouth Fore River and Back River, with fertilizer and acid manufactories, dwelling houses and other buildings, for $150,000.

The Great Conflagration.

THE YEAR 1872 may well be called an eventful year, and the terrible fire in Boston seems to cap the climax of exciting and fearful events. The daily papers were still teeming with the incidents of murderous assaults upon prominent citizens and innocent vittims of lust, when the heavens are suddenly lit with the lurid glare of a wide-spread conflagration, which in a few hours reduces the heart of a city to ashes, sweeps away the wealth of thousands, and embarrasses the operations of trade throughout the country.

The news of the fire and its rapid march soon spread into the suburban towns on Saturday evening last, and the roads leading to the city were lined with men on foot and teams from all directions, the fire engines from this section being dragged nearly half way to the city before the locality of the fire was known. The scene from the surrounding elevations was terribly magnificent. Volumes of flame leaped to a vast height, while an immense pall of smoke was wafted over the harbor and along the horizon for miles. Sunday morning opened on a scene of desolation unparalleled in the annals of Boston. One hundred acres of land, covered on Saturday evening with noble piles of granite ware-houses, filled with immense treasures of commercial wealth, were smoking and flaming with the debris of the destruction, and "Ichabod" was written upon the glory of the former crowded marts of Pearl street, High street, Summer street, Devonshire street, Milk street, Congress street, and the squares and ways adjacent. As soon as the cars could be started, multitudes of people crowded the trains, eager to behold the terrible sights which awaited them and all day long the crowd was unabated, filling every regular and special trains to overflowing, while every horse not afflicted with the prevailing distemper appeared to be pressed into service from the towns south of Braintree, the occupants of the vehicles continuing their journey by rail from the South depot. At every station a crowd was congregated, and in one instance it was said that the cow-catcher, engine and tender, and platforms of the train were covered with passengers. Scenes like these repeated at every railway station within convenient distance of the city, soon filled the streets which were not barricaded, with a surging multitude, endeavoring to gain a view of the destruction, but a guard of militia, posted at every avenue leading to the desolated area, compelled the crowds to skirt the entire district at a safe distance. Most of our prominent manufacturers reached the city at an early hour Sunday morning, to find the results of the labors of years swept away, and their former business quarters among the things that were. The blow falls most heavily upon the boot and shoe manufacturers, and will be seriously felt throughout the State, crippling trade to a large extent for many months, and perhaps causing some degree of suffering among the workmen. But the energy of New England business men will not permit them to fold their hands and idly bewail the terrible losses which they have experienced; again the piles of granite will be reared upon the now vacated streets, and the tide of business prosperity will erase the marks of what is now the fearful event of the day.

The boot and shoe firms and leather dealers resident in Weymouth and Braintree are all sufferers by the fire, but as the question of insurance adjustment has not been settled, it will be impossible to estimate their losses at present.

Messrs. A. P. Nash & Co.'s books and papers were kept in a Lillie safe, this being the pattern that proved the best protection against fire in the San Francisco conflagration; but we regret to say that the contents, when the safe was opened, were almost an undistinguishable mass of charred paper, only one or two notes out of the amount of $40,000 to $50,000 placed in the safe Saturday night, being legible. Their loss on stock was about $20,000, on which it is supposed they will realize some 50 per cent. of insurance.

We learn that the boot and shoe firm of A. W. Clapp & Co., whose loss is estimated at about $160,000, will recover nearly all of their insurance.

The firm of N. Canterbury & Son, who had an office on Pearl street, sustained but a slight loss, their goods being shipped direct from the factory. About $2700 will cover their loss, which the insurance will replace.

Among the buildings destroyed is the Merchants' Building, corner of Congress and Water street, of which Edward Avery, Esq., was the lessee, and which had lately been refitted by him at a large expense. The building was blown up to arrest the spread of the fire, and Mr. Avery loses his books and papers, the accumulations of twenty years law practice. The loss on the building, will probably not be less than $30,000 to $40,000.

Everett C. Bumpus, Esq., lost his library and office furniture, and papers of his clients in the same building.

A large quantity of cinders fell in Weymouth, Abington, Hanover, Pembroke and adjoining towns on Sunday morning. In East Abington a $50 bank note was found, perfectly legible, but charred. It immediately crumbled on being handled. A check of Jenkins Lane was found in Hanover. Numerous fragments of partially burned bill heads, orders, etc., were also picked up.

One of the Directors of the Freeman's Bank, residing in this vicinity, had $150,000 in notes and bonds deposited in the vault of the Bank, and when the strongbold was opened the papers were found in a blackened and charred condition, but sufficiently legible to be identified.

The loss in boots and shoes was very heavy, but there was not, fortunately, a very large stock on hand. All the old boot and shoe firms are solvent, and even strong as before the fire, and by their solvency will preserve to Boston unimpaired their very valuable line of business. Very many of the jobbing firms, in the same line, came out of the fire with large losses but are able to meet all their engagements and to continue their business. The destruction of boots, shoes and leather has been quite complete, although the stock of boots and shoes in warehouses is much lighter at this season than it would have been about a month later, and the loss will consequently be less to the owners. Besides this, large quantities of boots, shoes and leather were saved, which will materially lessen the loss of the sufferers.

BRAINTREE ELECTION.

	Republican	Lib. Rep. & Dem.
Pres'l Electors,	387	346
Governor,	391	345
Lieut. Governor,	397	349
Secretary of State,	397	350
Treas. & Rec. Gen'l,	398	350
Auditor,	398	346
Attorney General,	396	351
Rep. to Congress,	373	374
Councillor,	395	352
Senator,	397	348
County Com'r.,	390	351
Rep. to Gen. Court,	390	356

N. Eugene Hollis was the Greely candidate for Representative, and Rodolphus Porter the Republican. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and a larger vote cast than ever before, viz. 747. E.

AN AGED VOTER.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Job Faxon, the most aged man in town, in his ninety-third year, father of Henry H. Faxon, Esq., went to the polls and voted, this making about the seventieth time that he has voted for state officers. He is a remarkably smart and active man of his years and we dare say could even now out work some of the young men of the present day. [Quincy Patriot.

PATENT.—Mr. M. M. Hodgman, of North Weymouth, has secured letters patent for his improved steam excavator, a powerful machine, saving a great amount of labor. The excavators have been constructed by Mr. South, of the Landing.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS CLUB.—Mr. Editor:—Depressed and worn out by the excitement, by the fatigues and losses resulting from Boston's (and the country's) great calamity, but few members of the club put in an appearance on Monday evening. The subject for discussion was terribly opportune and appropriate, but members seemed to labor under a crushing sense of the impotence of all human inventions for the protection of lives and property from the devouring element.

Mr. Cavanagh thought there could be at this time, no necessity for an argument in favor of the establishment of a Fire Department. That was conceded,—compelled by the force of recent events. He wished to call the attention of the citizens to the merits of the Steam Fire Engine. Many had had an opportunity of witnessing their wonderful achievements during the last few days, who perhaps never saw one before. The past and present experience of Boston had proved the comparative worthlessness of hand machines, as compared with steamers. He hoped Braintree would profit by her example and procure something which is up with the times.

Mr. Wm. H. Thayer called the attention of the club to the claims of the Chemical Engine. If there is anything of truth in those claims, and that there is, seems abundantly proved by the testimony of many reliable men,—it would seem that these engines, from their simplicity, lightness, and especially from the fact that they require but little water, are just the things to meet the requirements of a town so scattered as is ours.

Mr. Carver did not believe the town to be prepared to incur the enormous expense of a Fire Department such as seems to be contemplated by some. As to the Chemical Engines, they are as yet but untried experiments, and he hoped the town would not invest in them. He had made up his mind long ago, that the common hand engine was of but little use. It was not powerful enough to do much at a large fire in a city or village, and could not reach the scene in time to do much good in the country. The steamers were probably the only effectual machines, and they are quite too expensive for a country town like Braintree.

Mr. Thayer said the Chemical Engine was not an untried experiment, and read of several (among many) places where they had been used and approved.

Mr. Cavanagh said the Chemical Engine had been discarded, or was no longer used at Natick, where it had been tried. He defended the hand engines from the charge of worthlessness, but said that they involved much hard work, which could not be continued for so long a time as is sometimes necessary to accomplish the best results. A steamer can play through 2000 feet of hose, while 300 is a great length for a hand engine. With a steamer we could play almost from pond to pond,—saving the cost of reservoirs.

Mr. J. Shaw said that the Town's Fire Committee had had some opportunity of witnessing the powers of the Chemical Engine, and were satisfied that it did not meet the requirements of this town. He believed that if Boston had, in its recent trial, been dependent on them, or even on hand engines, the progress of the flames could not have been stayed so long as there was anything to burn. He thought we had trusted to luck too long already, for though we have thus far been mercifully preserved from extensive conflagrations, yet the time would probably come at some period, when such a calamity will only be averted by our being prepared to meet it.

Mr. G. H. Arnold said that in 1731, the people of Braintree voted that every citizen should provide himself with a ladder long enough to set up against his chimney, as a precaution against fire; and at a later date North Braintree had a very efficient hand engine. Why the people had since become so apathetic, and so willing to depend on their neighbors, he knew not. It is high time that the town had a Fire Department. How much and of what, such Department should consist, may be a question for discussion, as is proved by the fact, that no two speakers, as yet, were entirely agreed. One of the first and most important business of the officers of a fire department in this town would be to see that water in sufficient quantities, and at convenient points be provided.

Mr. Carver said he hoped that if the town got anything, it would get the best. He thought the matter should be left for action of the town at its annual meeting, and not be decided at a special meeting, at which a few controlled the town.

Mr. Arnold thought that at a meeting called for a special purpose, a wiser decision might be arrived at, than when a difficult and important subject is brought into a meeting already too crowded with business.

The same subject was continued for the next meeting, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance, not only of members, but of citizens generally. The meetings are free to all, and we especially need the encouraging presence of the ladies. An effort is to be made to give more variety to the exercises, and if we can induce the ladies to contribute to the winter's entertainment, we shall be much pleased. FARMER.

PRESENTATION.—The friends and pupils of Mrs. Charles David, Music teacher, residing on Tailor St., South Braintree, assembled in large numbers at her residence, accompanied by the Braintree Band on Friday afternoon and evening, of last week, for the purpose of testifying their regard for her faithful labors with them in months past with the piano and organ, and with many presents, pleasing to the eye, pleasing to the taste and others of a more substantial character. These were presented by Mrs. Gomez, with some happy remarks, the Band played lively airs, and the gathering was pronounced one of the best of the season. The members of the Band will accept the thanks of Mrs. David for their kindness on this occasion.

East Norfolk Court Report.

John Twoell and Eugene B. Murphy, both of Weymouth, tried for drunkenness, were found guilty and fined $3 and costs each.

John Riordan of North Bridgewater, arrested by Constable Furnald, for being drunk on the cars, was fined $3 and costs.

Peter Rooney, 2d, and C. P. Thayer of Randolph for assault, were fined each $5 and costs.

Joseph A. Lapham, of Quincy, for assault on James Cleverly, fined $5 and costs.

Ann Colbert and Margaret Donahue of Randolph, pleaded guilty each to two sales of intoxicating liquors, and were fined each $20 and costs.

[For the Weymouth Gazette.]

WHAT IS THE SWEETEST NAME?

A boy was asked in his tender youth,
What is the sweetest name?
His brightening face revealed the truth
Before the answer came;
To childish lips could come no other
Than the sweetly cherished name of "Mother."

When grown to manhood it came anew,
What is the sweetest name?
A quick response in accents true
Answered, though not the same.
The new born joys of his wedded life
Reflected the precious name of "Wife."

Father—we ask it o'er and o'er—
What is the sweetest name?
Often repeated, more and more
Riseth the sacred flame,
Wreathing in colors warm and mild
Around the heart, the name of "Child."

Ask age, while waiting the Heavenly birth,
What is the sweetest name?
Clustering the names he has loved on earth.
He sees from whence they came.
Over his heart and burial sod
Are blooming the name and love of God.

E. L. H.

Hyde Park, Oct. 26th.

THE HORSE DISEASE is abating, though an occasional hoarse cough indicates the suffering of some poor animal. Where proper care has been taken of our equine friends, the danger of their succumbing has been greatly lessened, and many have been entirely free from the disease. We learn from Mr. Geo. W. Whitten, of the East Weymouth stove store, that he has been one of the fortunate ones, and the immunity of his horses from the disease he ascribes to administering a gill of rum to each animal every time they were fed, the feed being cut fine and saturated with the rum. The importance of the equine race becomes apparent when we look at the statistics obtained at the last census with reference to the number of horses in the country. The whole number of horses in the United States is 8,619,219. Of these 7,142,849 are on farms and 1,547,370 in cities and towns, and otherwise not on farms. The number in each State is as follows: Alabama, 92,807; Arizona, 4,432; Arkansas, 102,240; California, 241,146; Colorado, 13,317; Connecticut, 54,139; Dakota, 3,243; Delaware, 18,633; Florida, 14,451; Georgia, 110,237; Idaho, 2,775; Illinois, 1,017,646; Indiana, 553,203; Iowa, 482,786; Kansas, 152,000; Kentucky, 351,000; Louisiana, 62,584; Maine, 79,782; Maryland, 102,216; Massachusetts, 86,266; Michigan, 253,670; Minnesota, 102,678; Mississippi, 104,600; Missouri, 545,822; Montana, 6,733; Nebraska, 33,901; Nevada, 14,400; New Hampshire, 43,335; New Jersey, 103,663; New York, 856,241; North Carolina, 114,406; Ohio, 704,664; Oregon, 64,625; Pennsylvania, 611,488; Rhode Island, 11,113; South Carolina, 54,052; Tennessee, 273,200; Texas, 574,641; Utah, 14,281; Vermont, 69,775; Virginia, 68,938; Washington, 13,823; West Virginia, 99,362; Wisconsin, 270,083; Wyoming, 3,753; District of Columbia, 6,029.

THE DIVISION of the town of Abington continues to excite the citizens of that place. A meeting was held in the East village last week to consider the question, and the following resolution was voted by a large majority.

Resolved, That the citizens of East Abington, after careful and thoughtful consideration upon the subject, have considered that their best interests demanded a separation of the town.

The arguments for division were mainly on the ground of convenience, and the lack of common interest in the different sections of the town, while the argument for the opposition was principally the loss of influence from a disturbance of the present territorial limits. A committee of eight, consisting of Washington Reed, A. F. Kelley, Brainerd Cushing, Geo. B. Clapp, R. J. Lane, Z. M. Lane, I. F. Lowell and J. B. Harris were appointed to present the resolution to the next Legislature.

A plan for adjusting the differences is advocated by a writer, who says, "We have lived together, probably as peaceful and harmonious, as the average of other towns around us. Do small towns enjoy an immunity over large ones in this regard; Let our little neighboring town of Hanson, with her new Town House, answer. Is our other neighbor who has recently taken a new name, wholly united and happy? The contrary is affirmed. And should our friends of the East succeed in their endeavors to set up housekeeping for themselves, can they expect all sunshine, with no cloud to intervene? I think it will be a very difficult matter to adjust all of the inequalities of life, to the entire satisfaction of everybody, but all should be willing to yield something for the general welfare. East Abington to day is a large, populous, thriving and energetic village, and a just regard for all her rights, real or supposed, should not be ignored or passed by rudely. Why cannot some plan be devised to settle this matter satisfactorily, not only with the East, but with the other sections of the town? Suppose the town to be divided into *five* wards, as nearly equal in territory and population, as can be done judiciously. Let there be *five* selectmen chosen, one from each ward, the School Board also enlarged, thus giving each ward an officer within its own limits to look after its rights.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—This ever welcome magazine, published by J. H. Carmany & Co., San Francisco, has a superb table of contents in the present number, comprising Isles of the Amazons, The Mother Lode of California, The Lost Cabin, The Folk-Lore of Norway, Good News (Poetry,) Old Uncle Hampshire, Queen Elizabeth's California, A Romance of Gila Bend, The House of the Sun, The Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, A Perfect Day (Poetry), Ultrawa, Etc., Current Literature, Record of Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific Coast.

HINGHAM.—Albert Fearing has been reelected President of the Agricultural Society, and Josiah Reed, Alexis Torrey, and M. C. Dizer, of Weymouth, are on the Board of Directors.

ANNEXATION.—A paper is soon to be started for signatures for the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston. The matter has been pretty well talked over among a large class of our business men, during the past week, and the scheme seems to meet with general approval. There is no doubt but that a petition will be presented to the next General Court for uniting our town with the great metropolis of New England. [Gazette.

Thousands of Paragon Shirts were destroyed by fire. Williams has some to sell at his usual low prices.

What hear we now from West to East,
Confounding man, befriending beast.
But Centaur Liniment?
What is it cures our many pains,
And limbers up severest strains,
But Centaur Liniment?—
That knocks Rheumatism out of gear,
Bids gout good by without a tear,
Why! Centaur Liniment;
Causes the cripple to walk, the lame to leap,
Hearts to thank, instead of eyes to weep.—
Only, Centaur Liniment.
What renders reptiles tooth and sting of bees,
Harmless as the bite of fleas,
Excepting Centaur Liniment;
Assuages the pangs of a broken breast,
Flows the lacteal fluid—gives nights of rest,
But Centaur Liniment;
And when chilblains sting or hot steam scalds,
What is it soothes, for what can we call,
But Centaur Liniment.
When the car crushed old Tilden's arm,
Twas saved from amputation by his charm,
The Centaur Liniment;
And when Barnum's lion, Uncle Ben,
Broke his leg in that dismal den,
He roared for Centaur Liniment.
Now as the poor horse, lame and sore,
With crippled knee limps to our door,
And begs for Centaur Liniment;
And the docile sheep on a thousand hills,
Die by the million—the screw worm kills,
(All saved by Centaur Liniment;)
We hear it shouted from West to East,
By speaking man and neighing beast,
"Pass on the Centaur Liniment."
This remarkable article is for sale by all Druggists in every village, parish and hamlet, in America. We warrant it to cure.
J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.
29 32

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, Nov 6, by Rev. J. Perkins, Mr. Frederick O. Sterling, to Miss Ella F. Clapp, both of Weymouth.

In Braintree, Nov 7, by Rev. J. Perkins, Mr. John Jacob Loud, to Miss Emily Keith Vickery, both of Weymouth.

In Boston, Nov 6, by Rev. D. W. Waldron, Mr. Andrew C. Cushing, of South Hingham, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Mr. Clinton Loud, of North Weymouth.

DIED.

In South Braintree, Nov 2, Alvin Emery, aged 23 years.

Nov 6, Mrs. Emma F., wife of Heman Porter aged 21 years.

At South Weymouth, 1st inst., Mrs. Ann Logan, aged 66 years, 7 months. The body taken to Wiscasset, Me., for interment.

In Stoughton, Nov 1 Nathan Drake, 85 yrs 5mos.

In East Braintree, Nov 2, Elizabeth A., wife of Minot Newton, 65 yrs 7 mos.

Post 58, G.A.R.

Have the honor of announcing to the public their Second Grand Entertainment of a

CONCERT AND BALL,

TO BE HELD AT THE

Town Hall, Weymouth,

Thanksgiving EVENING, NOV. 28, 1872.

The most Eminent Talent of the Country has been secured for the occasion, of whom the following is a list:

Mrs. Anna G. Dow, SOPRANO.
Mrs. Jenny Kempton, CONTRALTO.
Mr. W. J. Winch, TENORE.
Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, BARITONE.
Mr. Howard M. Dow, PIANIST AND DIRECTOR.
and the
GERMANIA BAND.

The Concert will be followed by a

GRAND BALL,

MUSIC BY GERMANIA BAND.

Tickets for sale by B. S. Lovell, Elbridge Nash T. J. Evans, Frank Cushing, D. Dunbar, Wm. G. Thayer, John W. Hart, W. H. Joy, Frank Derby. Concert to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Tickets for Dancing One Dollar.

SUPPER WILL BE SERVED IN THE UPPER HALL.

Coaches will run from all parts of the town; and George Cushing, 2nd, will run Coaches by way of Hingham Centre, South Hingham, and High Street; also, West Hingham and Fort Hill.

South Weymouth LYCEUM

1872. FIRST COURSE. 1873.

Rev. Mr. Stanton's Church, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Monday Evening, Nov. 18th,

LECTURE

BY REV. ELIAS NASON,
Subject, "Originality."

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE VARIETY IN BOSTON,

CONSISTING OF

CHANDELIERS,

FOR

Halls, Churches, Stores and Private Dwellings.

FROM TWO TO TWELVE LIGHTS.

Table Lamps,
German Study Lamps,
Hand Lamps,
Safety Fluid Lamps, and Lanterns,
Paper and Porcelain Shades,
Burners, Chimnies, Wicks, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

McKenney, Bullard & Co.,
564 Washington, and 8 Harvard Street, Boston
29 36

AUCTION SALE OF Standing Wood.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., About Thirteen Acres of Standing Wood, of old growth, consisting of Oak, Pine, &c., with a lot of Cedar suitable for Posts and Shingles. The wood is situated on Thicket Street, South Weymouth, near the Residence of the late John Bates, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Conditions at sale.
S. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
South Weymouth, Nov. 8, 1872.

Citizens Mutual Fire Ins. Co. OF BRIGHTON.
NO LOSS BY BOSTON FIRE.
E. W. HUNT, Agent, Weymouth.

London and Liverpool and GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
Assets, $20,000,000. GOLD.
E. W. HUNT, Agent, WEYMOUTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of JAMES THOMAS, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES THOMAS, Executor.
Weymouth, October 25, 1872. 29 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of QUINCY THAYER, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
S. Weymouth, Nov. 6, 1872. 2 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of ELIZA THAYER, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
S. Weymouth, Nov. 6, 1872. 29 31

BOARDING.

TWO American mechanics, of steady habits, can obtain good Board at $3.00 per week, at MRS. MONTCALM'S.
2931 Torrey's Lane, Weymouth Landing.

Carriages and Harnesses

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Street, EAST WEYMOUTH.
48

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE ESTATE opposite to my homestead, and which was recently vacated by Nash & Radcliff, Grocers, is now offered for sale or to let.
JOHN O. FOYE.
Weymouth, July 28, 1872. 13

Blacksmith Notice.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr Albert A. Spear, where he intends to carry on the business of

Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,

and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
18 tf F. M. NICHOLS.

Come One, Come All.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED OUR STORE, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT OUR

Extensive Stock

TO ALL, BEING DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS STORE THE GREAT ATTRACTION TO ALL IN SEARCH OF

BARGAINS.

WE HAVE PURCHASED A VERY

Extensive Stock of Goods,

WHICH WE HAVE MARKED AT SUCH FIGURES AS WILL PLEASE ALL THAT ARE IN WANT OF

GOOD GOODS

AT

Low Prices.

IN OUR

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

WE HAVE A VERY

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
CORSETS, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

MME. DEMOREST'S

Accurate Patterns,

OF ALL THE

Latest and most Reliable Designs,

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

ALWAYS ON HAND; CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, BY MAIL, AND PATTERNS SENT FREE, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

IN OUR

Clothing Department

WE HAVE A

LARGE VARIETY OF

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

WHICH FOR

Style and Elegance of Fit,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

A GOOD SUIT FOR MEN,
(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)
$9.00.

A GOOD SUIT,
(COAT, VEST AND PANTS,)
ONLY $10.00.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET

A BARGAIN.

ALL THE LATE STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS.

READYMADE SHIRTS
Of every Quality.

ALL THE

Late Styles of Collars,

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND HERE.

A FULL LINE OF

NECK TIES, &c.

All are cordially invited to Call.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

C. S. Williams,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NEW FALL GOODS.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL, ARE NOW READY TO OFFER YOU

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

THEY HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF ALL THE NEW, POPULAR AND DESIRABLE

Dress Fabrics, at Low Prices,

INCLUDING ARLINGTON POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE ALPACAS, IN RICH SILK LUSTRES, ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN ELEGANT PATTERNS.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

SHAWLS.

New Styles adapted for the Fall and Winter, in fashionable Ottoman Stripes, double faced; also, Plaid and Plain Chinchilla in elegant Styles.

A Full Supply of Childrens Shawls.

The best assortment of PRINTS & GINGHAMS that can be shown this side of Boston.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL STYLE

LADIES VELVETEEN SACQUES.

ALSO, VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

LADIES UNDERWARE.

The New Style Opera Jacket for the Fall, in all colors, also, Opera Flannel, in handsome shades.

A FULL LINE OF WOOL BLANKETS, AT LAST YEARS PRICES.

Our Domestic Department is complete in

UNION FLANNELS, WOOL FLANNELS, DOMET FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNELS, BLUE MIXED FLANNELS, NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, BLEACHED & BROWN COTTON FLANNELS, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, OPERA SHIRTING FLANNELS, RED SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLEACHED COTTON, BROWN COTTON, BROWN & WHITE DAMASK, HUCKABUCK CRASH TOWELS, LINEN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS, TURKEY RED DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, NICE COTTON BATTING, at all prices, HOOP SKIRTS and BUSTLES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, BALMORAL SKIRTS, GLOVES, LACE, COTTON and HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES and CHILDRENS FANCY BELTS, LACE & LINEN COLLARS, IN SETS, LADIES FANCY TIES, A FULL LINE OF RIBBONS.

Also, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A FULL LINE OF CHOICE SELECTED NEW STYLES

CARPETING!

Just received, a new selection of Oil, Wool, Hemp & Fancy Straw Carpeting. A nice All Wool Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Nice Cotton & Wool Carpet for 75c. per yd. A nice Plain Straw Matting, 30c. per yd. Oil Carpets from 45c. to 60c.

A GOOD SELECTION OF GILT CURTAINS.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND BOOTS, TOILET SETS, BASKETS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. DR. SECOR'S MEDICINES

Will be found a sure cure for any of the diseases for which they are put forth. Look at the names of the references—they are the names of some of our most reliable citizens, who have known her and her treatment for a number of years, and who willingly and cheerfully recommend her and her medicines to all needing them. And if this is not sufficient to convince the most skeptical, you can call at her office, 159 Warren Avenue, Boston, where sufficient testimonials will be shown from living witnesses, who will feel happy to speak of her in the highest terms as a thoroughly educated and skilful physician. Her very extensive and successful practice of over 25 years has given her a wide field of experience in the treatment of those diseases she compounds her medicines for.

Her ALTERATIVE will be found a sure cure for Scrofula in its worst form, Glandular Swellings, Salt Rheum, Old or Indolent Ulcers, Syphilis, Cancerous Collections, Tumors, Sore Eyes, Nodes, Itch, Scald Head, Discharges from Ears, Ring Worms, and all Exanthema of the Skin, Moth, Blotches, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Discolorations, etc. Ladies who wish a clear and beautiful complexion, will find it just the preparation they need. If any gentleman has been subject to the use of mercury for fever, etc., the Alterative will be found invaluable in cleansing and purifying the system.

Her CINCHONA BITTERS is a sure cure for Dyspeptics.

Her NERVOUS, NEURALGIA and ASTHMA PILLS are excellent for all persons afflicted with Neuralgia, Colic, Delirium Tremens, etc.

Her CATHARTIC PILLS are purely Vegetable.

Rheumatism can be cured by using her celebrated LINIMENT.

Her CHOLERA SPECIFIC is a remedy for Cramps and Spasms, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, etc.

Her SALVE for Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, etc.

A printed circular accompanies each, with full directions for use, food, treatment, etc.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Any person wishing to consult MRS. DR. SECOR before beginning to use her medicines, can do so by addressing or calling at her office, No. 159 WARREN AVENUE, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Mrs. Dr. Secor introduces, by permission

ODS.

CO.

DING.

ENT OF

ODS

ER YOU

MENTS.

AR AND DESIRABLE

v Prices,

HIBETS, BRILLIANTINE
, STRIPES AND PLAIDS

S.

ashionable Ottoman
Chinchilla in

Shawls.

& GINGHAMS
of Boston.

YLE

TQUES.

LORS.

ARE.

colors, also, Opera

ARS PRICES.

omplete in

DOMET FLANNELS.
NAVY BLUE FLANNELS,
CY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
ED SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BROWN & WHITE DAMASK,
WOOLEN TABLE COVERS,
IES, BOSOMS,
S, CORSETS, HOSIERY,
G EDGINGS, LADIES and
S, LADIES FANCYHS.

ND BOYS' WEAR.

STYLES

NG!

mp & Fancy Straw
0 per yard. Nice
ice Plain Straw
45c. to 60c.

CURTAINS.

RTMENT

OODS, CONSIST-

GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK
ESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
ES' COMPANIONS,
POCKETS, HAT
S, MATCH
VS, CUT-
MEN-

MEDICINES.—It is claimed for
s. Dr. Secor that they are sure
diseases enumerated in her ad-
ly has an office at No. 19 Wa-
y be consulted there either in
She shows a large number of
n to whom she has permission
cement would seem to be ample
es of her medicines and of her
Boston Advertiser.

MOVAL.

E. H. NASH

ved her goods to the

B. B. KENNISCN,

POT, SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

will continue to sell at

for Thirty Days,

ame of the stock that she has
Among her stock may be found
s, at 50 cts., at 75 cts. per pair.
20c., at 38c., at 40c. per pair.
cts., at 25 cts., at 38 cts.
Mitts, (all colors) 2 cts. per yd.
TTONS, at 4c., 6c., 8c. per doz.
d down from $1.00 to 50 cts.
37c., at $1.50 per pair.
es and Gentlemen, at 25 cts.

of Articles all in
to above Rates.

A FULL LINE OF

ery Goods,

ELL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
ith will enable her to attend
illinery Department; therefore
f her old customers, and plenty
ons.

rom burned district,
THE DEPOT.

WITS ON THIS

ZZLE!

$60 SUIT!

dercoat, Pants, Vest,
s, to the person who FIRST
correctly, prior to Christmas,

OBE" Clothing House.

you think you'll guess it,
Two, Three, Dock
Gentlemen, or Boys—
of SIXTY-DOLLAR suits.
LL may "Try it on,"
me we've here proposed
his Suit costs you
Cheap at our new place
, and sales are quick
p—we're sure of this
n these outside lines
ut —'twixt us and
though—Will you try?
ned—without some wea
s Name, Trade, Place—
☞ are when
pleasant Enigma is deposited
Dock Square.
be sent by mail (to our address,
. Whoever FIRST solves this
will be fitted to a complete $60
f the style of which, with our
priced Fall stock of Clothing,
the NEW

AT 123 DOCK SQUARE.

CLOTHING HOUSE,
K SQUARE, BOSTON.
32

PHS at Half Price,
AT
rlains Gallery,
YMOUTH,
IXTY DAYS,
rst day of October and ending
mber. We guarantee to give
The pictures shall be first class,
d negatives.
THE LIST OF PRICES.
d Photos, $2.00
ettes, 1.25
Ambrotypes, 2.00
s of pictures that come under this
, and any one wanting good pic-
grand opportunity to get them.
SPECIALITY WITH US.
e people but what have some
icture of a near friend, and would
if they knew they could have a
from them.
CHAMBERLAIN,
WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE
VERY LOW!

OF the following patterns:
WHEELER & WILSON, FLORENCE,
HOWE, ETNA, AMERICAN, ETC.

Persons in want of Machines will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, who will furnish them with any description of Machine on the instalment plan.

S. S. SPEAR,
AGENT FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
Main Street, South Weymouth.

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.
Parlor, Library, Dining Room
And Chamber
FURNITURE,
Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Draperies,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Having the largest stock and the finest assortment of
FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.
in this or any other city, we invite all to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. 21 52

ALL SEEKING
INFORMATION
AS TO
HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE
SHOULD SEND FOR A COPY OF
EVANS' Advertising Hand Book.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.
TO all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased. Greeting.
Whereas, THOMAS F. CLEVERLY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented his allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham in said county of Norfolk, on the twentieth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Administrator is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two. J. H. COBB, Register.
27 29

HUNTRESS & HANNAFORD,
CARPENTERS
And Builders,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
(SHOP AT GEO. S. BAKER'S OLD STAND.
HAVING EVERY FACILITY FOR
Erecting Buildings at least expense
Are prepared to fill all orders in a thorough and workmanlike manner. They employ none but competent workmen, and having a
LARGE OUTFIT OF BUILDING APPURTENANCES,
can assure their patrons that their work will be performed in the best and most expeditious manner.

For Sale Cheap.
THE subscriber will sell either or both of his Double DWELLING HOUSES situated near the Mt. Pleasant School House, or either of his Estates on Mt. Pleasant, at a low PRICE.
A payment of two hundred dollars only will be required at the time of purchase, and the balance may remain on Mortgage or Bond any reasonable time the purchaser may desire.
JOHN W. LOUD.
WEYMOUTH, Oct. 25, 1872. 26tf

Guardian's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.
PURSUANT to a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Suffolk, the subscriber, as Guardian of EMILY F. HUNTRESS, a minor, will sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Mr. John W. Bartlett, in that part of Weymouth called North Weymouth, on MONDAY, the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one eighth, undivided, of two certain parcels of Land, situated in Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk—One parcel consisting of about three-fourths of an acre of Salt Marsh land, bounded Southerly by Philips Lane, Westerly by land now or late of David French, Northerly by a creek separating said parcel from land now or late of Lemuel Humphrey, and Easterly by North Street.
The second parcel, containing two acres, more or less, is bounded Northerly by Neck Street, so called, Westerly by land now or formerly of David Blanchard, Southerly by a ditch and land of A. Burrill; Easterly by a ditch and land of William Pratt.
LYDIA C. HUNTRESS, Guardian.
32 Irving Street.
Boston, October 30, 1872. 27 29

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.
Old Dr. Goodhue's
Root & Herb Bitters.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
The best Spring and Summer Medicine ever offered to the public.

They are prepared with great care from the best Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds. They invigorate the STOMACH, STIMULATE the TORPID LIVER and BOWELS, Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and give new Life and Vigor to the whole system.
They will RESTORE A LOST APPETITE, RELIEVE HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all complaints arising from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or the deranged condition of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Kidneys.
Read Prof. Hayes' Report to Col. Brodhead, State Commissioner of Massachusetts.
No. 20 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD, Esq.—Sir. A sample Old Dr. Goodhue's Root and Herb Bitters, from Flint & Goldthwait, Salem, Mass., has been analyzed with the following results: "This is an official medicinal preparation, containing extracts of Roots and Herbs. It is free from injurious substances, and may be used as directed by persons requiring a medicine of this kind. Very Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

Geo. W. Whitten,
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
MAGEE STOVES,
Commercial St.,
EAST WEYMOUTH,
Would invite the attention of the public of this and adjoining towns to his stock of McGee and other
Stoves for Office, Kitchen & Parlor.
Also constantly on hand all kinds of Tin Ware, Enamelled Ware, and all other House Furnishing Goods, also Tin, Lead and Iron Pipe.
Tin Roofing and other kinds of Jobbing done to order, with promptness and dispatch. 25 38

SOUTH WEYMOUTH
BAKERY.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY,
PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS.
They are also prepared to furnish to order,
WEDDING CAKE,
OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION, AT
BOSTON PRICES.
The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares, and close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage.
J. B. HOWE & SON.

HAY and STRAW!
Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Real Estate for Sale,
IN EAST WEYMOUTH.
FOR SALE, the Real Estate of the late COTTINGTON NASH, situated on Middle Street, near Broad Street, in East Weymouth, comprising a 2 1-2 story Dwelling-House, in thorough repair, with Manufacturing Shop adjoining, good Stable, and outbuildings, and about one acre of Land.
For particulars apply to
HENRY NEWTON, or F. B. PRATT, Executors.
Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 45 tf

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1872, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. & Neponset, 5, 7, 8.00, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12m, 12.15, 1, 1.05, 2, 2.30, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.40, 6.20, 6.30, 7, 9, 9.30, 11.15 p.m.; 5, 7, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M. E. Milton, 5, 7, 8.00, 9, 9.30, 11.15 a.m.; 12m, 1.05, 2.30, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.40, 6.15, 6.40, 7, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Quincy Adams, 7, 7.40, 11 a.m.; 1.15, 5.05, 6.15, 7.40, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Braintree, 7, 8.00, 9.30, 11 a.m.; 12.15, 5.05, 7.40, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Holbrook, 7, 7.40, 9, 9.30, 11.15 a.m.; 1.15, 5.05, 7.40, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Randolph, 7, 9 a.m.; 12 m.; 5.40, 6.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Stoughton, 5.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. N. Easton, 8.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Easton and Bayshore, 2.40 a.m.; 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30 p.m. Taunton, 8.30 a.m.; 12m., 2.40, 4.30, 6.30 p.m. Fall River via Taunton, 8.30 p.m.; via Fairhaven, 8 a.m.; 4 p.m. Holbrook to E. Stoughton, 8.15 a.m.; 1.45, 5.35, 6, 7.20, 11.55 p.m. N. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m.; 1.45, 5.35, 6, 7.20, 11.55 p.m. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m.; 5.35, 6, 7.20, 11.55 p.m. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a.m.; 12 m.; 5.35, 6, 7.20, 11.55 p.m. Middleboro' 8 a.m.; 5.35, 6, 7.20, 11.55 p.m. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 a.m.; 4 p.m.; (via Taunton) 8.30 a.m.; 12 m.; 2.40, 4.30, 5.40 p.m. Newport, 8 a.m.; 4 p.m. E. Bridgewater, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.40, 11 a.m.; 2.45, 4.15, 6.15, 11.15 p.m. Brockton and Cohasset 7.40, 11 a.m.; 2.40, 5.30, 4.15, 6.15, 11.15 p.m. No. Weymouth, North Cronin & S. Abington, 8 a.m.; 12 m.; 2.35, 5, 11.15 p.m. North Hanson, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston, & Plymouth, 8 a.m.; 2.35, 5 p.m. Milton and Mattapan, 5, 7, 8.00, 9 a.m.; 12, 1.05, 2.30, 5.05, 6, 11.15 p.m. Milton & Neponset, 9 a.m.; 12.15, 2.40, 5.05, 6 p.m. Duxbury and Cohasset R. R. 7.40 a.m.; 5.05, 6.15 p.m. Brewster & Wellfleet, 8 a.m.; 5 p.m. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, 8 a.m., on days advertised. Falmouth Heights, Woods Holes and Falmouth, 8 a.m.; 4 p.m. Hanover Branch R. R. 8 a.m.; 2.30, 6 p.m.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Plymouth, 6.55, 9.30 a.m.; 3.40 p.m. East Bridgewater, 7, 9.18 a.m.; 3.10, 5.37 p.m. S. Abington, 6.45, 7.46, 10.05 a.m.; 12m.; 4.18, 9.45 p.m. S. Weymouth, 6.31, 7.36, 10.24 a.m.; 12.10, 4.20, 10.07 p.m. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.55, 8.10 a.m.; 12.55, 4.05, 5.40, 7.26 p.m. Hingham, 6, 7, 7.10, 8.25 a.m.; 1.20, 4.10, 6, 9.35 p.m. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.18, 8.44 a.m.; 1.19, 4.20, 6.00, 10.02 p.m. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.26, 8.29 a.m.; 1.24, 4.24, 6.14, 10.07 p.m. Weymouth, 6.35, 7.28, 8.44 a.m.; 1.20, 4.15, 6.18, 10.12 p.m. E. Braintree, 6.41, 7.32, 8.48 a.m.; 1.37, 4.41, 6.22, 10.16 p.m. Braintree, 7.39 a.m.; 2.50 p.m. Fall River (via Taunton) Wharf 8.10, 8.45, Ferry 8.35, 8.00, 11.20 a.m.; 3.35 p.m. (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.45 a.m. Ferry Street 3.41 p.m. Middleboro', 7.15, 7.20, 9.35 a.m.; 4.25 p.m. Bridgewater, 8.15, 6.36, 9.50, 7.38, 9.53 a.m.; 1.48, 3.25 p.m. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8.24, 6.41, 7.46, 9.58 a.m.; 12.50, 4.55, 9.52 p.m. N. Bridgewater, 5.36, 7, 8, 9.50 a.m.; 1.07, 3.05, 5.12, 9.52 p.m. E. Stoughton, 5.15, 7.06, 9.20 a.m.; 12.40, 4.20, 9.20, 10.00 p.m. Holbrook, 5.40, 7.15, 8.15 a.m.; 1.20, 3.18, 5.20, 10.08 p.m. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 a.m.; via Fairhaven, 7.45 a.m.; 5 p.m. Taunton, 5.45, 7.30, 8.45, 10.20 a.m.; 12 m.; 4.20, 7.45 a.m.; 2.05 p.m. Raynham, 7.45, 8.55 a.m.; 12.05, 4.42 p.m. Easton, 7.40, 9.00 a.m.; 12.15, 4.54 p.m. N. Easton, 6.58, 7.55, 9.10, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 5.00, 9.30 p.m. Stoughton, 7.05, 8.04, 9.24 a.m.; 12.44, 5.10, 9.50 p.m. S. Stoughton, 7.05, 7.58 a.m.; 10.02 p.m. Randolph, 7.15, 8.16, 9.34 a.m.; 12.45, 5.18, 10.06 p.m. S. Braintree, 6, 6.40, 7.24, 7.50, 8.28, 8.40, 9.25, 9.42, 10.25, 10.45 a.m.; 12.55, 1.32, 3.31, 4.40, 5.23, 5.35, 8.20, 10.24 p.m. Braintree, 6.04, 6.42, 7.26, 7.51, 7.59, 8.30, 8.42, 9.29, 9.46, 10.30 a.m.; 12.57, 1.34, 3.35, 4.46, 5.25, 5.37, 8.22, 10.24 p.m. Quincy Adams, 6.37, 7.10, 8.02, 8.56, 9.22, 10.05 a.m.; 1.42, 3.39, 4.58, 6.01, 8.07, 10.22 p.m. Quincy, 6.41, 6.54, 7.31, 7.45, 7.58, 8.06, 8.34, 9.27, 9.34, 10.07, 10.37 a.m.; 1.01, 1.46, 3.44, 4.55, 5.02, 5.33, 5.43, 6.35, 8.40, 10.30 p.m. Neponset, 5.35, 7.03, 7.21, 7.42, 8.06, 8.24, 9.06, 9.24, 10.06, 10.36, 11.06 a.m.; 1.12, 1.50, 2.15, 3.52, 4.20, 5.20, 5.20, 6.45, 8.50, 10.40 p.m. Harrison Sq., 6.21, 7.08, 7.24, 7.46, 8.10, 8.27, 8.42, 9.46, 10.34, 11.10 a.m.; 1.16, 2.05, 2.19, 3.56, 4.54, 5.15, 6.04, 5.49, 8.54, 10.44 p.m. West Quincy, 6.7, 9.20 a.m.; 1.43, 4.25, 6.15 p.m. Mattapan, 6.08, 7.06, 7.55, 8.52, 10.12 a.m.; 2.02, 4.28, 5.45 p.m.; 9.44 p.m. Duxbury, 7.30, 7.10 a.m.; 2.40 p.m. Wellfleet, 5.50 a.m.; 1.15 p.m. Hyannis, 7 a.m.; 2.12 p.m. Hanover, 7, 9.50 a.m.; 4 p.m.
a Thursdays excepted. b Wednesdays only. c Fridays only. d Tuesdays (via So. Abington) and Fridays (via No. Bridgewater) only. e Thursdays only. f Tuesdays only. g Saturdays only. h Upon arrival of Boat from New York on Mondays only.
J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

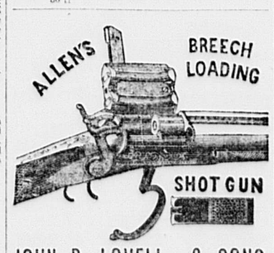
JUST RECEIVED AT
HENRY LOUD'S
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
3000
ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH,

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!
Your Choice of any in the Market!
THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!
Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!
☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,
TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.
LEAVITT & BRANT,
50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.
RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT
☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

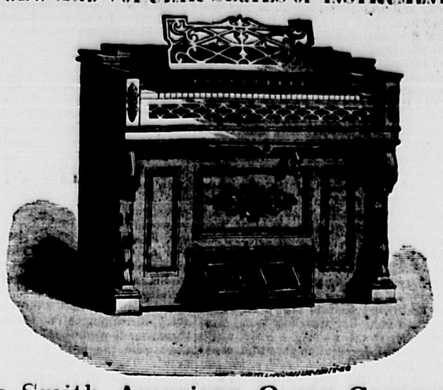
H. N. OUR,
Carpenter and Builder,
WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
36 tf



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

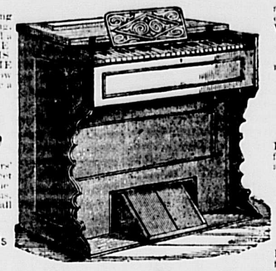
M. H. READ,
DEALER IN
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
AND
Furnishing Goods,
Weymouth Landing.
TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, SHAWL STRAPS, &c.
A FULL LINE OF
GOODS AT ALL TIMES.
NEW GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
BUT ONE PRICE,
FOR GOODS.
MY FRIENDS WILL FIND A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Good Goods,
BOUGHT AT
LOW PRICES,
AND MARKED TO SELL AT A
FAIR PROFIT.
Gents Clothing,
In Great Variety.
OVERCOATS
FOR ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR.
A FULL LINE OF
WHITE SHIRTS.
WORKING SHIRTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Trunks, Bags & Umbrellas,
OF ALL KINDS.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOSIERY & GLOVES.
BOWS; TIES, COLLARS, BOSOMS, HDKFS, &c.
Youth's Clothing,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Boy's Clothing,
OF ALL KINDS.
THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY
Hats and Caps,
AS YOU WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF
FRESH GOODS.
WHITE VESTS & KID GLOVES,
OF BEST MAKES,
AND EVEERYTHING ELSE USUALLY FOUND IN A
FIRST CLASS
CLOTHING,
AND
Furnishing Goods
STORE.
LATEST STYLE GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

AMERICAN ORGANS!
A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.



The Smith American Organ Company.
Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices; namely from $100 to $250.
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named
THE KALOPHON.
The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the reed VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the misnamed VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.
All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.
LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great indulgement is offered, namely, that *if at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished at low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE



The subscriber having completed his new building, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE PIANO FORTE ROOMS and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Nails, Nails Sticks, Finishing Nails and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also,
Carpenter's Tools
and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his
MUSIC ROOMS
may be found
PIANOS,
From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS,
From one of the best manufactories in the country.
BAKER & RANDALL,
Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.
Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.
ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.
Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.
☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.
In the Picture Frame Department
May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.
GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

THE LATEST & BEST
KEYSTONE
SEWING MACHINES
Lock-Stitch, Straight Needle Shuttle
Elegant in Style and Finish, Simple in Construction.
This new Family Sewing Machine is the GREAT DESIDERATUM so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a PERFECT MACHINE are combined.
The KEYSTONE has a
Patent Needle Adjuster,
No springing or bending the needle, in changing from coarse to fine, thereby avoiding dropped stitches.
IT USES THE
Celebrated Patent Shuttle Carrier.
No race or groove employed—no soiling or oiling the thread—no friction or wearing of the shuttle.
MACHINES SOLD ON
Small Monthly Installments.
J. C. BROCK, Agent,
220 Tremont St., Boston.
Particular attention paid to giving instructions.
SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
$3.00 down, and $5.00 a month, with privilege of a fair trial before purchase.
HENRY LOUD, Broad St., East Weymouth, agent for Weymouth, Hingham and Vicinity. Mrs. J. G. BATES, No. Abington. 3 29

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
BROAD ST., EAST WEYMOUTH.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil for Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

DR. CARPENTER,
136 MULBERRY STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Is now treating successfully
Consumption, Bronchitis,
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATION S CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.
During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of our remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.
The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.
The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consists of*
One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.
Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.
Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
DR. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.
CANCER in all its form successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to
A. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Newark, N. J.
1 1 1 y

MRS. DR. TUCK'S
HYGIENIC RETREAT
NEW, COMMODIOUS, LIGHT AND AIRY.
Located at So. Weymouth, Mass.
IS NOW OPEN
For the Hygienic, Botanic, and Magnetic Treatment of all Chronic Diseases.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF FEMALE DISEASES
MRS. DR. TUCK has devoted many years to the study of these Diseases, and has opened this Retreat that the sick who wish to come under her care, can have thorough treatment; where nature's own remedies will be used in every possible way,—a home to rest both mind and body, botanical remedies, food, soft water, sunlight, air, rest (nature's great restorer) and exercise—used as each case may demand,—to purify and invigorate the system.
Mrs. Dr. Tuck will still continue her practice, at 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston, the first three days of each week, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Dr. Tuck has constantly on hand the LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, (her own invention) a Supporter based upon HYGIENIC principles; ELASTIC BANDS, for pregnant ladies; TRUSSES; SHOULDER BRACES; her INVALID'S CORSETS; the "EUGENIE" SYRINGES; and her NEW TRUSS FOR UMBILICAL RUPTURES, easy to wear, giving support to the whole abdomen.
☞ For full particulars, and price of board and treatment, address
MRS. DR. TUCK,
HYGIENIC RETREAT, SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Or, 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 15 cts. per foot.
Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.
Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS BRACKETS, &c.
GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

Post Office Notice.
ON and after Monday, Feb. 26th, the Mails will close at this office at 8.20 A. M., and 4.20 P. M. Office for DELIVERY at 8.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. OFFICE HOURS from 8 to 12.20 A. M., 2 to 5.30, and 6.30 to 8 P. M.
The W. U. TELEGRAPH OFFICE open as above, and from 9.30 to 10 A. M. Sundays.
GEO. W. WHITE, JR.,
POSTMASTER AND MANAGER.
Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 24, 1872.

J. G. GRAVES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
PARLOR SUITS,
SOFAS AND LOUNGES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

63 Blackstone St,
NEAR NORTH ST.
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BAKER & ABBOTT,
MANUFACTURERS AND REPAIRERS OF
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Rear of Gardner's Steam Mill,
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THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED.
NOW READY,
THE
VESTRY HYMN & TUNE BOOK,
Edited by REV. A. J. GORDON.
Assisted both in the Hymn and Musical departments by the best talent in the country.
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Sample Copies furnished for 75 c.
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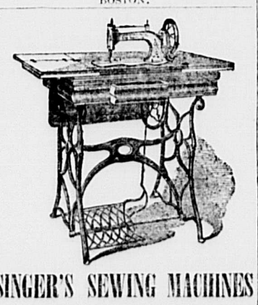
For Sale or to Let,
THE HOUSE lately occupied by E. C. Bumpus, Esq. Enquire of F. AMBLER.
Weymouth, Nov. 1st, 1872.

E. ROSENFELD,
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF DRY & FANCY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c., RUBBERS, GENTS FURNISHING
CARPETS
Can always be found at this well known establishment, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE. Call and examine the Stock, to which large additions are being made every week.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Model Store,
North Weymouth.
Fall Season for 1872.
HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY
New and Commodious Store,
Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a
LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF
DRY GOODS,
Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES
AND
GROCERIES.
The second floor contains a full stock of
FURNITURE,
CARPETINGS,
Window Shades,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.
SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
In the Grocery Department
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE
FLOUR & TEAS.
With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.
John W. Bartlett.

HENRY LOUD,
BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE.

GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.



SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work,
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns
The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.
Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.
OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.
We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines.—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.
In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.
The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,503 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.
NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, so as WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

TO LET,
A large MANUFACTURING SHOP, on Middle Street, East Weymouth.
Apply to
East Weymouth, March 1, 1872. F. B. PRATT. 45 tf

Paralysis and Deformities Cured.
The Orient Springs Health Institute is located near the town of Amherst, Mass., for the treatment and cure of Paralysis in all its forms Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, Curvature of the Spine, Hip Diseases, Rickets, St. V

Misunderstood.

Silence is no certain token
That no secret grief is there
Sorrow which is never spoken
Is the heaviest load to bear.

Seldom can the heart be lonely,
If it seek a lonelier still,
Self-forgetting, seeking only
Emptier cups of love to fill.

Twill not be a fruitless labor,
Overcome this ill with good;
Try to understand your neighbor,
And you will be understood.

Farm, Garden and Household.

COLD WATER SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, beat ten minutes: one and one-half cups of sugar, beat five minutes; one cup of flour, one spoonful of cream of tarter, beat one minute: one-half cup of water, one half spoonful of saleratus, one cup of flour, a little salt; beat one minute.

GRAHAM BREAD.—To make Graham bread, to each quart of flour take a heaped teaspoonful of saleratus, adding salt and a little molasses or sugar, with a sufficient quantity of sour milk to make the dough. We consider it very much better to steam an hour or two, and then put it in the oven to brown over.

A HINT FOR THE COMING WINTER.—The London *Spectator* is responsible for the following suggestion. The experiment can be easily and economically tried by any one using a grate: "The most practical suggestion yet made to wards economy of coal seems to be the use of solid bottoms in ordinary fire grates. It is asserted, and indeed proved, that in any fire place not excessively small, a plate of iron placed upon the grate, will halve the consumption of coal, reduce the smoke, and leave a cheerful, free burning fire. Quite sufficient air enters through the bars, no poking is necessary and the fire never goes out till the coals are consumed. There is no ash and no dust, every particle of fuel being consumed. Any householder can try this experiment, and reduce his coal bills say thirty per cent., at the cost of a shilling."

HOW EASILY BUTTER IS SPOILED.—A farmer's wife writing to the Ohio *Farmer* says:—"Of all the products of the farm, butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was, that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef." Another lady reader observes that there is a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from her house, from which an offensive effluvium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter.

BUTTER SPOILED.—A lady writing in *The Ohio Farmer*, relates this incident illustrating the propensity of butter to spoil itself by absorbing noxious odors: "Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed, which presently commenced to be offensive. The result was that a jar of butter that I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled meat." Another lady, at another time, observes that when the wind is in the right quarter, a nose-elevating effluvium is borne from a stagnant pool — distant several hundred feet — directly to her milk-room, and that this odor fastens itself in cream and casine. She induced the men folks to drain the pool, and thenceforth there is no further trouble. No, sisters, however it may be in morals in butter-making you cannot give cleanliness any second place.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S CLUB.—It was said by Mr. Fuller, in reply to a question, that chestnut is not the best tree for "hard-pan land." It naturally grows in loamy soils, and dislikes lime. Better in the hard-pan plant white ash and hickory —two of the best of timber trees. Mr. Geddes said, that clover is, of course, the best crop to plow in, and that the farmer whose land is too poor to grow clover might wisely consider the propriety of "moving West."

An inquiry with regard to the best green crop for milch cows, drew from Mr. Geddes a remark concerning certain careful experiments made by Harris Lewis, and which resulted in proving that orchard grass is much superior to corn. This grass, with sufficient manuring, will give in one season three cuttings, or six feet of growth, and is more easily wilted and handled than corn.

A South Carolina correspondent wrote that he once had an old cow, blind and likely to give up the ghost, at the approach of winter. He penned her, fed her on clay peas as much as she could eat, and after awhile, though still seeming poor and bony, she was slaughtered, and to his agreeable surprise her meat proved unexceptionably sweet and tender. Since that experience he never allows an old ox or cow to die without extra food and the assistance of the butcher.

The same writer told how he utilized a defunct, water-foundered plow-horse; I had killed and put up fatted beef with the following preparation, viz.: one ounce saltpetre, one pound brown sugar, one quart salt, rubbed on the meat, and packed and weighed down. I directed the horse to be skinned, cut up and packed in a barrel, and the pickle made with the above beef poured over it for my hounds, of which I kept a pack, and to my surprise the meat, although very offensive, immediately became inodorous, which gave me great faith in my recipe for curing beef.

NOVEMBER. — Now it is November. Now the leaves have fallen, or are falling, one by one—"the last hold upon the tree." Now the fruits are all gathered in. The apples are in the bin. The golden-yellow pumpkins, that have been for two months "turning up their fair round bellies to the sun," are safely housed, awaiting resurrection in pies of matchless flavor. Now the white frosts crisp the pale-green grass blades, what time "the boys" drive up the cows in the morning for early milking, in the blessed and quiet country. Now do boys, with bare feet, much desiderate the warm spot on which the milch-kine have slept over night, on which to kneel and "press the yielding udder." Now in the metropolis do citizens meet who have been sojourning at watering-places, in various haunts afar. "Tom, how well you look! You are positively fat!" "Jim, you are raising whiskers, I see. They become you now—but you were very thin in July!" Now is the step rapid, and the eye bright, and the voice clear and sonorous.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING EVERY DAY HAPPY.—When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done: a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result; you send one person, only one, happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty five in the course of the year; and supposing you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 beings happy, at all events, for a time.

The Dikes of Holland.

The dikes of Holland are the most wonderful of the national characteristics, and show Dutch determination to good advantage. The most stupendous embankments in the whole country are the dikes of Helder and West Cappel. Watchmen of the special engineer corps, known as the Waterstaat, are continually on the lookout in winter to meet any exigencies that may suddenly arise, and are armed with every requisite to meet the emergency of prevailing southwest winds acting on the surface of the Atlantic, or the Northwest tempests propelling the sea through the narrow straits of Dover, which, thus augmented, falls back with double force on the shores of Holland, and causes the tide to rise above the high-water mark. When such a calamity is anticipated, the alarm-bells are rung, and every available man hastens to his assigned post of duty. From 533 to 1825, Holland has been subjected to terrible inundations. In 1289 eighty thousand people lost their lives. The improved system of dikes, introduced by the Spanish Governor Robles, were the means of much good, as of late years the disastrous consequences of an inundation have been somewhat mitigated. What constitutes a dike is unknown to many. A solid foundation is necessary first, which is accomplished by either driving down piles, ramming the soil, or laying a substratum of clay. The depth of foundation for a sea dike averages from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet. The face is of clay, and the inner of sand or earth, the whole sloped from one to thirteen feet. A description of wicker-work filled with puddled clay, to close the interstices and render them compact, is placed as a kind of thatch to protect the dike. This wicker-work is renewed every three or four years, and its construction gives employment to many people. The upper part of the dike rises from twenty-five to forty feet; and when covered with turf, forms a very good road.

Fox Legends in Japan.

The fox plays a considerable part in Japanese mythology. Kitsne, for such is Reynard's name there, is by turns sacred, witty, perfidious and diabolical. they render him homage and again ridicule him, but are seldom without some dread of his malice. One of the favorite pilgrimages near Yeddo, are the gardens and orchards of Odji Inari, which have from time immemorial been under the invocation of Kitsne, who honors them with his special protection.

His little temple, perfectly covered within with votive offerings, is reached by an avenue lined with red banners. The path is mountainous, winding, full of roots, and can be ascended only by stooping. In this posture, you reach the fawn before the holy place, and pass between two malicious granite foxes. The votaries bow respectfully, perform their ablutions, drop some money into a box and kneel to pray on the temple-steps.

On the 17th day of the first month, the place is crowded. Afar off, in the marshes, can be seen the great tree, around which, the preceding night, the foxes held their annual Sabbath. Persons who profess to have seen them are eagerly questioned. According to the reports of those who have witnessed the gathering—each fox preceded by a will-of-the-wisp, a courteous volunteer from the rice swamps—prognostics are formed as to the coming year, its crops, its lucky or unlucky character for war, love or commerce. Then, in the tea houses, they discuss the mysterious influence of the fox in human affairs. What is chance? What is good fortune? Whence does it come? If you cannot explain, Kitsne is as good a solution as any other, at least to a Japanese mind.

TRAINING BEARS.—Many years ago Zebulon Stanhope, a farmer residing near New London, Conn., trained a couple of bears to plow and do other labors of the field and road. On one occasion he started to town with a sleigh load of wheat, but some of the harness breaking, the farmer set about repairing the damage, when one of the bears seized him by the leg and sorely wounded it. The bears then simultaneously ran off, leaving the farmer to reach his house alone, which he did with difficulty after four hour's labor. Two or three days were spent in useless search, and bears and sled were given up as lost; when, upon the third day at noon, a noise was heard in the road, and, to the astonishment of the Stanhopes, they beheld the two bears drawing the sled into the barn, and instead of the wheat, four large bears and three cubs. The door was suddenly closed, and the strangers were shot with a long gun thrust through the crevices of the building.

A SURPRISED HUNTER.—A hunter on the Rio Grande, who was invariably unsuccessful, became so much annoyed by the taunts of his companions, that he determined to adopt the Comanche Indian fashion of hunting, and accordingly dressed himself in a deer-skin, and ornamented his head with huge antlers. Thus equipped he sallied out, and took his place at a favorite "stand." A few moments only elapsed before a cougar, perching in the limbs of the tree above, thinking that he saw "a sure enough buck," leaped from his airy abode plump on the hunter's back, at the same time burying his claws and teeth deeply into the dried skin. A yell of fright and astonishment greeted the cougar, such as never before was heard from the throat of living venison, and dropping his game, the animal and the hunter took different directions, it being a matter of uncertainty, even to this day, which of the two was most alarmed.

LEGISLATIVE STORIES.—One of our legislatures has won a distinction during the last winter sessions for an average of intellectual weakness which will render it memorable for many years to come. "I rise for information," said one of the dullest of the members. "I am very glad to hear it," said one, who was leaning over the bar; "no man wants it more than yourself." Another member rose to speak on the bill to abolish capital punishments, and commenced by saying: "Mr. Speaker, the generality of mankind in general are disposed to exercise oppression on the generality of mankind in general." "You had better stop," said one, who was sitting near enough to pull him by the coat-tail; "you had better stop; you are coming out of the same hole you went in at."

JOHN'S COMPLAINT. — "What's the matter, John?" "I ain't done nothing, father." "Well, what are you crying for, you lubber?" "I was afraid you would whip me." "What! whip you when you don't do anything?" "Yes, sir." "Go in the house, you booby." John felt quite relieved, and went into the house, and his father went down to the farm. Very soon his father came back in a rage, and laying a cowhide over the urchin's back, said: "Did I not tell you when I went away to hoe that corn?" "Yes, sir, but you told me just now you wouldn't whip me if I hadn't done nothing." Fortunately John's wit didn't save him the whipping.

DROLLERY SPONTANEOUS.—More drolleries are uttered unintentionally than by premeditation. There is no such thing as being "droll to order." One evening a lady said to a small wit, "come Mr. ——, tell us a lively anecdote;" and the poor fellow was mute the rest of the evening. "Favor me with your company on Wednesday evening—you are such a lion," said a weak party giver to a young *litterateur*. "I thank you," replied the wit, "but on that evening I am engaged to eat fire at the Countess of ——'s and stand upon my head at Mrs. ——'s."

The Country Post-Office.

The country post-office is seldom, perhaps never, a building dedicated to letters, with Uncle Sam's initials on the outward wall.

The postmaster usually keeps "the store" as well, and regards the other little affair as a means of increasing his business—nothing more. When any one comes for a letter he will be apt to go away with sugar also. The salary of the position is not worth an office-seeker's struggles, as it is sometimes two dollars per annum, sometimes four. The letters are put away in a desk or box, if the postmaster is a very careful man; if not, he hunts them up when inquired for.

The official at my post-office—Frogland Station—is currently reported to have replied to Miss Sabina Smith's inquiry for a letter, by shouting into the back room:

"I say, wife, warn't that ere letter Baby was chawin' directed to Miss Sabina Smith?"

To which wife replied:

"Yes; I'll fetch it. I allow you'll have to dry it, Miss Smith, 'fore you kin read it. He's chawed the envolop clar through."

This, however, is a strong case. Generally, by going for a letter to the Frogland Station, one would be apt to get it with the envelope unbroken.

What a gathering place that post-office is? Perched upon the barrels, or leaning on the counters, one may find all the idlers of the neighborhood; and here, too, about post-hours, young farmers make their appearance, and, while talking of crops, anxiously watch the road down which some young female figure is pretty soon to come. No doubt many a proposal has been made on the way home from the post-office. If not, young, farmers have no idea of what a good chance means. A long quiet road, no mortal in sight; trees waving overhead; a little brook rippling on one hand, on the other side the woods; the summer afternoon drawing to a close: all sweet things influencing her budding heart; and he "in his store clothes" and a "boughten hat," looking so well.

The question, practically interpreted, would be:

"After a few months of courting and kissing, will you wash, and scrub, and milk, and cook for me until you die of it?"

But why should the country girl do more than her city sisters? They see a bright picture, often quite unreal, through the magic circle of the marriage ring and so does she of course.

Perhaps Frogland Station is not the place, but it might have been, where a letter directed to "Mother," and nothing more, lay so long, mystifying the postmaster, until an old woman hobbled in one morning and asked for "a letter from my son, what's at sea," when the epistle being handed over, was found to have reached its destination.

Squire Schenck claims the big envelope with "Square skunk" upon it, as a matter of course; and Miss Anna Maria Morton does not feel surprised when an epistle is handed to her with this remarkable word upon it:

"AnnermariahMurriah."

A letter is a letter when it comes to a country post-office, and it is not expected to be clean, or to be directed in any orthodox manner.

Letters addressed, "Poly Jenkins, or any of 'em if she's away," and "Helen Dibbons, forgetting her married name," were received without surprise.

One which bore the superscription, "Mr. Peter Parkins," remained for a long time unclaimed, until the postmaster remembered that that was *his own name*. He had been called "Uncle Pete" so long, that he had forgotten the fact entirely.

Yes, this is a queer little post-office—quaint and strange, and simple, and without rules or order; but through it many a message of joy and sadness had passed—many a story of marriage and death. Hearts have beaten wildly on their way to that frame building perched, treeless, on a hill; and many a poor, quivering lip had been hardly able to form the words, "None for me yet?"

There come the cars, sweeping along the road with a great train of coal wagons, and one little passenger car for Frogland Station. There will be two or three letters handed over to the postmaster at most; but these may break hearts, or fill them with untold joy.—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Location of Houses.

Science of Health has some sensible suggestions on this topic, which are appropriate here:

Houses should be built on upland ground, with exposure to sunlight on every side. During epidemics, it has been noted by physicians that deaths occur more frequently on the shaded side of the street, than on the sunny side; and in hospitals physicians have testified to the readiness with which diseases have yielded to treatment in sunny rooms, while in shaded rooms they have proved intractable.

Let there be no bogs, no marshes, no stagnant water in the neighborhood. Then let the cellars be thoroughly drained. Inattention to this subject has caused the death of many a person. No father or mother should rest one moment in peace while their innocent babes are sleeping in rooms over damp and moldy cellars. Cellars should not only be drained, but thoroughly ventilated, otherwise the house must be unwholesome.

Let the drains also be constructed for the conduction of slops and sewage of all kinds to a common reservoir, at a distance from the dwelling, to be used for fertilizing purposes.

Door yards should be kept clean and dry, composed largely of green sward, on which children may romp and play. This should be their play ground rather than the carpeted room. They are entitled to it, that the breath of Nature, and of Nature's God, as it filters down through the blue sky, may fan their rosy cheeks, and fill their souls with joy and bodies with health.

DISCONTENT.—Some people are never content with their lot, let what will happen. Clouds and darkness are over their heads, like, whether it rain or shine. To them every incident is an accident or a calamity. Even when they have their own way they like it no better than your way, and, indeed, consider their most voluntary acts as matters of compulsion. We saw a striking illustration the other day of the infirmity we speak of, in the conduct of a child about three years old. He was crying because his mother alway shut the parlor door. "Poor thing," said a neighbor compassionately; "you have shut the child out." "It's all the same to him," said the mother; 'she would cry if I called him in and shut the door. It's a peculiarity of that boy, that if he is left rather suddenly on either side of a door, he considers himself shut out, and rebels accordingly." There are older children who take the same view of things.

THE POWER OF WILL.—Rev. George H. Hepworth says: "Young men, an earnest will can accomplish anything that is good and anything that is bad. It is the master element in man's nature; it is very like omnipotence. It can fix your purpose and keep it fixed until the end is reached no matter how difficult the path may be. He who has a strong will has half won the victory. He who has a strong will, and a consecrated one, already feels the laurel on his brow."

A fearful hurricane swept through the province of Syracuse, in Sicily, on Sunday last, blowing down several houses, and it is reported that thirty-two persons were buried in the ruins.

Gentle Women on the Cars.

Two women uncertain as to years, seedy and unsatisfactory as to physical appearance and very much "fixed up," with a young sheet of the same stock, and plenty of all sorts of loose property, had turned over the back of the seat next them, and comfortably bestowed themselves and the belongings of three in the space intended for four persons. In the middle of the car stood a disconsolate but gentlemanly man, who could not find a seat. All the others in the car were filled, and I suppose all the others on the other cars. He went and stood by these women, mutely appealing to their courtesy. They remained stonily unobservant. He stood a long time, and then wearily asked if that seat—indicating the vacent one, upon which a traveling bag was bestowed—was engaged. Of course the answer didn't reach me, but I saw by the expression of the face of the woman he had addressed that it wasn't engaged, except to hold her traveling bag. The gentlemen stood waiting a little while longer, until desperation gave him courage to pick up the bag, brush aside the outpressed skirts and drop with a deprecating expression into the seat that was rightfully his. But if you'd seen the expression of those women's faces you would not have supposed it was. On the contrary, with nothing else to guide you, you would have supposed this tired, well dressed comely and courteous man was an unscrupulous ruffian who was trampling upon, and disregarding the rights of these innocent, helpless creatures! The woman next to whom he sat behaved with special meanness. He offered to hold her bag in his lap, but she gave him a look signifying that she considered him as the dust beneath her feet, and stretched out her hand for it grimly and drew away everything belonging to her from contact with him as if he'd been a leper; and whenever she looked at him she did it as if he was a loathsome and offensive object instead of being a much more agreeable thing to look at than she could be at the best. In a word, she did everything during the hour's ride to show that she considered herself mortally insulted by the simple act on his part of taking in a conciliating manner what was rightfully his, after she had refused to give it up. If the common feminine mind is as narrow as this indicates, reform ought to begin a little nearer at home. It seems to me that often the very class who are clamoring the loudest for their own rights have the least conception of the rights of others, even in the simplest matters, as this every day occurrence illustrates. The whole thing showed such want of judgement, of discrimination, of self control and such childish pettishness in a middle aged woman, that I was really ashamed for her and for us all, seeing that she was one of us *N. Y. Mail.*

Now.

If I were to give you a motto to go through life with, one that would stand you for warning and counsel in any strait in which you might find yourselves, I would give it in this word, (Now).

Don't waste your time and your strength, and your opportunities, by always (meaning) to do something—(do it). Only weakness comes of indecision. Why, some people have so accustomed themselves to this way of dawdling along from one thing to another, that it really seems impossible for them to squarely make up their minds to any thing. They never quite know what they mean to do next, and their only pleasure seems to consist in putting things off as long as possible, and then dragging slowly through them, rather than begin any thing else. Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it, from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly; and then do the next thing, without letting any moments drop out between.

It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it's as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. If you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret; take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life? "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, (to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word (Now).

SADLY FRIGHTENED.—We had an acquaintance, some years ago, says an exchange, who, upon a business trip, left the crowded streets of New York, and threaded the then half-wild wastes of Northern Mississippi. While riding along, he heard in the road what he supposed to be a stray kitten, and upon examination discovered, among some dried leaves, a juvenile wild cat, that could scarcely walk. Without reflection, he transferred the little creature to his coat pocket, where it kept up its cries. Suddenly the gentleman was startled by a growl in his rear, and to his horror he discovered the infuriated mother, fierce with rage, and ardently bent upon avenging the attempted abduction of her young. Striking spurs to his already jaded horse, he dashed along the road as best he could, the while finding it perfectly impossible to pull the kitten out of his pocket, so firmly did the young imp fasten its claws to the lining. Each moment seemed more imminent with peril; twige did the "varmint" nearly succeed in fastening upon the haunches of the horse, but, as good fortune would have it, the appearance of a plantation, and the sound of dogs, alarmed the cat, and she beat a retreat. It was many months before our friend got entirely over his "scare," and was relieved of dreams that he was pursued by a dread phantom that resembled that terrible cat.

SATISFIED.—One's heart must needs melt over this feeling, appealing colloquy between a store-keeper and his customer: Store-keeper. "That's a bad fifty-cent piece. I can't take it. It's only lead silvered over." "Well," replies the customer, "admitting such to be the fact, I should say that the ingenuity displayed in the deception might induce you to accept it. Admire, Sir, the devotion of the artist to the divine idea of Liberty, the idol of us all! He, having wrought her effigy in humble lead, in order to make it worthier of that glorious impression, resorts to the harmless expedient of silvering it over! And shall *we* harshly repudiate his work? Oh, *no*, sir! you'll *take* it; I know you will!" "Enough said," he *did* take it!

PROTECTING TREES.—The easiest, cheapest, and surest way to protect a tree from rabbits during winter is to wash the lower part of the stem with a thick mixture of cow dung and water or to smear them over with blood or butcher's offal. Either application will turn the stomach of the most shiftless rabbit and do no injury to the tree. Of course renewal will be necessary if the poultice gets washed away. An effectual though more expensive plan would be to fix a collar of wire gauze.

The emigration from Germany to the United States increases daily. Thousands of emigrants, including not only farm hands, skilled laborers, and trades men, but people of the wealthier class, are constantly arriving at Hamburg to take the steamers for New York.

A Desperate Beast.

Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, furnishes the world with a description of the cougar, or American tiger, that is thrillingly interesting. She says that at a certain time past, her husband bought in Arkansas a cougar, six months old, which had been caught while a kitten in the woods. The creature was brought home, and remained a prisoner four years, at the end of which time he died. Tom, such was his name, was nine feet in length, of a gray color on his back and sides, and nearly white on the belly and throat. His back was generally perfectly straight, his form symmetrical, and his movements lithe and graceful. If in exceedingly good humor he would purr; but if he wished to intimidate he would raise his back, erect his hair, and spit like a cat. In the twilight of the evening the animal was accustomed to pace back and forth to the full extent of his limits, ever and anon uttering a short, piercing shriek, which made the valley reverberate for half a mile or more in every direction. Mrs. Swisshelm says these sounds were the shrillest, and at the same time the most mournful she ever heard. They might, perhaps, be likened to the scream of a woman in an agony of terror.

The natural ferocity of the panther was at length so far subdued, that his fair mistress sometimes ventured, when he was in good-humor, to stroke his head and feel his paw. On one occasion, indeed, when he had broken his chain, and all the men in the house, with the exception of Mr. Swisshelm, had fled to the barn for safety, she seized him by the collar as he took refuge in the dining-room, and held him until her husband took effectual measures to secure him. At length, however, the lady was thrown from a carriage, and so severely injured that she was confined to her bed several weeks. She says:

"When we appeared on crutches we inadvertently went quite near the cougar, and were warned by a low growl that he was regarding us as his prey. We turned and found him crouched within five or six feet of us, ready to spring — his eyes green and blazing, and the tip of his tail moving from side to side. We kept our eyes fastened on his; there was no one within call, and we tried to make him remember us by talking to and naming him.

"'Tom—poor Tom!' but Tom's eyes lost none of their fire, and the tail kept up its regular motion.

"Then we tried to intimidate him, as we had often done before, by assuming a voice of command. 'Tom! Tom! Down Tom!' but Tom kept his hostile attitude, and we—in doubt as to whether his chain was long enough to reach us, or strong enough to resist the spring we saw he intended making — kept our place and tried to stare him out of countenance.

"After what appeared to us a long time, trusting to the power of the eye to keep him still, we set our crutches, and still speaking to him, threw ourself backward a step. The instant we moved he sprang, but the chain held him, and being too short, he rebounded against a post, and fell to the floor some eighteen inches from where we stood."

Information about any *Railroad Bonds* can be obtained if you write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y.

HEAVY HORSES.—The very extensive brewers Barclay, Perkins & Co., of London, use in their business 162 gigantic horses of 19 hands in hight, worth $700 each. It is a matter of tradition amongst Londoners that these splendid animals are kept in their general sleek and handsome condition by drinking porter, of which their allowance is said to be three pailfuls a day.

The Horse Epidemic.

(For the Buffalo Evening Post.)

This disease is acute catarrh or influenza, prevailing at this time as an epidemic. It consists of irritation, congestion and inflamation of the mucous linings of all the air cells and passages of the head and throat. Everybody knows the symptoms. Little medicine should be given, as there is more danger of giving too much than not enough. By careful nursing 99 out of 100 will get along very well without internal medicine. Take away their hay and oats; feed warm bran mash and clean oat or rye straw moistened with brine. We have given our horses (and we have six all sick with the distemper) from six to eight drachms of bromide of potassium two or three times a day, dissolved in a bran mash, for the first two or three days while the inflamation lasts. This medicine is a powerful sedative, and as such lessens the flow of blood to the head and lungs. I have prescribed the bromide of pottassium for two years past to break up severe colds (which is acute catarrh) of myself, family and friends, and it never failed to cure the cold effectually in from 12 to 24 hours.

It has worked well on my horses. After the nose begins to run freely, the danger is passed and by good care the horse will be soon well. Externally I used and would recommend Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment to the throat, around the ears and on the forehead. This ointment contains tobacco and lobelia, and operates upon the mucous glands of the head and throat by causing an increased flow of secretion from them, at the same time by its relaxing effect removing the stricture and giving almost instant relief to the cough and breathing. Free ventilation, (but avoiding draughts of air) is very important; good fresh air is very essential, therefore burning tar or anything of the kind should be avoided. If the weather is not stormy, turn the horse out during the day.—D. RANSOM, M. D.

CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST NUGGET.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. The health giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and pulmonary diseases it may be relied upon. As a blood depurent and invigorant it is unequalled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints—dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances the value to the sick. The papers of the United States, vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering.—*Com.*

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For nearly half a century the *Youth's Companion* of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

For Dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—*Com.*

To remove Sunburn and Tan, use "The Queen's Toilet."—*Com.*

LASTING LOVELINESS.—Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder and enamel, were ruining the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial, metallic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wiping the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the beau ideal of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the Balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer and more brilliant than it has ever been;" and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—[Com.]

KING OF THE BLOOD.

PRAIRIE ITCH is caused by a disordered and inactive Liver, produced by miasmatic poison upon the system. The KING OF THE BLOOD acts as a stimulant to every organ in all the glands of the body (especially upon the Liver (which is a glandular body), and will, therefore, by correcting the secretions and curing the Liver, remove in a short time this troublesome and loathsome disease. Write for circulars to D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.—[Com.]

AS QUICK AS A FLASH OF LIGHTNING does Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye act upon the hair, whiskers and moustaches; *no chemicals* taints, but the purest Raven or the most exquisite Brown will be evolved.—*Com.*

IN ONE TO FIVE MINUTES, Headache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Diarrhœa, Croups, Sprains, and all similar complaints, *are relieved* by Flagg's Instant Relief, Or Money Refunded. —*C. m.*

Be Wise To-day,—'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow and though *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, where other remedies fail.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy mists and cold night dews which characterize the present seasons are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low-lying and swampy localities they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented and damp produce little or no effect upon a system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from persons residing in fever and ague districts, who state that while their powers are incapacitated for labor by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chalybeate or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the Bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They eradicate the complaints in their most obstinate forms; but the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary loss to individuals, families, and the nation from this cause is incalculable. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disturbances and derangements of the physical system are controlable by this genial restorative.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all throat or lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn. Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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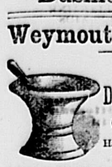

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Life Insurance Comp'y,
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GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan, commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.

JOHN A. COFFEY,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
STANDARD BLOCK,
East Abington.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M.D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
RESIDENCE:
NORFOLK ST., MT. PLEASANT, WEYMOUTH.
Office Hours:—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
Of the Best Qualities,
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House & Sign Painter,
And Dealer in
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.
Commercial St., East Weymouth

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route: via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office, 194 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

EVERETT C. BUMPUS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 43, 51 Water St., next to new Post Office, Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M.
All other hours at Weymouth Landing. Mondays and Thursdays at Weymouth all day.

Business Cards.

Charles Q. Tirrell,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
AT EAST WEYMOUTH EVENINGS.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at residence of Mr. Ashford Baker,
FRONT STREET.

COWLES' PATENT
TREADLE POWER
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price,
The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous,
and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.
Amount at Risk, April 1, 1872, $2,736,422.00.
Cash Assets, - - - $35,042.11.
Deposit Notes, - - 193,698.78—$139,740.89.
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.
FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

P. J. CURRAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Formerly of S. Weymouth.)
Having taken rooms in the new and spacious building of N. L. WHITE,
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing,
Respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
☞ He would call attention to his English and German Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Diagonals, also to Marsi' & Eddey's first-class goods.

BUY THE BEST!
—THE—
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer.

CITIZENS MARKET.
THAYER & DAVIS, Proprietors.
The subscribers are now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
with corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry,
Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad St.
Weymouth Landing.
W. G. THAYER. GEORGE DAVIS.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES,
Of all Styles and Prices, at
S. W. PRATT'S.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
144 & 146 BROADWAY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.

Gross Assets, Dec. 31st, 1871,	$31,577,997.00
Surplus over all Liabilities,	3,893,730.38
Paid to Policy Holders, 47.9 per cent of Receipts	
Expenses, 7.1 per cent of Receipts	

The ratio of expenses is less than in any former year during the history of the Company.
The Dividend of 1872 is larger than any previous distribution upon a single year's business.
The Claims by Death for 18 1 were less than seventy-eight per cent.
E. W. HUNT, Agent,
Weymouth.

QUINCY BAKERY.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 5 P. M., through the evening.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH & HINGHAM.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Cooperative Store,
East Weymouth,
Take pleasure in again returning thanks to the citizens of Weymouth and Hingham, who have so generously lent their aid in establishing a Store on the Cooperative basis; and would still ask a continued share of their patronage.
The Cooperative Store
WILL STILL KEEP AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, T. & K. Boot's Crockery
Dry Goods and Clothing.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

A FULL STOCK OF
FARMING TOOLS,
At Very Low Prices, By
S. W. PRATT.

CARRIAGES.
Just arrived, a new lot of CARRIAGES, for Sale or Exchange, at
Wm. Burrell's
CARRIAGE BAZAR
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for sale or exchange. Call and examine.
3tf WM. BURRELL.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
EBEN W. HUNT,
WEYMOUTH.
AGENT FOR
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assets, $48,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire, (Gold) 20,000,000
Shoe & Leather Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 500,000
Exchange Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 265,000
Mechanics & Farmer's Mutual Fire, Worc'st'r, 801,644
Citizen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brighton, 240,000
Also, Insurance placed in all other Companies.
Boston office, 17 Bromfield St.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees.
Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a fine lot of HOT HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER,
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer,
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Wooing.

HE.

Were you, Love, the rose in the garden,
And I, Love, the summer wind;
Were, I Love, the hart in the forest,
And you Love the graceful bind;
Were I, Love, the bank in the meadow,
And you, Love, the rippling stream,
No could should have power to shadow
The brightness of our dream.

Loving the rose in the garden,
My rival, the envious sun;
Tending the hind in the forest,
Her love and embraces won;
Kissing the murmuring water
With the moonbeam's sheen on its breast,
Should glide my calm life onward
Caressing, Love, and caressed.

SHE.

But the rose must shed her petals;
The hind be killed in the chase;
The stream in the summer weather
Lose its freshness and its grace—
Does the zephyr grieve for the ruined?
The hart for the hunted mourn?
Or the river bank in the summer
Long for the stream's return?

BOTH.

Though the zephyr forsake the rosebud,
And the hart forget in a day,
Though the meadow banks should no longer
Remember the streamlet's lay;
Our hearts shall be still together
In garden, forest or wave,
And our souls, in a bond eternal,
Be mingled beyond the grave.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

Of all people on earth, Milly loved *one* the best. It was the man she was engaged to.

He had come into her lonely life like some wonderous prince in the fairy tale.

In the quiet village in which they met, certain rules regulated social affairs. Courting people were, so to speak, set apart. Parlors were given up to them whole evenings together, ordinary folks sitting in kitchens or on back porches, or anywhere out of the way. Two engaged people belonging to each other. It was treason for one girl to endeavor to monopolize what was generally termed the "steady company" of any other young lady. And Arthur Heathwood was given over to Milly Hunt, as her particular and especial property, from the first day on which he was known to "be particular."

All this suited Milly very well. It suited Arthur also. Everything went on famously. The wedding-day was set. The two lovers existed in a blissful state of romance; and Milly, at least, believed that all this was to last forever. She, in her simplicity, expected to live altogether alone in the world with her Arthur, and expected that he would be delighted with such a state of things. They were to bill and coo until they were very old indeed, and then die together and be buried in one grave, and go to heaven together hand and hand.

When the experience of womanhood has enlightened us, even if we love, we must say to ourselves, "It is possible he may change. It is even possible that I may. And surely one of us must die and leave the other." But to trust him we love, and Fate and Time and ourselves, with a marvelous and romantic faith, is one of the sweetest parts of first love. It is what makes its so beautiful to look back upon, so different from anything else so marvelous. To feel it, one must love first in those years where womanhood and childhood meet.

"Who is that bowing to you, Arthur?"

"Is some one bowing to me?" said Arthur. "Where?"

He looked in the direction Milly indicated.

"Yes. Miss Lint, I declare. What can bring her here? Excuse me, Milly.

So he left Milly on the little bank under the big elm where they had been sitting, and crossed the road and spoke for five minutes or so with two ladies who certainly, to judge from their costume, very fashionable ladies indeed. "City ladies, too," said Milly to herself. "I wonder whether I shall get that air after I live there?"

Arthur came back after his talk, and the ladies walked on.

"Mrs. and Miss Lint, Milly," said Arthur. "I used to spend half my evenings at their house. She's a splendid girl, musical, and quite a belle."

"Ah," said Milly coldly. "You never mentioned her before."

"Well, I don't often think of her. Out of sight out of mind, you know."

And Milly suddenly felt very happy again. But the next evening Arthur did not stay with her as usual.

"You see,' he said, "I must call on the Lints. They are at the hotel, and expect it."

"Do they know you are engaged?" asked Milly in a little whisper.

"No; not as yet," said Arthur. "I shall let them guess it. I want to make you acquainted. We'll have some pleasant times together."

Then off went Arthur. He was only performing his social duties, But Milly, country bred, had her fixed opinions about the conduct of an engaged man. "He should not call on other ladies," she declared to herself. But after a sulky hour or two she comforted herself by saying that "as the Lints did not know about her, they might be excused, and that they would do what was right when they understood how matters were."

A few days after this, Arthur took Milly to call on the Lints, and the mother and daughter were charmingly polite; and thenceforth were always getting up pleasant parties, and sending for Miss Milly Hunt and Mr. Arthur Heathwood to join them.

At first Milly liked this well enough; but soon the fact that Arthur did not comport himself on these occasions as a lover should, dawned upon her mind. In her rural circle, the engaged gentlemen sat with their arms about their ladies waists on all public occasions. They seldom spoke to any one else, and proved their devotion by being rather uncivil to other ladies.

Of course Arthur Heathwood was not likely to do these things, a man used to society, and anxious to keep his footing there. He was constantly thinking how much sweeter and prettier Milly was than Miss Lint ever could have been, and he was proud of her too, for she was a girl whose manners were soft and gentle, and who was graceful, and dressed in pure and simple taste. But he thought she understood what was proper in this new circle, as well as he did, and never guessed that she was hurt and angry and offended, because he handed her out of the boat just as he did Miss Lint, and because he called her Miss Hunt, and said, "Allow me," when he put her shawl on for her.

Men are very stupid in such matters. A word or two would have made all right, but he never uttered them. And Milly at last made up her mind to show him how she felt; to put a stop to all this, or end everything between them.

There was a certain little blue boat on hire at the riverside; a pretty thing, bright with paint, and with a lady's face smirking upon the back board over the name "Flora." This Arthur had engaged for the season, and nearly every morning he rowed the ladies out. Often Mrs. Lint would not go, and then the two girls sat side by side in the boat, Milly's golden hair and soft blonde complexion contrasting well with Miss Lint's brunette beauty. Milly's face was too round and soft to show her feelings much, and Miss Lint chattered so volubly that she could not have said anything had she desired to do so. And Arthur, delighted in the pleasant exercise, believed that they were all enjoying themselves capitally.

How could he guess that the talkative belle was jealous of his little betrothed, who had captured the handsomest man of their set, one of whom she had thought a great deal too much, considering how matters had ended, or that Milly was growing angrier at the way in which other people were occupying the time and attention of *her* Arthur?

It burst upon him, as far as Milly was concerned, one bright morning, when, with his face all aglow, he leant over the gate and called to her:

"Milly, the boat is ready."

"Is it?" said Milly.

"Yes, dear; come."

Milly put down her sewing, and walked toward the gate. No one else was near. She folded her arms and leant against the palings, and felt something rise in her throat which she had to gulp down before she could speak.

"I'm not coming, Arthur," she said, at last.

"Why, Milly? You are well, I hope?"

"Well enough," said she. "But I'm tired of it all. Everything is different from what it used to be. You don't want to be all alone with me. You care for nothing but that Miss Lint. I never saw an engaged man behave so before. No one would know which was anything to you, Miss Lint or I. And as I said, I'm tired of it; and you may go if you like. I sha'n't. From this day, Arthur Heathwood, take your choice between those Lints and me."

"Good heavens, Milly!" cried Arthur. "I think I must be dreaming."

He was so unconscious of having done anything to hurt her feelings; so sure of his love for her, and his utter indifference for Miss Lint; so shocked and surprised, that she must have forgotten him, could she have read his heart; but she did not. She looked away from him out over the buckwheat field, and said no more just then.

"I thought you were enjoying yourself so much," said he. "I thought you had quite taken to Fanny Lint."

"You were mistaken," said Milly; "and I've said what I mean."

"And you will not go with me?"

"No."

"Well, then," said Arthur, "I must go alone. The ladies are ready on the hotel piazza, and I can't disappoint them."

"On no account," said Milly.

"So, good-bye, Milly," said Arthur.

Milly said nothing in reply; but when he had walked slowly away some little distance, she called him back.

"Mr. Heathwood."

He ran back.

"I might as well tell you," said Milly, "that I prefer you should not call again. You'll have more time for Miss Lint."

"Milly!"

"Well, sir."

"I thought you loved me."

"Perhaps I did once. I don't now."

"Milly, you can't mean that."

"I do, sir. I absolutely hate you."

He gave her one look, and went without another word. And she walked back into the house, and up into her own room, where she almost cried her eyes out, but where she packed up his ring, a lock of his hair, one or two little presents, and put them in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Arthur Heathwood."

When he should have returned from boating with Miss Lint, these should be handed to him. He should see that she could resent a slight properly.

She waited until the lunch hour at the hotel had come. Then, knowing that the Lints would never miss that meal, she called a little boy, and confided the package to his care, instructing him to deliver it into Mr Heathwood's own hands.

Then, very, very miserable, she sat upon the porch watching for his return; wondering whether Arthur would say or write anything.

After a long delay, she saw the little dusky figure on the road. It came on rapidly, a strange thing for black Tom. It had a something white in its hand. An answer. Her hair, and little pincushion, and watchguard, in another packet, perhaps. Then it was all over indeed.

Tom came up and stood before her, his eyes rolling in his head. He stretched the package toward her. It was the one she had sent. "Couldn't give it to dat gempleman, now how," said he.

"Why not?"

Tom looked at her askance.

"Nobody couldn't give him nuffin."

"Eh! what do you mean?"

"Dat dar little blue boat, Miss Milly, what you all sails in sometimes—"

"Yes. Go on."

"Well, dem ladies was goin' out in it, long of him. But dey didn't; staid to hum; and he went alone. And he's drowned dead, and dey's fotch him up out ob de riber. And de boat 's upside down, and a hole in de bottom. And—Oh, Lor'! Old Missy, hurry."

And Aunt Jenkins hurried out just in time to catch Milly's fainting form in her arms.

A messenger of more responsibility than Tom was sent to the hotel at once. There was no doubt about the matter. The little blue boat had been found among the rapids, and a little while after, the body also had been found. Miss Lint was in hysterics, and Mrs. Lint almost distracted. And the awful thing that had been brought dripping into the house, lay in an empty room, under a white sheet.

And this, Milly said to herself, was the end of her cruel jealousy. He had never been anything but kind and tender. She had done all the wrong. Oh, if she could but die!

All the long, bitter, maddening afternoon she lay with her head in her aunt's lap. She even told the old lady of her remorse, and the good soul tried to soothe her by telling her that "courting people aways tiffed a little." But nothing could or ever would give her any peace, Milly thought. And she sobbed until, utterly exhausted, she dropped asleep. Then she began to dream—dreadful dreams about little blue boats, in which they sailed together, Arthur and herself. And she grew angry at him, and pushed him into the river; or he fell, and she could not save him.

"Oh, my God, have mercy on me!" cried Milly, starting out of her sleep at last. It is too horrible! I've murdered him!"

"Milly!" said a voice, "Milly!" And some one who was weeping softly knelt down by her couch.

"Milly, you do love me a little then?"

She looked up, and gave a scream. Her first thought was this is a spirit; but stout flesh-and-blood arms encircled her, and two living lips pressed her forehead, her cheek, her chin, her quivering mouth.

"My Darling!" said Arthur. "I am safe and well. I never went out in the boat. The ladies declined to go. Mrs. Lint fell suddenly ill, and her daughter would not leave her; and poor Collins was there on the shore, and I loaned the boat to him and went off into the woods by myself. At the hotel they thought the body found was mine. It is awfully beaten and bruised. And the poor fellow was just my height, and they took me for a ghost when I came back, unconscious of all that had happened. Oh, Milly, my darling! I almost wished myself in that poor fellow's place until your good old aunt met me at the door, and told me all you had said to her."

"Arthur," said Milly faintly, "I feel as though I should like to die now, I am so happy. What would life have been to me without you?"

"Or to me," said Arthur, "without you?"

And so the lovers' quarrel ended. And while the Lints stayed in the place, Milly was very sociable with them, more especially as a tall blonde exquisite with Dundreary whiskers also came up from the city, evidently with a particular thought of Miss Lint; and as Arthur, who had obtained an insight into his little country girl's views of life, gave into them a little, even while he taught her those of more polished society.

In the end indeed, they were so sociable, those two girls, that Milly told Fanny that she would have asked her to be bride's-maid, but that her cousin would be offended if she were not asked; and Fanny replied that she would have liked it so much, only by that time she would be married herself, and a married lady, as every one knows, cannot be bride's-maid.

Arrangement of Flowers.

To arrange cut flowers artistically requires both taste and skill. Of all the various mistakes made by persons in their arrangement, the commonest is that of putting too many in a vase; and next to that, is the mistake of putting too great a variety of colors into one bouquet. Ever flower in a group should be clearly distinguishable and determinable without pulling the nosegay to pieces; the calyx of a clove pink should never be hid by being plunged into the head of a white phlox, however well the colors may look. Sweet peas never look so well in the hands as they do in the boughs over which they climb, because they cannot be carried without crowding them; but put them lightly into a vase with a same number of mignonette; or, rather, ornament a vase half full of mignonette, with a few blossoms of sweet peas, and you get a charming effect, because you follow the natural arrangement of avoiding crowding of the blooms, and putting them with the green foliage which they want to set them off. Few people are aware until they try it, how easy it is to spoil such a pleasing combination as this; a piece of calceolaria, scarlet geranium, or blue salvia would ruin it effectually; such decided colors as these require to be grouped in another vase, and should not even be placed on the same table with sweet peas. They also require a much larger preponderance of foliage than is wanted by flowers of more delicate colors.

RELICS.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, speaking of the Escurial lately partially destroyed by fire, gives an account of some relics which the palace contained, and which had been collected by devout Spanish kings from all quarters of the earth. Among these were a bar of the gridiron on which St. Lawrence was burnt; a piece of the sponge in which drink was given to our Saviour while hanging on the cross; some pieces of the column to which he was bound when scourged; two thorns from his crown; a piece of his tunic; a piece of the manger in which he was born; the thigh bone of St. Paul; some bones of the Evangelists St. Mark and St. Luke; the body of one of the innocents slain by order of Herod; a finger of St. Lawrence and half of his backbone; the entire bodies of Saints Maricio, Theodorus, Mercury, William, and others; the heads of Saints Blas, Julian, Felix, and others; a rib of St. Albans; the knee of St. Sebastian; a foot of St. Phillip the Apostle; one of the water pots from the marriage feast at Cana, and other most interesting relics of men and events mentioned in ecclesiastical history.

THE GOOD BUTTER OF PHILADELPHIA.—Many have been the attempts to account for the superior reputation of Philadelphia butter. Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence in our pastures and hayfields of the "sweet vernal grass," which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as this. This grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists except on cold clay lands, in partially shady places near groves or low woods. We owe much more of the sweetness of our butter, suggests the *Germantown Telegraph*, to the abundance of springs and spring houses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a particular affinity for any odors in the atmosphere, and water has some; hence whatever impurities may get into the atmosphere of the spring-house are drawn out by running water, and the very best security is provided against their being absorbed by the cream.

FOWLS THAT EAT FEATHERS.—Hens need animal food; they should have a fresh liver given them to peck at, which they would find more satisfactory diet than feathers, and straightway take a new departure. If livers cannot be procured, butchers' offal or any fresh meat would do as a substitute, but the softness of the liver makes it very agreeable to them. They should also be furnished with a drink made by dissolving a piece of copperas as large as a white bean in a quart of water.

Lady Loafers.

A cynical Anonyma writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:

Sometimes it seems to me that the whole social life of women is based upon two ideas—aping and envy. The woman who lives in two little back rooms upstairs, apes and envies the woman who has a whole house to herself. The woman who has a small house apes and envies the woman with a large house, and the woman with a large house is in a steady fever of fear and fretting lest she be not recognized and visited by the woman who has a stone front house and a circus chariot with a clown dressed up in buttons. No matter how high up a woman climbs upon the social ladder, there is always still some higher height which she can't scale, some other woman over her head who looks down upon her, and gives her days and nights of jealousy and headache. Not a blessed woman of them all is happy and content in the soil wherein fate has planted her, but must needs spend her best time and strength in frantic efforts to pull herself by the roots and transplant herself somewhere else. The snobs who ride in circus chariots curl up their noses at the schoolmistresses, the schoolmistresses look down from infinite heights upon the clerks and dressmakers, and the clerks and dressmakers in turn pay it off with interest upon the kitchen girls. What nonsense, what supreme tomfoolery it all is. Is a schoolmistress any better or higher up than a washwoman? Not a bit. And are not the schoolmistress and the washwoman both infinitely better and higher up than the lady loafers, the—the Stofe Moores of the feminine sex, in short? Yea, verily.

Women are the most absurd creatures, all owing to the silly fancy that it is lady-like to be a loaf

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872.

ONE MORE CALL.—Our readers will please notice the announcement of Post 58, G. A. R., in our columns, of their entertainment Thanksgiving night, for which they have secured an array of talent which cannot fail to draw a crowded house. The names of Anna Granger Dow, Jenny Kempton, Rudolphsen, and Winch, are rare announcments for a concert outside of the city, and promise a musical treat unsurpassed in quality. It will be remembered that the object of these entertainments is the enlargement of the charity fund of the Post, which is constantly depleted by the aid afforded sick and needy members, and a generous patronage of the entertainment will greatly aid Post 58 in their charitable work.

READING.—The attendants at the reading given by Mrs. O'Donnovan Rossa, at Lincoln Hall, Weymouth, last Tuesday evening, were no less surprised than delighted by the manifestations of talent possessed by that gifted lady. The house was full, and had the public been more conversant with her abilities as a reader, the hall would not have held the attendants. She is highly recommended by the press of various cities of the Union, and it is hoped that she will make us another visit, ere long.

DISTINGUISHED VISITER.—O'Donnovan Rossa, the distinguished Irish exile, visited Weymouth last week, and was the guest of Mr. John W. Hart, who is a connection of O'Rossa.

REMOVAL.—E. C. Bumpus Esq. announces the new location of his Boston office in his card in to-day's Gazette.

DUXBURY.—Deputy Edward Avery, Esq., will make his annual visitation to Corner Stone Lodge of F. & A. M. at Duxbury, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, a special train having been chartered for return of visiters after the ceremony. The hospitalities of the Duxbury brethren extended to their visitors last year produced so general a feeling of pleasure that they are sure to be invaded by a large party from abroad, to-morrow evening.

FIRE LOSSES.—The settlement of insurance claims and other matters is imparting renewed confidence to our business men who were threatened with serious loss by the Boston fire, and though a few firms have suffered heavily, the majority will sustain but comparatively slight loss. The firm of J. W. Hart & Co., of Weymouth Landing, whose prospects looked rather dark for a time, have come out "right side up," with a deficit of but a few hundred dollars.

The Losses of the Weymouth and Braintree Ins. Company, by the Boston fire, are $41,075. Assets, $159,244. They hope to get some salvage, so as to reduce the amount of loss.

LOSS BY THE FIRE.—The loss of a few hundred dollars, when contrasted with the immense losses of merchants and building owners by the great fire in Boston, is apparently an insignificant matter of comment, but still may be called a serious loss when it involves the little all of the parties. Our readers may have noted the advent of a collector of paper and other articles—a colored Soldier who was formerly a slave at the South, and fought for the Union during the war of the rebellion, and lost an arm in the service. His accumulation of stock, amounting to about $300, were carried to the city on Friday, and stored with the promise of payment, if sold by the receiver, on the following Tuesday. The stock was burned, involving the loss of the small capital of the soldier, who is certainly an object of sympathy and deserves the notice of the relief committee.

GREEN PEAS are not exactly "in the market" in Weymouth, but the family of Mr. S. W. Gutterson, manager of the Tufts estate, feasted on this succulent vegetable last Friday, the peas being the growth of a second crop raised on the place this season. Green peas raised in Massachusetts and served up the 15th day of Novemper, is an incident worthy of a newspaper paragraph, and will match the second crop of strawberries which was exhibited to us not long since.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Early on Monday evening of last week, Mr. Charles Tirrell, of East Weymouth, while passing through Portland street, Boston, on his way to the Old Colony Depot to take the 6.15 train of cars for home, was attacked by a party of thieves, one of whom threw a cloth over his head, while the others held and robbed him of his pocket-book containing about $112 in bank bills and currency, and the gold chain attached to his watch. The latter they did not succeed in getting in consequence of the chain breaking. Before Mr. Tirrell could rally from this sudden and unexpected attack the thieves had made good their escape. Fortunately he sustained no bodily injury in his struggles to free himself from the hold of the rascals.

THE banner Republican town of the State is Pembroke, not a single vote for the opposition ticket having been cast at the election.

RETURNED.—Mr. Noah Curtis, one of the sharp-shooters of Quincy, returned to town on Thursday evening, from Carratuck Sound, North Carolina, after a fortnight's absence, with two hundred and four wild geese and swan, brought down by his unerring fowling-piece during his short sojourn at the Sound. His sport was cut short by receiving a telegram announcing the destruction of his property by the fire in Boston. [Patriot.

THE question for discussion at the Sunday School Association meeting, at the First Baptist church, Weymouth, next Sabbath evening, will be, "What are the best means that may wisely be used to retain scholars in the schools?" The opening address will be by Rev. C. H. Rowe.

THE sermon on "The Fire and its Lessons," which was deferred by the absence of the pastor last Sabbath, will be given next Sabbath afternoon, at the Baptist church, Weymouth.

LECTURE.—Miss Hulda B. Loud, of Abington, an agent of the Mass. Woman Suffrage Association, will give a lecture on Woman Suffrage, in Lincoln Hall, Weymouth, next Sunday evening, Nov. 24th. Miss L. has been lecturing with eminent success, and her subject is one that should receive the serious attention of the community. It is hoped that all who can do so will come and hear and judge for themselves. Miss L. lectures in Randall's Hall, East Weymouth, on Friday night, Nov. 22, and in Grand Army Hall, Old Spain, on Saturday night, Nov. 23d.

MEETING.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the North Weymouth Cemetery Association, at the vestry of Pilgrim Church, at 7 1-2 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. The Committee on the Revision of the By-Laws will present their Report. W. O. NASH, Sec'y.

☞ No advance in prices on account of the fire, at C. S. Williams', Weymouth Landing.

☞ Attention is called to the card of Joseph Sherman, insurance agent. Mr. S. has had large experience in insurance, and his connection with strong and reliable companies is a great advantage.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS CLUB.—Mr. Editor:—The Club with members somewhat increased, met as usual in Lyceum Hall. Vice President, J. W. Child, in the chair. After some little talk in regard to the prospects of the Club, and the choice of a Committee to report a plan for the Winter's Campaign at the next meeting, the Fire and Steam Engine question was taken up.

Mr. J. Cavanagh, for the benefit of those who were not present last week, repeated some of his arguments in favor of a Steamer, claiming that it was the proper policy of the town to get the most improved machine, if any. A Hand Engine requires from 50 to 75 men, while a Steamer needs but from 6 to 13. The labor of getting an engine to a fire generally tires out the company, and while the hand machine must be worked by volunteers from an often unwilling crowd, the Steamer asks no favors, but can play all night and still require no rest. Steam is the only power at our command which can oppose sufficient force to check the raging flame, for to conquer, the attacking force must exceed in fury the fury of the fire.

Mr. J. Penniman said if we get a Steamer we must have horses to draw it. Has been told that they weigh about 9,400 lbs. Again he has been told that the hand engine can play higher, and of course with more force than a Steamer. One Steamer wont answer, for where will you locate it? The South, the North and the East, will put in a claim for it, and sectional feeling will run higher than ever. The Boston fire went contrary to all rule; it went directly in the eye of the wind, instead of going to leeward, as fires are generally seen to go. There was a Providence in it;—just as well might you have attempted to drown out the fires of Sodom and Gomorrah, or pump dry the Deluge! Machines can't compete with Providence! With a Steamer, you must not only have horses, but you must have an engineer, and you can't hire one short of $1,000 per year. What we want and all we can afford, is a supply of Hooks, Ladders and Buckets. These in the hands of resolute men will do all that can be done anyway.

Mr. E. Holbrook said the time had come for action, and he believed we should purchase a Steamer at once. If for no other purpose, we should have one to supply the hand engines with water. Can't believe that hand power is stronger than steam. Even the Steamers had all they could do in Boston. They were the instruments in the hands of Providence which finally checked the fire.

Mr. J. Penniman said there is a question about the management of that fire. When Gardner's mill was burned, Hobart's might have been saved if people hadn't waited for the engine. People should fight the fire and not lose precious time in trying to save corn or furniture.

Mr. A. C. Drinkwater spoke in favor of steam power. Resolute men are scarce. A 3500 lb. Steamer will throw an inch and a quarter stream 300 feet for hours, while a Hand Engine can maintain a three-fourths inch stream 200 feet but a short time. A Steamer can throw two or three streams at once, which is sometimes an advantage.

Mr. W. H. Thayer said that if he lived in a village or city, he should feel more secure with a Steamer than with any other contrivance; and security is what is wanted.

J. Cavanagh said the first Steamer that was built weighed nine tons, but now they seldom build them to weigh over three tons. A steamer playing through 2000 ft. of hose, can't throw a high stream, because no hose would stand the pressure. The engine is so entirely under control that it can be made to play easy or hard, can burst the strongest hose. We want but one engine, if a Steamer, and he was willing to have it located wherever it may be thought best. He, too, believed that the hand of Providence was seen at fires; it was evident at the burning of White's barn, and we should take that case as a warning.

Dr. Dearing said that when it was first reported that the Boston Department was 42 minutes in getting a stream on the fire, he couldn't help thinking that there was inefficiency somewhere. But when he learned by the testimony of the Chief Engineer and the Mayor, that it was effected inside of eight minutes, he felt as before that the Boston Fire Department was something to be proud of. In no city, on our coast, is there such a place for a fire as that just burned out of Boston;—no where such lofty buildings, so crowded with inflammable materials, and with such narrow streets. An engine stationed in one of those streets, in throwing a stream on to the roof of a building 80 feet high, had to do it at an angle which made any degree of force quite impossible. For Braintree he would propose some such plan as this. First, all parts of the town should be plentifully supplied with buckets. Then, in each village, he would have a Fire Extinguisher for immediate action, as they might save the building in which the fire first appears. Add to these a Steamer, with power enough to deluge our little buildings, and thus make it impossible for the fire to spread. Thus supplied we might feel reasonably secure.

J. Penniman said the Steamers are not reliable,—one screw loose or out of place and the whole business is stopped. Not so with a resolute line of men with buckets. Gentlemen say people won't volunteer, but don't they know that Fire Wards have power to compel every man to do his duty? We don't want any engine at all!

The question for the next meeting of the Club, Monday evening, Nov, 25th, will be, "Ought the Town accept the Donation of the late Gen. Thayer?" A copy of the will will be read, that the conditions of the donation may be known, and discussed understandingly. FARMER.

On Tuesday, the fifth inst., the venerable Dr. Storrs and Rev. Jonas Perkins, both octogenarians, appeared at the polls in Braintree, and deposited their votes for Grant and Wilson.

[For the Gazette.]

Astronomical Intelligence.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN MOON AND PLANETS, FROM THE EARTH AT MEAN NOON, DECEMBER 1st, 1872, AT THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON.

Names.	*Distance in Miles.*
Sun,	90,010,100
Moon,	228,090
Mercury,	84,793,600
Venus,	115,735,000
Mars,	164,152,000
Jupiter,	466,449,000
Saturn,	983,037,000
Uranus,	1,641,771,000
Neptune,	2,659,557,000

Mercury will be nearest to the Sun (viz. 28,088,800 miles) Dec. 14th; and nearest to the Earth (viz. 61,813,400 miles) Dec. 16th, 1872.

Mars will be at its greatest distance from the Sun (viz. 152,140,500 miles) Dec. 8th, 1872.

Jupiter will rise at 10h. 41m. P. M. Dec. 1st, 1872.

Saturn will be in the plane of the Earth's orbit, and tending South, Dec. 10th, 1872.

The planets Venus and Saturn will be in conjunction as seen from the Earth, on the evening of Dec. 4th, and their apparent angular distance will then be about two deg. and their true lineal distance 872,128,000 miles; their Heliocentric conjunction took place Nov. 3d.

Venus true azimuth at 6h. 0om. P. M. Dec. 1st, at places in this State, situated on, or near the parallel of 42deg. 20m. North, will be South 69deg. 48m. West.

The true azimuth of the fixed star Aldebaran at 6h. 3om. P. M. Dec. 1st, at places in this State situated on, or near the parallel of 42deg. 3om. North, will be South 83deg. 4om. East.

The north star (Polaris) will be on the meridian at 8h. 39m. P. M. Dec. 1st, 1872.

L. G.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Nov. 18th, 1872.

South Weymouth.

THE LECTURES.—Our lecture going people were disappointed last Monday night, on account of the non-appearance of Rev. Elias Nason. He had been announced to speak on that evening, but owing to the negligence or forgetfulness of the clerk of the Lyceum Bureau, Mr. Nason had not received any notification of his engagement, and it was not until Monday afternoon that the Directors of the Lyceum Course ascertained the fact that they were not to have the man whom they supposed engaged. At six o'clock the services of W. R. Emerson, Esq., were secured—thereby, at that late hour, placing him in rather an embarrassing position, to stand as a substitute for some one else whom the audience expected and were eager to hear. At the outset of his lecture, Mr. Emerson saw and felt the dissatisfaction, and apparently governed himself accordingly, for he rattled through his subject very much after the way of a school-boy hurrying through his lesson without regard to style, punctuation, (we will not say pronunciation, for in this respect he did not err) anxious to get away from the restraint around him.

The subject of his lecture was "American Miracles," a theme well written and full of many witty and original ideas, showing him to be a writer and scholar, and under other circumstances, perhaps, an orator. As time will not allow us to give a full report of the lecture, we will simply state some of the different things that Mr. E. classes as "American Miracles," all of which he illustrated under their specific heads. The discovery of America by Columbus; the emigration to and landing of the Pilgrims in this country; the revolution; Sherman's march; Sheridan's ride; the building of the City of Chicago; the building of rail-roads; the laying of the Atlantic cable, and a number of other subjects, all going to prove that American people are wonder-working, and achieve success amounting to miracles.

Next Monday night we expect to be doubly entertained, for Mr. Murdock, as a reader, stands at the head of the profession, and gives unbounded satisfaction wherever he appears. Let all who can, avail themselves of this opportunity of listening to him. DOT.

ANOTHER SLICE of Norfolk County is in danger of annexation to Boston, the legal voters of West Roxbury, having decided to petition the Legislature for annexation by a vote of 343 to 99, notwithstanding the prospective high taxation of the city. The Journal gives a report of the meeting, which presents the arguments pro and con, as follows:

Mr. William J. R. Evans was in favor of annexation because it would allow a better system of drainage for the town, and enable them to obtain a supply of pure water. Mr. George Pratt opposed the project, because it would quadruple their taxes. The fire would make the expenses of the city of Boston ten times greater than they were last year, and it was not consistent for West Roxbury to go in and pay a large portion of this expense and get no benefit from it. They should spend their own taxes in their own town, for the benefit of the town. He was in favor of a separate city government, and he was satisfied that they had the 12,000 population necessary for a charter. He would have a committee appointed to take a census of the town and petition the Legislature for a charter. It would encourage citizens to come from Boston to reside where the taxes would be moderate. Mr. John M. Payson said they would not be taxed in Boston under eighteen months, when the city would be in a better condition. He showed by statistics that Boston had expended $105,000 on the streets of Dorchester last year, and $32,514 for lighting them. Dorchester had increased over fifty-four per cent. in its valuation since it was annexed to Boston three years ago, and Boston had expended $375,000 to give her water facilities.

Mr. Winslow opposed the measure. Mr. John C. Pratt said that now more than ever their interests were identified with Boston. Boston's calamity was theirs, and if they went at all they should go now. (Loud applause and cheers.) The land that would be taken in widening streets in the burnt district was not worth over ten dollars per foot. At the end of a twelve-month that district would contain three times the wealth it did before. There would be twice the work for laboring men, after annexation, and he hoped they would go to Boston with open arms. Mr. Geo. Pratt asked for a division of the question, and asked if they would go into partnership with a bankrupt firm, (Hisses.) A prudent man would not do it. He would do all they could for Boston, but wanted to preserve their municipal individuality.

Mr. Patrick Mehan favored annexation on sanitary grounds. The Irishmen on Stony Brook had not the means to move, and the locality must be drained or they would die. It was not for their interest to let any one tell them that the moon was made of green cheese.

Mr. Langley opposed annexation on the general grounds that large municipalities fostered corruption.

Mr. Nelson Curtis thought they could take care of themselves, and he did not see what benefits would accrue from annexation. The Police of Jamaica Plain were better than those of Boston. The Stony Brook locality would have to be raised before it could be drained. He did not want their land taxed to pay for champagne dinners.

Mr. Michael Galvin said the taxes of Boston went to improve places where they were needed, and he drew a glowing picture of the benefits which West Roxbury would derive from annexation.

THE LESSONS OF THE FIRE.—In the Boston Journal of last Saturday, we read of a merchant whose net loss in the late fire amounted to upwards of $100,000, ordering a man out of his store for whining about the fire. This is one of the many instances of the noble, heroic spirit with which men have borne the calamity which only ten days ago befell our nation; for, with Beecher, we believe this to be a national affliction, and with him, that "God could not have laid the hand of fire on any other city that would have touched the vital chord of sympathy so wildly as this." It is gratifying to know that there are men (and we have them,) right in our own town, who can go through the fiery ordeal and remain steadfast and true, crushing as it were the spirit of murmuring and reproach, and coming forth in the noble light of true men, bearing their heavy burdens with a martyr-like resignation; men who have put their hands once more to the plough, looking not behind, but pressing forward to the future.

True, on the other side we have "croakers" and "whiners"—those who cannot see why this dispensation was sent upon them, and questioning even the ways of Divine Providence, as to the result. Who shall dare say why this trial came upon us. We are in the hands of the Almighty and who shall be the judge. Certain is it that He who notices the fall of every sparrow and numbers all the hairs of our head, does not willingly afflict, or cause his children to suffer, without some wise purpose unknown to our poor finite minds. OBSERVER.

THE FIRSTLING AUTUMN LEAF.

Elm with thy tall boughs spreading,
Bove the wood in bold relief,
In thy beauty thou art shedding
Autumn's firstling withered leaf.

Like thee all my leaves have withered,
Comrades' days were short and brief:
Dearest friendship's ties have severed,
Like the firstling Autumn leaf.

Now I am far from woods once cherished,
Loudly with a heart all grief,
All my greatest hopes have perished,
Like the firstling Autumn leaf.

Fainting heart, hope on, hope ever,
Trust in Him who sends relief,
Jesus' love shall never wither
Like the firstling Autumn leaf.

East Braintree. W. M.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Nine boys were before the court for disturbing the Mt. Pleasant school at Weymouth Landing last week. Their names are John Smith, Robert Condrick, Thomas Tracy, John Gloster, John Nelligan, Daniel Donivan, Daniel Murphy, Lawrence Hogan and John Ford. They were scholars of Miss Crane and Miss Smith. They were put on probation and the case continued for one month. The judge told them if any one in future should be caught in a like offence, that he shall send him to the Reform school.

William T. Stewart, of Cohasset, complained of for being a common drunkard. Case continued until Thursday.

Michael Crowley of Randolph, was found guilty of being a common drunkard. He was ordered to pay costs and recognize in the sam of $200 to keep the peace.

John and William Leonard of Weymouth, were charged with drunkenness. They were ordered to pay the usual fine of $3 and costs.

Bernard Wren, complained of as a common drunkard. Paid costs and recognized in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for six months.

Ann Jones, of Quincy, arrested for an assault. Case continued to Thursday.

John McCarty of Randolph, arraigned as a common drunkard. Case continued till Monday next. On payment of the costs then, he is to be discharged.

John Quigley of Weymouth, was tried for drunkenness. Fined $3 and costs.

William T. Stewart, of Cohasset, whose case was continued from Monday, was found guilty of being a common drunkard and sentenced to hard labor for six months in the House of Correction.

The continued case of Ann Jones of Quincy, wife of Evans Jones, who keeps a beer shop on Granite street, for an assault on Hugh Lewis, was again continued for one week. John Q. Adams, Esq., for defendant and James E. Tirrell, Esq., for complainant.

Swan Miller and Joseph Roberts of West Quincy, were complained of by Hector Murray, for stealing paving stones from his premises, on Sunday morning last. They were both discharged, as the Judge did not consider that it was an intentional theft. Mr. Murray gave them the stone and they had formed them into pavers, by working over hours, to make a little extra money.

John C. Killiher, of Randolph, was charged with an assault on Daniel Lary. He was fined $10 and costs.

To the charge of selling intoxicating liquors he pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs.

Margaret Bennett, of Randolph was also charged with selling intoxicating liquors. Fined $20 and costs.

WE always find something of more than ordinary interest within the bright pages of our ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY. Two weeks ago it gave us, among other good things, the finest portrait, on wood, of Henry Ward Beecher, ever published. This week it gives a touching picture illustrating a common phase of city life, entitled, "The Lost Child;" Westminster Abbey sights in three engravings; a home picture, "This Little Piggy went to Market;" an illustration of "Black Water-Hens," and a comical sketch showing the derangement produced in one branch of business by too close attention to politics. John S. C. Abbott begins one of his fascinating histories entitled, "William the Conqueror," to be completed in about two months. A very important article is the report of Anthony Comstock, showing what one man has done to suppress the trade in licentious literature in New York city during one year.

CONFLICT OF OPINIONS.—Rev. Dr. Bartol, in a discourse delivered last Sabbath, in reference to the Boston fire, said that "while acknowledging the invaluable and unwearied services of our brave firemen, it must be added that there was no master of the situation, and it showed the importance of having a *man* at the head of affairs. We want more than a painted figure-head; we want a man at the helm, not shaking in his shoes, but willing and able to take the responsibility, like a Sherman, a Sheridan, or a Grant."

We presume that this thrust is intended for the head of the Fire Department, Mr. Damrell, but the almost unanimous opinion of those who assisted at the fire is that the Chief did all that man could do to arrest the progress of the conflagration, and the sneer is unjust and ungenerous. The real cause of the wide-spread destruction is found in the Mansard roofs, of which a writer said, a year since, "When that dozen lumber-yards in the roof is well once on fire it will be taken, not by little sparks only, but by cords, into and upon every building within half a mile! Every window on the line of the gale will be broken into by the fiery brands, every place where there is wood for fire to catch upon, and fires will soon be rushing from fifty of those windows or roaring from the exposed wood. Such a fire (and they will surely occur) will stop just when there is no more wood to burn. The earnest men of the fire department, with their apparatus, would be as inefficient as would the writer, with one of his ten dollar machines.

The fire will not be without benefit in the projected improvement of narrow streets, for which the improvements suggested are the widening of Washington street on the easteriy side, to eighty feet, between Milk and Summer streets; of Summer street on the northerly side to fifty-five feet; of Broad street on the water side one hundred feet from Summer street to Atlantic avenue; of Milk, on the southerly side, to fifty feet; of Water to fifty feet; of Federal, on the easterly side, to seventy feet; of Congress, on the easterly side to sixty feet, from Broad to Milk streets; and to eighty feet from Milk to State street; of Devonshire, on the easterly side, to sixty feet between Milk and Franklin; the straightening of Devonshire and Otis, between Franklin and Summer; the widening of Purchase street on the southerly side to fifty feet, between Federal and Pearl; the widening of High street to fifty feet between Congress and Pearl; the widening of Franklin street at its foot to fifty feet, and its extension to Pearl opposite Sturgis; the extension of Pearl and Milk to Congress; the extension of Oliver straight from Milk to Kilby; the extension and widening of Hawley street to forty feet; the widening of Arch on the westerly side to forty feet.

ABINGTON.—The school house case which was to have been tried on the 13th, was again deferred on account of the indisposition of some of the counsel for the plaintiff.

The Centre village is being agitated on the subject of fire engines. The Journal says there is no place in the village having water enough to feed an engine over one half hour, except near the depot. Any engine is liable to become unserviceable even while in use. I can state cases in this county where fires have been extinguished by the old bucket system before those having charge of the engines could get them at work, on account of their complex nature. The cost of a good engine, reservoirs to feed from, and the necessary amount of hose to make one effectual in different parts of the village is so great that the inhabitants will stand gazing at the figures so long that it will be too late, and the fire-fiend will be upon us, and find us not prepared in any way to show fight.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Weymouth, Oct. 30, by Rev. James McLean, Mr. William T. Reed to Miss Ella Harlow, all of S. W.

Nov. 8th, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. Nathaniel W. Arnold to Miss Alice Mallally, both of Abington.

In S. Braintree, Nov. 10, by Rev. H. C. Fay, of Westboro, Mr. Edward Tilden, of S. B., to Miss Mary Louisa Kimball, of Boston.

DIED.

In Braintree, Nov. 11, Mrs. Rachel, widow of the late Josiah French, aged 93 years 5 mos.

What hear we now from West to East,
Confounding man, befriending beast,
But Centaur Liniment?

What is it cures our many pains,
And limbers up severest strains,
But Centaur Liniment?—

That knocks Rheumatism out of gear,
Rids gout good by, without a tear,
Why? Centaur Liniment;

Causes the cripple to walk, the lame to leap,
Hearts to thank, instead of eyes to weep,—
Only, Centaur Liniment.

What renders reptiles touch and sting of bees,
Harmless as the bite of fleas,
Excepting Centaur Liniment;

Assuages the pangs of a broken breast,
Flows the lacteal fluid—gives nights of rest,
But Centaur Liniment;

And when chilblains sting or hot steam scalds,
What is it soothes, for what can we call,
But Centaur Liniment.

When the ear crushed old Tilden's arm,
'Twas saved from amputation by his charm,
The Centaur Liniment;

And when Barnum's lion, Uncle Ben,
Broke his leg in that dismal den,
He roared for Centaur Liniment.

Now as the poor horse, lame and sore,
With crippled knee limps to our door,
And begs for Centaur Liniment;

And the docile sheep on a thousand hills,
Die by the million—the screw worm kills,
(All saved by Centaur Liniment;)

We hear it shouted from West to East,
By speaking man and neighing beast,
"Pass on the Centaur Liniment!"

This remarkable article is for sale by all Druggists in every village, parish and hamlet, in America. We warrant it to cure.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.
29 32

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

THE GREAT AGITATION.

Throughout our country, far and wide,
There is "great agitation";
The people trying to decide
Who next shall "rule" the nation.
We cannot say who we expect
Will be the "*victor*" in the race;
But hope whoever they elect,
Will be the best man for the place.
The Boys, we hope, if they need "CLOTHES,"
In which they'll be both *warm* and *neat*,
Will purchase them at GEORGE FENNO's,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
Insurance Agent,
NO. 31 BRATTLE STREET,
BOSTON,
Agent for the following Companies,
FOR
QUINCY, BRAINTREE, WEYMOUTH, HINGHAM & COHASSET.

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1872.

The following is a statement of the Assets of the several Companies represented by the undersigned, with the amount of their losses by the Great Fire of Saturday, Nov. 9.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool. ASSETS $13,000,000. LOSSES $1,200,000.
NO. BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London. ASSETS $13,565,351. LOSSES $100,000.
INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia ASSETS $3,400,000. LOSSES $1,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia. ASSETS $1,300,000. LOSSES $500,000.
CONTINENTAL, of New York. ASSETS $2,510,000. LOSSES $550,000.
FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia. ASSETS $3,552,947. LOSSES $100.000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO., Hartford ASSETS $684,620. LOSSES $105,000.
HOLYOKE MUTUAL, of Salem. ASSETS $340,000. LOSSES $211,000.

It can be readily seen by the above figures that all these Companies are sound and strong, and Insurance is respectfully solicited for the same. Policies written and losses adjusted without reference elsewhere.

RESIDENCE, EAST WEYMOUTH.
P. O. ADDRESS, BOX 2565, BOSTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GILMAN BURRELL late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, application has been made to said Court by MILLARD F. BAKER, of said Weymouth, praying that THAIS BURRELL, Administratrix of the Estate of said Gilman Burrell, may be authorised to convey to him, the said Millard F. Baker, certain real estate according to the terms of an agreement made with said Gilman Burrell in his lifetime.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said Millard F. Baker is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three weeks successively, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

30 32 J. H. COBB, Register.

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND,
AND
FRANCE.

These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
☞ 41,000 ☜
OF THESE
Standard Piano Tortes
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.

These Pianos are regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
and are so pronounced by all the great artists.

Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Prize*.

Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory
is more than one-third larger than any other Piano Forte Manufactory in the world, and is, in every respect, the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the *very best class of work*. Messrs C. & Sons have since the establishment of their business in 1823, made and sold 41,000 Pianos, and these *Standard Instruments* are now offered at reduced Rates upon the "ONE-PRICE SYSTEM," free from all discounts and commissions; and they are, beyond all refutation, the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.

A CARD.
We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
which are, in every particular, the finest instruments of their class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Pianos, for which they are a good substitute. Every Piano warranted for five years.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 E. 14th St., New York.
354 Washington St., Boston.
30 38

Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY, Nov. 25th, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Meeting-house of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree,
A lot of Lumber, Old Doors and Windows, Brick, Fuel, &c., &c.
TERMS CASH.
SAM'L CURTIS, Auctioneer.

VIOLINS
MADE to order by
ISRAEL A. DAILEY,
29 42 WEYMOUTH, MASS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

No ADVANCE
IN PRICES!!

We are happy to state that the fire did not reach us to affect our prices,

AS WE HAD AN
Immense Stock of Goods,
PURCHASED AT
THE
Low Prices
RULING BEFORE THE
Great Fire in Boston,
AND WE SHALL MAKE
NO ADVANCE
IN PRICES.

LOOK AT A FEW PRICES.

OVERCOATS, $6, 8, and up.
REEFING JACKETS, $5, and up.
GRECIAN SUITS, $5, 6, 8, 10.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 50, 75, 87
COLLARS, 3 Boxes for 25c.
HORSE BLANKETS, $2.00.
SURCINGLES, 62, 75.
CARRIAGE ROBES, 3.50, 5, 8.
STRIPED SHIRTS, 50c.
CLOUDS, 37, 50, 75.
BALL SOAP, 10c.
TOILET SOAP, large cakes, 5c.
LINEN HDKFS., 09, 06.
GENTS HDKFS., (Hemmed) 10c.
HUCKABUCK TOWELS, 10c.
COTTON CLOTH, Extra Low Prices.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50c.
BUSTLES, 50, 62.
CORSETS, 75, 1.00, 1.25.
LONG SHAWLS, $5.
SUSPENDERS, 37.
PRINTS, 08, 10, 12 1-2.
WOOLEN YARN, 05.
LADIES' HOSE, 10, 12 1-2, 15, and up.
BOYS' SCARFS, 10c.
DEMOREST'S PATTERNS, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

A FULL LINE OF
MME. DEMOREST'S
Accurate Patterns,
OF ALL THE
Latest and most Reliable Designs,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
ALWAYS ON HAND; CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, BY MAIL, AND PATTERNS SENT FREE, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

ONLY ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

C. S. Williams,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NEW FALL GOODS.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE FALL, ARE NOW READY TO OFFER YOU
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
THEY HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF ALL THE NEW, POPULAR AND DESIRABLE
Dress Fabrics, at Low Prices,
INCLUDING ARLINGTON POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE ALPACAS, IN RICH SILK LUSTRES, ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN ELEGANT PATTERNS.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
SHAWLS.
New Styles adapted for the Fall and Winter, in fashionable Ottoman Stripes, double faced; also, Plaid and Plain Chiuchillas in elegant Styles.
A Full Supply of Childrens Shawls.
The best assortment of PRINTS & GINGHAMS that can be shown this side of Boston.
THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL STYLE
LADIES VELVETEEN SACQUES.
ALSO, VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
LADIES UNDERWARE.
The New Style Opera Jacket for the Fall, in all colors, also, Opera Flannel, in handsome shades.
A FULL LINE OF WOOL BLANKETS, AT LAST YEARS PRICES.
Our Domestic Department is complete in
UNION FLANNELS, WOOL FLANNELS, DOMET FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNELS, BLUE MIXED FLANNELS, NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, BLEACHED & BROWN COTTON FLANNELS, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, OPERA SHIRTING FLANNELS, RED SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLEACHED COTTON, BROWN COTTON, BROWN & WHITE DAMASK, HUCKABUCK CRASH TOWELS, LINEN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS, TURKEY RED DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, BOSOMS, NICE COTTON BATTING, at all prices, HOOP SKIRTS and BUSTLES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, BALMORAL SKIRTS, GLOVES, LACE, COTTON and HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY BELTS, LACE & LINEN COLLARS, IN SETS, LADIES FANCY TIES, A FULL LINE OF RIBBONS.
Also, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A FULL LINE OF CHOICE SELECTED NEW STYLES
CARPETING!
Just received, a new selection of Oil, Wool, Hemp & Fancy Straw Carpeting. A nice All Wool Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Nice Cotton & Wool Carpet for 75c. per yd. A nice Plain Straw Matting, 30c. per yd. Oil Carpets from 45c. to 60c.
A GOOD SELECTION OF GILT CURTAINS.
OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF
CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT!

POST 58, G. A. R.,
Have the honor of announcing to the public their Second Grand Entertainment of a
CONCERT AND BALL,
At the Town Hall, Weymouth,
Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 28,
The satisfaction given by them at previous Entertainments will be fully sustained on this occasion. The talent engaged is of the highest order, and everything will combine to make it the BEST Entertainment ever given by this Post.
Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, Soprano,
Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Contralto.
Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, Baritone.
Mr. W. J. Winch, Tenore.
Mr. Howard M. Dow, Pianist.
ALSO, THE
GERMANIA BAND.

AFTER THE CONCERT, A GRAND BALL
Will take place, and as these parties heretofore have been of a quiet and respectable class, all those wishing to enjoy a Thanksgiving Dance will have an opportunity of so doing.
MUSIC FOR DANCING, GERMANIA BAND, EIGHT PIECES.
☞ ADMISSION TO THE CONCERT, 35

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Prices,

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MET FLANNELS,
VY BLUE FLANNELS,
HIRTING FLANNELS,
HIRTING FLANNELS,
N & WHITE DAMASK,
DEN TABLE COVERS,
BOSOMS,
CORSETS, HOSIERY,
DDINGS, LADIES and
LADIES FANCYTIES,

BOYS' WEAR.

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Plain Straw
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Nov. 28,

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spectable class, all those
of so doing.

PIECES.

his
al expense incurred for it.
CATS at 75 and 50 cents

hing, D. Dunbar, Wm. G.

R HALL.
ill run Coaches by way of
Fort Hill.

S at Half Price,

AT
Lins Gallery,
OUTH,
TY DAYS,
day of October and ending
er. We guarantee to give
pictures shall be first class,
gatives.
LIST OF PRICES.
Photos, $2.00
tos, 1.25
tograph, 2.00

pictures that come under the
any one wanting good pic-
opportunity to get them.

ECIALITY WITH US.
opie but what have some
re of a near friend, and would
hey knew they could have a
them.

AMBERLAIN,
YMOUTH LANDING, MASS.

EREBY GIVEN,
has been duly appointed
e estate of JAMES THOMAS, late
unty of Norfolk, deceased,
pon himself that trust by giv-
rects. All persons having
ts of said deceased are re-
; and all persons indebted
upon to make payment to
ES THOMAS, Executor.
8, 1872. 29 31

HEREBY GIVEN,
has been duly appointed
e estate of QUINCY THAY-
, in the county of Norfolk,
upon himself that trust by
w directs. All persons hav-
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; and all persons indebted
upon to make payment to
BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
1872. 29 31

HEREBY GIVEN,
r has been duly appointed
e estate of ELIZA THAY-
outh, in the county of
has taken upon himself that
s the law directs. All per-
to the estate of said deceased
the same; and all persons in-
e called upon to make pay-

BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
1872. 29 31

The Great Fire!

ALL THE CLOTHING

MANUFACTURERS

BURNED OUT!

SIX MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF

CLOTHING

BURNED!

BUT FOR ALL THAT I
SHALL CONTINUE TO

SELL AT

Old Prices!

FORTUNATELY I HAVE A

Large Stock

ON HAND.

MY STOCK

Is Complete

Will be sold at same

PRICES AS

BEFORE

THE FIRE!!

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

•

HATS, CAPS,

FURNISHING

GOODS,

&c. &c.,

Weymouth Landing.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE
VERY LOW!

OF the following patterns:

WHEELER & WILSON, FLORENCE,
HOWE, ÆTNA, AMERICAN, etc.

Persons in want of Machines will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, who will furnish them with any description of Machine on the instalment plan.

S. S. SPEAR,
AGENT FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,
Main Street, South Weymouth.

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.

Parlor, Library, Dining Room
And Chamber

FURNITURE,

Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Draperies,
Spring Beds and Bedding.

Having the largest stock and the finest assortm't of

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

in this or any other city, we invite all to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. 24 32

ALL SEEKING

INFORMATION

AS TO

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE

SHOULD SEND FOR A COPY OF

EVANS' Advertising Hand Book.

26 38

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased. Greeting.

Whereas, THOMAS F. CLEVERLY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham in said county of Norfolk on the twentieth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two. J. H. COBB, Register.

27 29

HUNTRESS & HANNAFORD,

CARPENTERS
And Builders,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
(SHOP AT GEO. S. BAKER'S OLD STAND.
HAVING EVERY FACILITY FOR

Erecting Buildings at least expense

Are prepared to fill all orders in a thorough and workmanlike manner. They employ none but competent workmen, and having a

LARGE OUTFIT OF BUILDING APPURTENANCES,

can assure their patrons that their work will be performed in the best and most expeditious manner.

For Sale Cheap.

THE subscriber will sell either or both of his Double DWELLING HOUSES situated near the Mt. Pleasant School House, or either of his Estates on Mt. Pleasant, at a LOW PRICE.

A payment of two hundred dollars only will be required at the time of purchase, and the balance may remain on Mortgage or Bond any reasonable time the purchaser may desire.

JOHN W. LOUD.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 25, 1872. 26tf

TRY YOUR WITS ON THIS

PUZZLE!

FOR A $60 SUIT!

Overcoat, Undercoat, Pants, Vest, to be given GRATIS, to the person who FIRST solves this Enigma, correctly, prior to Christmas, 1872.

At the "GLOBE" Clothing House.

BUY it—or, if you think you'll guess 't,
Will find at One, Two, Three, Dock □—
Young Men, or Gentlemen, or Boys—
YOUR choice of SIXTY-DOLLAR suits.
Our patrons ALL may "Try it on,"
Under the scheme we've here proposed
Remember—this Suit costs you
CLOTHING is Cheap at our new place
Low prices rule, and sales are quick
OF all we keep,—we're sure of this
THE secret's in these outside lines
Hard to find out—twixt us and
It CAN be found—though.—Will you try?
No gloss is gained—without some work
GLOBE-owner's Name, Trade, Place—
are where

AT 123 DOCKS SQUARE?

The Key to this pleasant Enigma is deposited under seal, at 1, 2, 3, Dock Square.

ANSWERS may be sent by mail (to our address, below) or otherwise. Whoever FIRST solves this puzzle, accurately, will be fitted to a complete $60 SUIT, GRATIS! the style of which, with our immense fresh-low priced Fall stock of Clothing, may now be seen at the NEW

"GLOBE" CLOTHING HOUSE,
1, 2 & 3 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.
29 32

Geo. W. Whitten,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

MAGEE STOVES,

Commercial St.,

EAST WEYMOUTH,

Would invite the attention of the public of this and adjoining towns to his stock of Mecloe and other

Stoves for Office, Kitchen & Parlor.

Also constantly on hand all kinds of Tin Ware, Enameled Ware, and all other House Furnishing Goods, also Tin, Lead and Iron Pipe.

Tin Roofing and other kinds of Jobbing done to order with promptness and fidelity. 25 38

Blacksmith Notice.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Albert A. Spear, where, he intends to carry on the business of

Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,

and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

18 tf F. M. NICHOLS.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH

BAKERY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY,
PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS.

They are also prepared to furnish to order.

WEDDING CAKE,
OF THE FINE DESCRIPTION, AT
BOSTON PRICES.

The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares, and close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage.

J. B. HOWE & SON.

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Real Estate for Sale,

IN EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE, the Real Estate of the late COTTINGTON NASH, situated on Middle Street, near Broad Street, in East Weymouth, comprising a 2 1-2 story Dwelling House, in thorough repair, with Manufacturing Shop adjoining, good Stable, and outbuildings, and about one acre of Land.

For particulars apply to
HENRY NEWTON, or F. B. PRATT,
Executors.

Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 45 tf

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1872, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.00, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. & Neponset, 7, 7.40, 8.30, 8.20, 9, 9.30, 11 am.; 12m, 12.15, 1, 1.45, 3.15, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.40, 6.20, 6.40, 7.20, 9.20, 11.15 Quincy, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.05, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.20, 11.15 PM. Quincy Adams, 7, 9.30, 11 A M; 1.45, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5.40, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 9.20, 11.15 P M. Braintree, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.45, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.15, 6.40, 7, 7.30, 9.20, 11.15 P M. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 am; 12 m, 1.45, 2.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.30, 5, 5.40, 6, 6.40, 7, 7.30, 9.20, 11.15a pm. Randolph, 8.20 a m; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 pm. No. Stoughton, 12 m, 6, 11.15 p m. Stoughton, 8.30 am; 12 m, 2.40, 5.40, 6, 11.15 pm. E. Easton 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 pm. Raynham and Raynham, 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.30 am, 12m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8.30 pm; via Fairhaven, 8 am, 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8 11 am; 1.45, 5.35, 6, 7.30, 11.15a pm. N. Bridgewater, 8, 8.30, 11 am; 1.45, 3.35, 4, 6, 7.30, 11.15a pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am; 3.35, 6, 7.30, 11.15a pm. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am; 12 m, 3.35, 4, 6, 7.30, 11.15a pm. Middleboro' 8 am, 3.35, 4, 6 pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 p m; (via Taunton) 8.30 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.30 am, 4.30 pm. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.45, 11 am; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15, 11.15a pm. Hingham and Cohasset 7.40, 11 am; 2.40, 5.30, 4.45, 6.15, 11.15a pm. So. Weymouth, North, Centre & S. Abington, 8 am; 12m, 2.30, 5, 6.05, 11.15 pm. E. Bridgewater, 8 am; 12 m, 2.30, 5, 11.15 pm. North Hanson, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, Kingston & Plymouth, 8 am; 2.30, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 7.40, 9 am; 1.3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 11.15a pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.30 am; 12.15, 2.40, 5, 6.15 pm. Duxbury and Cohasset H. R., 7.40 am; 4.30, 6.15 pm. Hyannis & Wellfleet, 8 am, 4 pm. Marion & Vineyard and Nantucket, 8 am, on days advertised by the Steamboat Co. Wood's Holes and Falmouth, 8 am; 4 pm. Hanover Branch R. R. 8 am; 2.30, 5 pm.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Plymouth, 6.35, 9.20 am; 2.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 7, 9.45 am; 2.30, 9.35 pm. S. Abington, 6.45, 7.36, 10.20 am; 12.10, 4.18, 9.45 pm. S. Weymouth, 6.31, 7.36, 10.24 am; 12.10, 4.28, 10.07 pm. Cohasset, 6.05, 8.55, 8.10 am; 12.55, 4.05, 5.40, 9.00 pm. Hingham, 6.17, 7.06, 8.25 am; 1.00, 4.10, 6, 9.50 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.18, 8.34 am; 1.19, 4.30, 6.09, 10.02 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.23, 8.39 am; 1.24, 4.34, 6.14, 10.07 pm. Weymouth, 6.37, 7.28, 8.44 am; 1.29, 4.38, 6.18, 10.12 pm. E. Braintree, 6.41, 7.32, 8.48 am; 1.33, 4.41, 6.22, 10.16 pm. Bridgewater, 7.30 am; 2.30 pm. Fall River (via Taunton) Wharf 5.10, 6.50 am; Ferry St., 8.05, 11.20 am, 3.00 pm. (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.35 am, Ferry Street 3.41 pm. Middleboro', 6.12, 7.30, 9.20 am, 4.50 pm. Bridgewater, 5.15, 6.36, 6.50, 7.38, 9.30 am; 12.45, 4.48, 9.34 pm. E. & W Bridgewater, 5.30, 6.41, 7.44 am; 12.50, 4.56, 9.35 pm. N. Bridgewater, 5.36, 7, 7.49, 9.50 am; 1.02, 3.05, 5.12, 9.52 pm. E. Stoughton 5.45, 7.06, 8.09 am; 1.16, 3.15, 5.20, 10.04 pm. Holbrook, 5.50, 7.13, 8.15 am; 1.21, 3.18, 5.26, 10.08 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am; via Fairhaven, 7.45 am, 3 pm. Taunton, 5.38a, 7.50, 8.46, 9.50 am; 12 m, 4.35 pm. Raynham 7.37, 9.37 am; 12.06, 4.41 pm. Easton, 7.49, 9.10 am; 12.19, 4.54 pm. N. Easton, 6.58, 7.26, 9.17 am; 12.25, 5.00, 5.05 pm. Stoughton, 7.45, 9.04, 9.54 am; 12.52, 5.12, 9.58 pm. E. Stoughton, 7.49, 9.28 am; 10.02 pm. Randolph, 7.55, 9.16, 9.34 am; 12.43, 5.18, 10.06 pm. S. Braintree, 6, 6.40, 7.24, 7.47, 7.55, 8.25, 8.40, 9.25, 9.47, 10.30, 10.45 am; 12.52, 1.32, 3.35, 4.40, 4.54, 5.25, 5.35, 8.30, 10.28a pm. Braintree, 6.04, 6.47, 7.28, 7.37, 7.51, 7.59, 8.30, 8.55, 9.29, 9.46, 10.30 am; 12.57, 1.36, 3.35, 4.40, 4.54, 5.26, 6.28, 8.34, 10.24 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.07, 6.50, 7.40, 8.02, 8.56, 9.32, 10.33 am; 1.33, 3.33, 4.48, 6.31, 8.37, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.11, 6.54, 7.34, 7.43, 7.58, 8.06, 8.35, 8.59, 9.35, 9.56, 10.37 am; 1.04, 1.40, 3.43, 4.55, 5.02, 5.35, 5.43, 6.35, 8.40, 10.30 pm. Neponset, 6.20, 7.03, 7.39, 7.42, 8.06, 8.15, 8.43, 9.42, 10.30, 11.08 am; 1.12, 1.50, 2.15, 3.52, 4.50, 5.09, 5.39, 6.45, 8.50, 10.40 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.08, 7.24, 7.46, 8.10, 8.19, 8.46, 10.34, 11.10 am; 1.16, 2.02, 2.19, 3.56, 4.54, 5.13, 6.03, 8.49, 8.54, 10.44 pm. West Quincy, 6.17, 6.59 am; 1.45, 4.25, 6.10 pm. Mattapan, 6.36, 7.06, 7.35, 8.52, 10.15 am; 3.02, 4.36, 5.45, 8.27 pm. So. Duxbury, 5.30a, 7.10 am; 2.40 pm. Wellfleet, 5.55 am; 1.15 pm. Hyannis, 7 am; 2.12 pm. Hanover, 7, 9.50 am; 4 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. b Wednesdays only. c Fridays only. d Tuesdays (via So. Abington) and Fridays (via N. Bridgewater) only. e Thursdays only. f Tuesdays only. g Saturdays only. h On arrival of Boat from New York. i Mondays only.

J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

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Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.
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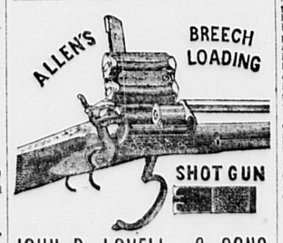

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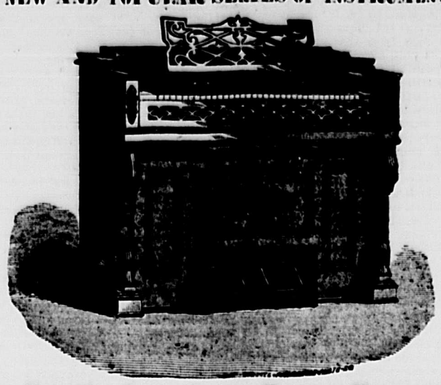

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Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices, namely from $100 to $250.

Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.

Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named

THE KALOPHON.

The tone possesses a must fascinating quality, closely resembling the reed VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the imitated VOX HUMANA stops.

Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.

All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.

LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can strike monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

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The subscriber having completed his new building, in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE, PIANO FORTE ROOM, and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sinks, Framing Pins, TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also,

Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his MUSIC ROOMS may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of

ORGANS
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MELODEONS,

From one of the best manufactories in the country.

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Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.

Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.

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Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.

☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.

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May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.

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SEWING MACHINES

Lock-Stitch, Straight Needle Shuttle Elegant in Style and Finish, Simple in Construction.

This new Family Sewing Machine is the GREAT DESIDERATUM so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a PERFECT MACHINE are combined.

The KEYSTONE has a

Patent Needle Adjuster,

No springing or bending the needle, in changing from coarse to fine, thereby avoiding dropped stitches.

IT USES THE

Celebrated Patent Shuttle Carrier.

No race or groove employed—no soiling or oiling the thread—no friction or wearing of the shuttle.

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Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

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During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consists of*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its form successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to

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MRS. DR. TUCK'S

HYGIENIC RETREAT

NEW, COMMODIOUS, LIGHT AND AIRY.
Located at So. Weymouth, Mass,
IS NOW OPEN

For the Hygienic, Botanic, and Magnetic Treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FEMALE DISEASES

MRS. DR. TUCK has devoted many years to the study of these Diseases, and has opened this Retreat that the sick, who wish to come under her care, can have thorough treatment; where nature's own remedies will be used in every possible way,—a home to rest both mind and body, botanical remedies, food, soft water, sunlight, air, rest (nature's great restorer) and exercise,—used as each case may demand—to purify and invigorate the system.

Mrs. Dr. Tuck will still continue her practice, at 28 Winter street, Room 16, Boston, the first three days of each week, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Dr. Tuck has constantly on hand, the LADIES' ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, (her own invention) a Supporter based upon HYGIENIC principles; ELASTIC BANDS, for pregnant ladies; TRUSSES; SHOULDER BRACES; her INVALIDS' CORSETS; the "SULGENIE" SYRINGES; and her NEW TRUSS FOR UMBILICAL RUPTURES, easy to wear, giving support to the whole abdomen.

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THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 15 cts. per foot.

Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.

Also, large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CORKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

Post Office Notice.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 26th, the Mails will close at this office at 8.20 A. M., and 4.20 P. M. OPEN FOR DELIVERY at 8.45 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. OFFICE HOURS from 8 to 12.20 A. M., 2 to 5.30, and 6.30 to 8 P. M.

The W. U. TELEGRAPH OFFICE open as above, and from 9.30 to 10 A. M. Sundays.

GEO. W. WHITE, JR.,
POSTMASTER AND MANAGER.

Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 24, 1872.

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For Sale or to Let,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by E. C. Bunnage, Esq. Enquire of F. AMBLER.

Weymouth, Nov. 1st, 1872.

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GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c.,

CARPETS AND FURNITURE,

Can always be found at this well known establishment, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE. Call and examine the Stock, to which large additions are being made every week.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Model Store,

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Fall Season for 1872.

HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY

New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a

LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,
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BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES
AND

GROCERIES.

The second floor contains a full stock of

FURNITURE,

CARPETINGS,
Window Shades,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.

SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

In the Grocery Department

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE

FLOUR & TEAS.

With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

John W. Bartlett.

HENRY LOUD,

BROAD STREET,
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HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Men's, Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING!!

Of all Styles and Qualities,

WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

GEO. W. WARREN,
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DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work,
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY

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MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns

The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.

Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.

The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,836 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.

NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.

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MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

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A large MANUFACTURING SHOP, on Middle Street, East Weymouth.

Apply to F. B. PRATT.

East Weymouth, March 1, 1872. 46 tf

Paralysis and Deformities Cured.

The Orient Springs Health Institute is located near the town of Amherst, Mass., for the treatment and cure of Paralysis in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, Curvatures of the Spine, Hip Diseases, Rickets, St. Vitus's Dance, and all deformities, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Lameness; Nervous Diseases, Gout, Convulsions, Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Lungs, Cancers, Hysteria, etc.

Apply to GODFREY RHODES M. D., Amherst, or to F. E. FAXON, ESQ., Agent for the Institute, No. 1 Pemberton square, Boston. 26 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of JAMES BATES, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to LUCY GARDNER, Administratrix, De bonis non.

Weymouth, Oct. 2, 1872. 28 32

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

THE subscriber has on hand a full stock of these celebrated Pumps, at the manufacturers prices. These Pumps are made in the most substantial manner, from the best

Wild Cucumber Timber,

(a variety of the Magnolia of the South), and are guaranteed equal to, and in many important points, superior to any Western Pump in the market. They are VERY LIGHT, VERY DURABLE, and VERY CHEAP. Please call and examine them.

S. W. PRATT.

"OLD CORNER" *Clothing House.*

We can sell our newly selected

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

AT 21 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
AT SUCH PRICES
as will ensure satisfaction

TO ALL BUYERS.

☞ IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all sizes, OF NEWEST STYLES.

OUR MEN'S AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING is varied and stylish, of every description.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS ARE SUPERIOR AND OUR CHARGES MODERATE.

We invite the public to try us at the

"OLD CORNER,"
21 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

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Buy Strauss Waltzes,
In Book form, Price $1.25.

Ask for WHITE, SMITH & PERRY'S Edition containing Blue Danube and all his Popular Waltzes and Polkas played at the Jubilee. $13 worth of Music in all.

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WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
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THANKSGIVING

PROCLAMATION!

NOVEMBER, 1872.

IT IS BECOMING and laudable in the people to be always thankful for the blessings of freedom, comfort, and plenty, enjoyed in this favored land.

AT THIS SEASON, their Excellencies the PRESIDENT and the GOVERNOR especially recommend thankfulness for the bounties vouchsafed us all, during the year.

IN ADDITION to this exhibition of th

Farm, Garden and Household.

CHOCOLATE DROPS.—Reduce two ounces of chocolate to fine powder by scraping, and add to it one and a half or two pounds of finely powdered sugar; moisten the paste with clear water, and heat it over a fire until it runs smooth, and will not spread too much when dropped out; then drop it regularly on a smooth plate.

CATTLE AT LARGE.—Any man in Illinois who now permits his domestic quadrupeds to run at large in the highway takes the risk of being called upon to increase the school fund of his township to the extent of from $3 to $10—these figures indicating the extremes of fine under the new law of State which went into effect Oct. 1.

COLD SLAW.—Shave a hard white cabbage very fine. For one quart of this slaw take yolks of three eggs; beat them well; stir into them a tumbler and a half of good vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of loaf-sugar, one tablespoonful of thick, sweet cream (and a tablespoonful of olive oil, if preferred), a walnut-sized piece of butter, a teaspoonful of mixed mustard; salt and pepper to the taste. Mix all together with the yolks and put into a stew-pan; when boiling hot, add the cabbage; only stew four or five minutes. Toss it frequently from the bottom with a silver or wooden fork. Dish the slaw and set it where it will become perfectly cold—on ice, if possible. If the vinegar is very strong, use less in proportion.

"WHAT I KNOW OF FALL PLANTING."—Last fall I purchased 130 apples trees. I had read so many accounts in favor of Fall planting that I was induced to plant some 90, and 40 I heeled until in Spring. The land had been cultivated with potatoes—the first crop taken off the land; was twice plowed and was in fine condition. I planted 90 trees, and in the Spring counted 26 that made a start; now there is not one healthy tree among them. The bark is yellow and knotty. The other 40 I planted in the Spring on newly broken sod; all lived but two. Some of my neighbors bought trees at the same time and place and planted in the Fall with the same success. My neighbors condemned the trees as being too small and deficient in roots. The trees were very poor; most of the roots were left in the nursery grounds. I also planted 113 more apple and pears that I purchased of a Geneva firm, and only lost one. These last have grown from 6 to 13 inches this summer. If you should think proper to print this and save some poor man's trees, my experience will not be in vain. W. S.

A WORD TO GARDENERS.—You must not forget that the garden should be manured and ploughed before the ground is frozen. The fertilizers will thus have time to become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and, in addititon, render it loose and fine. Lettuce may be sowd profitably in the fall, and the plants protected by a covering of straw. By this device the esculent will be ready for the table in the spring almost as soon as if raised in a hot bed. The same is true of spinach, while asparagus and horse-radish if planted in the fall are certain of a much more thrifty growth than if the planting is delayed till spring. Trees bushes and vines, if planted as soon as they are ready for their winter sleep, have the advantage of having the soil well settled about the roots, and all things ready for the awakening breath of spring. Stiff sod lands, intended for cultivation next year, will be greatly better for being turned over before winter. The cut and grub worms and other worms are certain to be killed by the exposure to which this subjects them, and the roots will be well decayed and brittle before spring.

Man's Age.

Professor Faraday believed in Flourin's physiological theory that the age of man is one hundred years. The duration of life, he says, is to be measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphyses are united, the body grows no more, and it is at twenty years this union is effected in man.

In the camel it takes place at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the rabbit at one. The natural termination of life is five times that of the developement period. Man being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years, that is to say, one hundred years; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives forty years; the horse is five years in growing and lives twenty-five years; and so on with other animals.

The man who does not die from disease lives from eighty to a hundred years. Providence has given man a century of life, but he does not attain it because he inherits disease, eats unwholesome food, gives license to his passions, and permits vexation to disturb his healthy equipoise; he does not die, he kills himself.

Life may be divided into two equal halves—growth and decline, and these into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year, youth to the fiftieth—because it is during this period that the tissue becomes firm; virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete; and at seventy-five old age commences, to last a long or short time, as the diminution of reserved forces is hastened or retarded.

A BEE STING.—The sting of a bee says the *Country Gentleman*, is naturally more violent than that of a wasp, and with some people is attended with fatal effects. Two deaths from such a case have recently occurred. The sting on the bee is barbed at the end like a fish-hook, and consequently is always left in the wound; that of a wasp is pointed, so that it can sting more than once, but a bee cannot. When a person is stung by a bee, let the sting be instantly pulled out, for the longer it remains in the flesh the deeper it will pierce, and the more poisonous it will become. The sting is hollow, and the poison flows through it, which is the cause of the pain and inflammation. The extracting of the stinger quires a steady hand, for if it breaks in the wound the pain will continue for a long time. When the sting is extracted, suck the puncture, and thus prevent inflammation. Spirits of hartshorn, if applied to the affected part, will more fully complete the cure. The poison is acid, and the alkali will neutralize it. If the hartshorn is not at hand saleratus can be wet and laid upon the place; and soft soap will often ease the acute pain. On some people the sting of bees and wasps has little effect, but it greatly depends upon the state of the blood whether it will prove injurious, and these simple remedies, if applied at once, will soon effect a cure.

WISHING TO BE YOUNG.—"Give me back my youth again!" did you say?" Friend, it's a mistake. Ten to one you wouldn't have it again if you could. If old Time were to come bodily to you today, saying, "Take back, oh wise middle-aged Noodle, these twenty past years of your life, with all the pains and disappointments which have made you clear sighted and sound headed, with all the silly actions you perpetrated in those days, and all the occasions on which you made a long eared donkey of yourself; worry through a second time all the tight boots and tribulations, all the toothaches and heartaches of your youth; do, be and suffer it all again; be, in short, once more just the soft young Noodle you were twenty years ago"—ten of manhood's hearty hops to one dolorous wail for lost youth, and you answer, "Pass on, Father Time! And you may as well tin those twenty golden sand grains back into the lower half of your hour glass. I do not want them!"

Late Dinner Hours.

A medical journal recently, in condemning late hours for dinner, stated that within four hundred years the dinner hour has gradually moved through twelve hours of the day—from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. It is a curious fact that the fondness for late hours has progressed with the growth of civilization; but it is not difficult to account for this change of habit. Four centuries ago the custom in England and throughout a large portion of Europe was for the family to take their meals at the same time and at the same table with the domestics and all persons employed by the head of the house, and this custom was observed by the highest noble as well as by the most humble farmer. Everybody rose about the same hour in the morning, and the ladies of the house superintended the business of the kitchen. Moreover, as the system of lighting the interior of dwellings was in a very imperfect state—the means usually resorted to being the burning of pine torches or of oil and fat in clumsy lamps, or the kindling of a roaring fire—it became a necessity to make use of as much daylight as possible; hence the early hours which, it is said, our ancestors were so fond of, and the philosophy of which the embodied in the proverbs, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise;" and "To rise at five, to dine at nine, to sup at five, to bed at nine, makes a man live to ninety-nine."

They were a hardy race, both male and female, living much in the open air, and taking a vast amount of physical exercise; but it is by no means certain that the duration of life was greater with them than it is with us; indeed, it may be doubted if it was so great. And they have obtained more credit for their early rising and retiring than they deserve; they had but few inducements to sit up late; they had very little literature, and what they had could only be read by a few; their music and games were in a rude and primitive condition, and they were accustomed to gorge themselves, and to drink to such an extent, that it would have been a difficult matter for them to keep their eyes open long after supper. They took four meals a day, all of them substantial. Henry I. endeavored to reduce the number to two, the principal meal to be taken at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the supper at 5 in the afternoon; but he was unable to carry out this design. It would have been contrary to nature and very injurious if he had carried it out, and so it was very properly resisted. In Edward III.'s time (1327—1377), the usual dinner hour was nine in the morning. A century or so later, in Edward IV.'s time (1461—1473), the general hour of breakfast with the nobility, whose meals were considerably earlier than those of tradesmen, yeomen, etc., was 7 o'clock; dinner was served at 10 in the morning, and it generally lasted three hours; supper followed at 4, and there was a collection at 9, before retiring. This collection consisted of beer and spiced wine. During the reigns of Edward IV., Mary, and Elizabeth (1574—1603), the hours became later. The nobility, gentry and students dined at 11 in the forenoon, and supped between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, but the merchants, especially those of London, did not dine before 12, and they supped at 6; the farmers dined at noon and supped at 7 or 8 o'clock. Toward the close of Elizabeth's reign (1600), the dinner hour was changed from 11 to 12, and this remained the hour until the time of William III. (1688—1702.)

The entire change in the habits of the people of England, which took place after the restoration of Charles II. (1660), contributed to increase the lateness of the hours for everything. It became fashionable for people of rank and fortune to have breakfast in bed and to hold receptions by the bedside. The ancient habit of all the members of the household taking their meals together was abrogated. Domestic followers and retainers came to be looked upon as "servants," and were treated as strangers to the family. They were limited to certain hours for their meals, and these hours were not allowed to interfere with those of their masters. Hence, it became necessary to prepare two sets of meals in every household where there were servants—one for the latter and one for the family. This lies at the roof of the modern late hours. As the apartments occupied during the day by the family had to be cleaned and put in order so as to be fit to receive them when they rose in the morning, the family refrained from rising until the domestics had time to do this. Another cause of late hours has been the vastly improved lighting up of the interior of houses. Even the old wax and tallow candles were a great improvement on what went before; then came the Argand lamp, and other brilliant lamps, chandeliers, and lastly, gas, which have entirely obviated the inconvenience which our ancestors suffered from darkness. The great pressure of business is still another cause. This is so severe, nowadays, in large cities, that men engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits cannot spare the time to do more than take lunch in the middle of the day, so they postpone their dinner until the close of their day's work. But still another, and, perhaps, a more potent cause than all for late dinners, is the suburban railway. In very large cities men of business are no longer, as formerly, compelled to reside near their stores or offices; they can now, by means of railways or horse-cars, be conveyed from suburban residences to their places of business in less time than it took their fathers to walk from their town houses; hence, they have more time to devote to business, if need be, and they retire, when it is over, to their families, at a later hour.

Disastrous Harvests In Scotland.

The harvest of Scotland is, according to the Scotsman, the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since the year 1816, when what was known as the Meal Riots took place. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the second week of September drenched the sheaves of cut grain through and through, which in many cases is an irreparable mischief. A good many samples of oats and wheat, as well as of barley have been shown in Edinburgh Corn Exchange during the first five weeks, but when compared with grain of the 1871 crop, they exhibit an astonishing and deplorable deterioration, but even that does not show the full damage done to the crop, because all the grains that had seriously sprouted had been taken out of the samples by screens and riddles. The worst fears regarding the potato crop have been realized; and an illustration of the extent of the failure of the crop is given. In ordinary years a stout man, with three assistants (two women and a boy), could easily raise and weigh ready for market eight bolls, or thirty-two cwt., potatoes every day. For the last fortnight it has taken a very active man and three assistants to gather one and a half bolls, or six cwt, of sound, and three bolls, or twelve cwt., of diseased potatoes per day. All this is bad news for the winter.

GRAPES.—The vine growers in he South of France proposed at a recent congress to create a Cuban climate for their clusters during the catching and killing time of frost, by setting on fire a preparation composed chiefly of tar, and placed in vessels at intervals throughout the vineyards. They tried the experiment (which is an inexpensive one) and produced, so the report says, thick clouds which hovered over the land, and spread for miles around.

Queen Victoria in a Country Church.

The *North British Mail* has a correspondent who remarks that a shrewd-looking foreigner, who had been quietly observing the excitability of his neighbors, and who would not have been surprised to hear that British Podsnappery went thus far—judging from what he saw going on around him—asked him: "Do the audience ever clap hands when the Queen comes into church?" He adds: About the first to appear on the scene was the Queen's piper—a fine-looking Highlander—who being mistaken for John Brown by some, was stared at with unflagging interest until a lady is black noiselessly entered and proceeded to the royal pew to bow her head in silent prayer. "The Queen," in a hushed whisper, passed from lip to lip, and simultaneously every face brightened, as it that presence touched a tender chord in the warmly-beating hearts around her. Pretty Princess Beatrice, simply dressed in white, came next. The little royal lady is growing up a beauty, and promises to be the fairest of the Queen's daughters. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh, brown and hardy-looking, in his Highland costume—the youthful Prince Leopold following, also in kilts, a dress that suits him well. When the royal family were seated there was a fresh scramble for places, and the passages were crammed down to the edge of the Queen's pew. But the reverent demeanor of the royal family was a sort of check to their fellow-worshippers, and when the minister rose to begin the services it is but fair to say he was followed with attention throughout, although sometimes prying eyes would wander to the royal pew, and forget to turn away when their persistent stare became visibly annoying to the gracious lady who had come to worship in common with her subjects their common Father. The old forms are still respected in Crathie Kirk. The congregation sit during the singing of the psalms, and rise to prayer, and the Queen set the example of conforming to the ancient rule as still observed. With the aid of her "glasses" she looked up the places in her psalm-book, and joined in the singing, which, by the way, is conducted by a well-trained choir. She rose to her feet with the congregation, and remained standing during the long prayer to the end. The collection is "lifted," at the conclusion of the services, by means of long handled ladles, which are shoved along the pews to receive offerings, and no reservation is made when the ladle comes to the royal pew. Steadily advancing, it holds on its way to right and left, almost brushing the Queen's bonnet as it zig-zags along in the hands of the patriarchal elder in charge. It is pretty heavy before it arrives at the Queen; but her Majesty is ready with her collection in her hand, and as the ladle, backing out of the opposite pew, wheels around into hers, she quietly drops the royal offering, which I am afterwards told is a ten-pound note, in among the gingling brown coppers. The Princess then drops in her "collection," and the ladle goes on its way to arrive at the other end of the royal pew, in due time, for the Princes' offering, and those seated next to them in their order. During the lifting of the collection the choir sang a doxology, and very beautifully it was sung. Before leaving the church, the Queen stood with her head bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. Then her daughter threw a black mantle around her, and as quietly as she had entered Her Majesty departed. There can be little doubt that the crowd pressing so closely upon her, together with the ill-bred staring to which she was subjected, must have been discomposing to the Queen; but she bore it all with an unruffled countenance, and with gentle graciousness. Of course the instant the Queen's back was turned there was a mad rush to see her get into her carriage, and the getting out was about as fraught with peril to life and limb as the getting in. In the hurry-scurry, little children were toppled over, and old folks were nearly driven off their legs; but there was not a moment to lose; the royal carriage was drawn up in front of the door, and the impatient snow-white steeds were panting to start And now John Brown mounts the box, the order is given, "Home," and like a flash of lightning the Queen is whirled away to the peaceful shades of Balmorl.

SELECTING STOCK.—A correspondent writes: I have sold milk for nearly eight years, and have kept about 30 cows on an average. I selected the best grade Durhams I could find, and used grade bulls of the same breed until two years ago I commenced to use a thoroughbred Ayrshire, and now have three full blooded cows, and am highly pleased with the experiment. The calves are not large but very uniform in size. Their bones are small and of course it does not take so much of the phosphates to form them. Some of my grade cows have gone from two to three weeks over nine months when served by a grade bull, but when served by an Ayrshire rarely exceed that many days. I have not had a single case of abortion since I used the Ayrshire. It is true I had but few before, but I did suffer great loss from garget with the grade Durhams. They are very subject to that disease. Another great advantage in keeping Ayrshire cows is that they will yield one-third to one-half more milk than Durham or grade Durhams from a given amount of feed. My advice is to every man who keeps cows, use a thoroughbred bull of some breed; the calves will be more uniform in size and their bones will be smaller. My experience leads me to prefer the Ayrshire; other men prefer the Alderney, saying that cows from full blooded Alderney bulls give large messes of rich milk,

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.—Everybody wants to be well off. The question is frequently asked—"How shall a poor young couple start aright, so as to rise to comfortable fortune?" The first point is for the poor young husband to make a confidant of the poor young wife. In that way he will secure her co-operation. Women are naturally economical, notwithstanding the general outcry about female extravagance. And when a woman's heart is full of wedded love there is hardly any sacrifice which she will not gladly make for the sake of her husband, if he trusts her. The husband can best determine the way and point the course to fortune; but the wife can best administer on the domestic estate in such manner as to make the most of the husband's earnings. Industry and sagacity on the part of the husband, combined with economy and prudence on the part of the wife, will slowly but surely lay the foundation of a prosperity which may be not only permanent but beneficent. The first step, however, is a co-partnership of absolute trust and confidence between the husband and wife; and the husband must be the one to begin it. In this sense it is an eternal truth which the poet utters in the line: "As the husband, so the wife is."

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—If it is admitted that iron is a necessary constituent of the blood, it must be found in the food or the animal will perish. All vegetables which nourish animal life, therefore, in all probability require iron in the soil in which they grow in order to reach their full development. Prince Salm-Horstmar made a series of experiments on the function of this metal in plant-life, and succeeded in communicating chlorosis to grass and colza by growing them in a soil free from iron; he also showed that the chlorosis disappeared when iron was furnished. Eusebe Gris, in 1849, first attached chlorosis of the leaves to a want of iron. M. Boussingault now shows that even in the white blood of invertebrates there is almost as much iron as there is in red blood, and those plants without green coloring matter, as mushrooms, contain as much as those which are so colored.

All Hallow Eve.

Hallow Eve is a day that is particularly observed by young people, as on it various arts of divination are employed to learn who are to be future husbands and wives. It is believed in many parts of the British Isles that ghosts, fairies and spirits walk abroad, and that while the purpose of some is good, that of others is evil. In the evening it is the custom for assemblages to take place at family firesides, where fortune-telling, recital of stories, and dances serve to pass away the evening. One of the principal amusements is suspending from the ceiling cross sticks, at each alternate end of which is a lighted candle or an apple, which is kept rapidly revolving around, inviting candidates to compete for the grateful prize. The result is that many only succeed in scorching their hands, but the pleasure of being laughed at is considerhd sufficient recompense. Another amusement is placing coin in a bucket of water where all have the privilege of immersing their heads and making attempts to seize the shining silver in their teeth. Nuts are used in profusion. There is a custom of placing three of the fruit on the bars of the grates naming the nuts after sweethearts. If the nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful, an if it begins to blaze or burn, he has a regard for the person making the trial. If the nuts named after the girl or young man burn together they will be married. Another custom much observed is that of placing three dishes in a row. These are respectively filled with clean and foul water and one is empty. The parties, blindfolded, advance respectively and dip their fingers into one. If in the clean they will be married to a virgin, if in the foul not to a virgin but to some one else, and if in the empty the party will remain single or die without being wedded. There are many other customs all having reference to the matter of future husbands and wives, and to seeking protection from the influence of evil spirits. The observance of All Hallow Eve, like many others that prevail in Europe, has been transplanted to this country and there is no doubt that in many households in every part of the country there will be the usual merry-makings, in Ireland and Scotland, though many ancient customs have fallen into disuse, All Hallow is still reckoned among the most joyful anniversaries. People of these nationalities in America will revive the merry scenes of their younger days, and their descendants will join heartily in the pastimes of the occasion. Burns has depicted these in his poem, "All Hallow E'en." "He says:—"It is thought to be a night when all the supernatural beings who people space and earth and air are in search of mishief, and it is, also, the grand anniversary of the more benignant fairies, whose occupation is to baffle the evil genius in his wicked pursuits." The origin of the custom is not known but it is thought to extend back to the time of the Druids.

The Feast of All Saints.

This is a festival set aside by the Roman Catholic, Anglican and High Episcopalian churches to pay tribute to the memories of the saints by celebrations and services in their places of worship similar to those performed on Sundays. The Christian Church honors all the saints together on this feast. First, in thanksgiving to God for the graces and crown of His elect; second, in order to excite its children to imitate their lives and virtues, and, thirdly, to implore God's blessings through their intercession.

The dedication of a famous church in Rome gave occasion to this festival. The Pantheon or Rotunda was a temple built by Marcus Aurellius, the favorite counsellor of Augustus and dedicated to Jupiter the Revenger, in compliment to Augustus upon his victory at Actium over Antony and Cleopatra. It was called Pantheon either because the statue of Mars and other gods were placed in it, or because its half-globe-like figure represented the heavens, which is the oldest interpretation of the Greek word *pantheon*. Boniface IV. cleansed, opened and consecrated this structure in 607. It was then called St. Maria and Martyres, or the Rotunda. Here the saints and martyrs of the church were afterwards commemorated. In addition to this fact, Pope Gregory III. consecrated a chapel in St Peter's church in honor of all saints, and hence also the celebration of the feast. Pope Gregory IV., going into France in the reign of Louis Debonaire, propagated the festival, and it has since become customary to celebrate it as a holiday of obligation in all the Southern and Catholic countries of Europe, as well as in those of South America. It was originally kept on the 1st of May, but was afterward altered to the present date. Why the church commemorates the virtues of all the saints in general on this day can be answered best in the words of the proclamation of Boniface IV.:—"Because we cannot particularly commemorate any one of those saints in whom God's graces have been eminent, for that would be too heavy a burden, and because in those particular feasts we do celebrate we may justly be thought to have omitted some of our duty through infirmity or negligence, therefore the Holy Church appoints this day in commemoration of the saints in general.

Terrible Fire in Boston.

The business heart of Boston has been burned out. A fire which began at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, in the engine room of a large wholesale dry goods house in Kingston Street, the boundery in the South End, between the tenement houses and the heaviest wholesale blocks, raged over fifteen hours, and could not be fairly said to be subdued till near five o'clock Sunday evening. It swept away the finest blocks of granite buildings for business purposes on this continent, the burnt district being bounded by Washington, Bedford, Summer, Broad, State, Congress and Milk Streets. The seat of the wholesale dry-goods, leather, boot and shoe, and wool trades is in ruins.

Dazed business men, on the spot, talk wildly of an aggregate of $250,000,000 loss; it is clear from the most careful calculations that the loss cannot in any case fall below eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. The local insurance companies are ruined, with many elsewhere in New England, which have heretofore been rated among the soundest and strongest in the country. The loss, however, falls mainly on those best able to bear it, the wealthiest classes in one of the wealthiest cities of the Union; and the immediate suffering for lack of shelter will be nothing like as great as the Chicago fire.

INVENTION BY A FEMALE.—Miss Kate Barton, a young lady of Philadelphia, who has a *penchant* for practical mechanics, has invented an impovement on sewing machines which will adopt them to the manufacture of sails and other heavy goods, something heretofore impossible. It consists in the main of an arrangement by which a piece of canvess or other cloth to be sewed is tightly stretched at a uniform height from a floor or table, on which runs by means of tracks (to which the motive power is applied) the peculiar form of machine which does the stitching. This machine has two needles, which make parallel seams, and there is connected with it a contrivance called a creaser, for uniting and pressing together the two edges of the cloth. The whole is quite simple in its operation, and those better acquainted with such matters say it is just the machine which has so long been wanted.

The Geysers of Montana.

The *Montanian* says: In nearly every newspaper or magazine articles referring to the great Montana Geysers, that marvellous region has been spoken of as the "Wonders of the Yellowstone," making little or no reference in this connection to the Madison River. Drawing a conclusion from the already published accounts, the reader inevitably forms an incorrect idea of the great spouting Geysers, prismatic springs and immense boiling chalk pots, which in themselves form the real wonders so often referred to as the "Wonders of the Yellowstone." These phenomena, if phenomena they be, are not located upon the river last referred to at all, but over a dividing range of mountains twenty or twenty-five miles to the west and south of Yellowstone Falls. Indeed there is not a single Gey-er on the Yellowstone River or near the lake deemed of sufficient importance to be noted down on Hayden's map of the National Park. To be sure, that noble stream has its grand attractions, in a beautiful lake, literally among the clouds, being 16,000 feet above sea level, 300 miles in circumference, 25 miles its greatest breath and with soundings of 300 feet; in its towering mountains, majestic falls, and sublime nature painted canyons. But the crowning glory, the glittering jewel which endows the National Park with its marvellous splendor, and weaves about the awe-inspiring, mysterious veil of wonderment, is the Upper Geyser Basin, on the west branch of the Madison River. Without the existence of its incomprehensible boiling, spouting fountains of crystal liquid there would probably have been no National Park set aside, and the Old World would not now be turning its staring eyes to the (to them) almost mythical realms of the Rocky Mountains. It is not our purpose or desire to detract one jot or tittle from the attractions of the Yellowstone, but to simply secure to our own beautiful Madison her legitimate crown.

Condensing Milk.

Various methods have been tried from time to time for condensing milk. The one adopted by Provost of Orange Co., a few years ago, was to evaporate the milk in a pan which was set over water on a furnace. The bottom of the evaporating pan was corrugated. Immediately over the pan there was a chimney-like ventilator rising above the building, and in which were placed the revolving fans for expelling the vapor as it rises from the milk. The fans are driven by power supplied from the engine, and thus they carry off the water, forcing it through the ventilator out of the building, as fast as it is formed into vapor. The leading features in the treatment of milk under this process are briefly as follows: The milk as it comes to the factory is carefully examined, and if all right, it is received and weighed. The cans are then placed upon a car which runs on rails to the cooling vat. Here the milk is drawn into long tin pails, 8 inches in diameter and 18 inches long, holding twenty quarts each. About 18 quarts are put in each pail, which is then placed in the vat containing cold spring water. After the milk has been cooled to 60° the pails are immediately plunged into the water of the heating vat, which has a temperature of from 185 to 195° Fahr. The best refined white sugar is then added at the rate of four pounds for each pail. The pails are kept in the vat of heated water about thirty minutes, when the milk is drawn into the large condensing pan previously referred to. The temperature of the milk while evaporation is going on in the pan is uniform at 160° Fahr. Under this process it takes about seven hours to condense the milk, seventy-five per cent. of its original bulk in water being driven off.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Mr. Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London *Times*, speaking before his constituents, said he thought it impossible to rate too highly the benefit which both Great Britain and the United States must derive from the settlement of the Alabama question. It was not, he thought, because British military or navel preparations were inadequate to the emergency that the course taken was adopted; nor did he think, had those preparations been more adequate, a different course would have been pursued by the Government. He should regret exceedingly if it could be supposed that the policy of Great Britain on that most momentous question was dictated by anything else than that innate love of justice and fair dealing which he believed not only to be the most noble feeling which could be entertained by statesmen, but which lay at the very root of society. He thought, in spite of the complications and difficulties of international law, England did owe some reparation to America for the losses which had been sustained by the depradations of the Alabama, and he believed that was the sole motive which influenced the Government in sanctioning the treaty, which he believed contained nothing but what was honorable to this country.

DISEASED LUNGS ARE GREATLY ON AN INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY.—The sudden changing of weather has done much to give rise to consumption. But there are thousands of cases who bring it on by their own imprudence—such as wearing damp clothing, and going from warm rooms into the cold air, and checking the perspiration, which causes irritation of the Lungs, and then matter or phlegm will collect, which nature will try to relieve by coughing it up. If nature will not raise the matter with ease, and stop this inflammation, Consumption will soon follow. Allen's Lung Balsam will cure and prevent thousands of cases of Consumption if it is only taken in time. It is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.—*Com.*

The *Watchman*, observing the increase of irreligion among American workmen, says that poor men's chapels, or institutions of any kind which present themselves as charities to these men, will only augment the mighty strength of that pride and prejudice which stands to-day like an impregnable barricade between these men and the church. The first real advance which can be made must be in the way of overcoming this tremendous social prejudice. This is to be done by visiting, by good fellowship, by sympathy.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christain, though it couldn,t bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently when we heard some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedical proprieties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Agne, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous, Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Deblity, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history.* The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation compel us, to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation.—*Com.*

Information about any *Railrord Bonds* can be obtained if you write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y.

A colony of English sparrows settled in Reading, Pa., a year or two ago, since when they have increased so largely, that now every street in the city is said to be alive with their cheerful twittering.

Winter is new fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT and PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS. Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.—[Com.]

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S, made on the sea shore from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market —*Com.*

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.—[Com.]

Dooley's Yeast Powder is the cheapest, but not lowest price, Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, &c., prepared in a few minutes. —[Com.]

A few applications of "The Queen's Toilet," will render the roughest skin smooth and soft. —[Com.]

The Culture of the Hair.—Just as surely as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair can be made profuse of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the right kind of fertilizer. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall become fruitful, we positively assert that LYON'S KATHAIRON is unequaled as a fertilizer and beautifier of the hair. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibres remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.—Com.]

Best and Oldest Family Medicine—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick-Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*—[Com.

The Venerable Archdeacon Scott, of Dunham, Canada East, says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but that three weeks use of the Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) has benefitted him so wonderfully that he can hardly pursuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., are almost ones if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted. Or Money Refunded. —*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world. Its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to lose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretary organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys;—and if the blood become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints and dysentery and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

Special Notices.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better Cough or Lung remedy than **Allen's Lung Balsam.**

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

Consumptives, Read!

Would you cure that distressing Cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is our hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you can not afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of Lung and Throat difficulties. As an Expectorant, it has no equal.

Unsolicited Evidence of its Merits.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

What Well-Known Druggists say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Ship us six dozen ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any Cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam. Very truly yours,

HURT & TANNER.

Again read the Evidence from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

DR. C. ostrell, Druggist, at Monroe City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872:—"I am out of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM and not half a gross as soon as you can! I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. THE LUNG BALSAM never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child! It contains no Opium in any Form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION—Call for

Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Prop's,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

For Sale by all Medince Dealers.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLAWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

A STUBBORN COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious medicine in Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all throat or lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn. street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

SINCE 1860 FOREIGN CLAIMS Of all kinds have been collected by A. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

How to Advertise.

If you wish to advertise extensively, at the least possible expense, send for explanations, circulars, etc., to

E. W. FOSTER,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre st., New York.

ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER TO THE TRANSATLANTIC MAGAZINE $3.00 Per YEAR. Contains Short Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Science, Travel, Adventure, Wit and Wisdom. Newsdealers, or, C. GIS. SERMANN & CO., 409 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted. We *guarantee* unsolicited agents *either sex* a salary of $5 a day or $2,000 a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. *Superb Premiums Given Away.* Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. Worthington Dustin & Co. Hartford, Ct.

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburg, Penn. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of men, women, boys and girls make money working for us. Any one can do the work, and live at home. Great wages made by those who devote their whole time to the business. We offer a grand chance for those who do not know how to employ their time profitably. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS, under other names, but resembling ours in shape and color of wrapper intended to deceive.

THE RISING SUN POLISH IN BULK, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for noth

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Mass
C. G. EASTERBROOK, Proprietor.

Terms of Subscription:
One Year, (52 numbers) in advance - - - $2.00
" If not paid in advance - - - - - 2.50
Six Months (26 numbers) in advance - - - - 1.00
To any person who will send a club of nine new subscribers we will send a copy FREE.
No names will be entered on the subscription books without the first payment in advance.
Papers are forwarded (at the option of the Publisher) until an explicit order is received for their discontinuance, and until payment of all arrearages is made as required by law.
JOB PRINTING
at short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable rate

Weymouth Weekly Gazette
AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. VI. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29. 1872. NO. 31.

Rates of Advertising, &c.

For the insertion of one inch one week, $1.00. Three times, $1.50; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. One inch one year, $10.00 Six months, $6. One column one year, $100.00. Half column, $50.00—net prices.

Administrator's and Executor's Notice of Appointment, three weeks insertion, $1.50. Citations, three weeks insertion, $3.00.

Notices under Business Record head, 15 cents a line—under Special Notice head, 10 cents a line. Announcements of Deaths and Marriages inserted without charge, but obituary notices will be charged 15 cents a line.

JOB PRINTING
Done Neatly, Promptly and at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.

Weymouth Drug Store.
FRANCIS AMBLER,
Druggist & Apothecary.
COMMERCIAL ST., WEYMOUTH,
Has constantly on hand a great variety of
Choice Toilet Articles, Perfumery
FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, both plain and initial,
And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

SEWING MACHINES
Within the Reach of All!
WEED, HOWE, SINGER,
DAVIS IMPROVED,
WHEELER AND WILSON,
EMPIRE IMPROVED,
And all other first-class Machines, from which purchasers can have their CHOICE, for
$10 DOWN,
AND $10 PER MONTH,
At A. T. Cushing's,
SUMMER ST., WEYMOUTH LANDING.
Full instructions given in operating Machines.
All Orders by mail will receive special attention.

GEO. H. BICKNELL,
Manufacturer of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Counters, Heels and Inner Soles
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

John Hancock

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Comp'y,
OF BOSTON.
GEORGE P. SANGER, Pres't.
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.
Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts.
This just and equitable law shields the assured, and those dependent upon him, from a misfortune to which all are liable. It is peculiar to Massachusetts; *the companies of other States do not offer the same or equivalent security.*
All the profits are divided among the Policy holders. Dividends paid annually on the Contribution Plan commencing one year from date of the policy, and may be used as Cash in payment of premiums or to purchase additions to policy.
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Payment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this Company is not surpassed by any other in the United States, as to security to Policy-holders.
GEO. W. LOCKE, Gen'l Agt.,
Weymouth, Mass.

STONINGTON LINE
Shortest and most Direct Route between
BOSTON and NEW YORK.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Inside Route via Providence and Stonington, connecting with the new and splendid sea-going side-wheel Steamers, NARRAGANSETT, Capt. G. B. Hull, STONINGTON, Capt. W. M. Jones.
Passengers will take the Steamboat Express Train at Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common, at 5.30 P. M.
Tickets, Berths and Staterooms secured at Office 134 Washington St., and at the Depot.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent.

W. F. HATHAWAY, M.D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
RESIDENCE:
NORFOLK ST., MT. PLEASANT, WEYMOUTH.
Office Hours:—7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.

W. T. BURRELL,
Painter and Glazier,
Dealer in
DOORS, BLINDS, SASHES,
Window Frames, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH, PUTTY, GLUE,
PAPER HANGINGS, Etc.
Old Stand of JOHN O. FOYE,
and Old Stand of James West.

J. BINNEY & CO.,
CHOICE
Groceries and Provisions,
LINCOLN SQUARE,
Weymouth Landing.
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,
FLOUR, MEAL, COFFEE,
Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, &c.,
of the Best Qualities.
For sale at the lowest current rates. Goods delivered free of charge.

QUINCY BAKERY.
The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.
Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.
WM. A. HODGES.

House Papers.
A Fresh and Stylish Assortment of
HOUSE PAPER
At Prices from 10 Cts. to $2,50 per Roll.
CAN BE FOUND AT
W. T. BURRELL'S
Door, Sash and Blind Depot,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

EVERETT C. BUMPUS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 43, 31 Water St., next to new Post Office, Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.
All other hours at Weymouth Landing. Mondays and Thursdays at Weymouth all day.

Business Cards.

Charles Q. Tirrell,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Office 20 Court St., Room 14, Boston.
AT EAST WEYMOUTH EVENINGS.

G. W. TINKHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEYMOUTH, Mass.
Office at residence of Mr. Ashford Baker.
FRONT STREET.

COWLES' PATENT
TREADLE POWER
APPLIED TO ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Don't fail to examine this before buying any other.
PRICE $8.00
To Persons buying new Sewing Machines at the regular price.
The Treadle will be furnished for $5.00.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
East Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE
MUTUAL FIRE INS. Co.,
OF WEYMOUTH.
Insures Dwellings, and other Buildings not extra Hazardous, and their contents, at as low rates as any other reliable Company.
Amount at Risk, April 1, 1872, $2,736,422.00.
Cash Assets, - - $36,042.11.
Deposit Notes, - - 133,698.78—$139,740.89.
N. L. WHITE, President.
ELIAS RICHARDS, Secretary.

P. J. CURRAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Formerly of S. Weymouth.)
Having taken rooms in the new and spacious building of N. L. White,
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing,
Respectfully informs his former patrons and the public, that he is now fully prepared to furnish garments made to order in the promptest manner, at reasonable prices, and in the latest styles.
He would call attention to his English and German Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Diagonals, also to Harris' & Eddey's first-class goods.

BUY THE BEST!
—THE—
ELIAS HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST! Proof of which will be furnished by the Agent, who has sold a large number of these Machines in this vicinity, to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser.
GEO. H. CUNINGHAM, Agent,
East Weymouth.
The above Machine will be sold by him on as EASY TERMS as any other Company can offer.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
AUCTIONEER.
WEYMOUTH.
Will attend to Sales of Real and Personal Estate, in this and neighboring towns.

SAMUEL CURTIS,
COFFIN WAREHOUSE
And Furnishing Undertaker,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
COFFINS, ROBES, PLATES, Etc., of every description, furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. WALSH,
Carriage Painter & Trimmer,
And HARNESS MAKER,
Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
EBEN W. HUNT,
WEYMOUTH.
AGENT FOR
Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N. Y., Assets. $48,000,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire, (Gold) 20,000,000
Shoe & Leather Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 500,000
Exchange Fire Ins. Co., Boston, 265,000
Mechanics & Farmer's Mutual Fire, Worc'st'r, 801,646
Citizen's Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brighton, 240,000
Also, Insurance placed in all other Companies.
Boston office, 17 Bromfield St.

DENTISTRY.
DR. A. G. NYE
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES,
Of all Styles and Prices, at
S. W. PRATT'S.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
144 & 146 BROADWAY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.
Gross Assets, Dec. 31st, 1871, $15,997,609
Surplus over all liabilities, 3,893,790.38
Paid to Policy Holders, 47.9 per cent of Receipts
Expenses, 7.1 per cent of Receipts
The ratio of expenses is less than in any former year during the history of the Company.
The Dividend of 1872 is larger than any previous distribution upon a single year's business.
The Claims by Death for 18 1 were less than seventy-eight per cent.
E. W. HUNT, Agent.
Weymouth.

CITIZENS MARKET.
WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
with corned Beef, Tongue, Ham, &c.,
Cooked and ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL, open day and evening. No Intoxicating Liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad St.
Weymouth Landing.

Business Cards.

WEYMOUTH MARKET.
J. G. WORSTER & CO.,
Provision & Grocery Store,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.,
WEYMOUTH.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of choice
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON,
Lard, Hams, Butter, Cheese,
And FAMILY GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

JOHN F. KILTON,
ATTORNEY
—AND—
Counsellor-at-Law,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SCHOOL STS.,
RANDOLPH, MASS.
AND 35 COURT ST., BOSTON.
OFFICE HOURS.—Boston from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Randolph from 6 P. M., through the evenings.

COOKED PROVISIONS.
The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year,) he is now ready to supply
PIC-NICS AND PARTIES
Of every description, with
Corned Beef, Tongue & Hams
All Cooked and Ready for the Table,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Parties will please give from three to four days notice.
ALL MEATS WARRANTED, OR NO PAY.
All business promptly attended to, and Meats delivered free of charge. Address,
ALVAH RAYMOND, JR.,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Selectmen's Notice.
The Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from three to four o'clock, P. M.
JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ABNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} Selectmen of Weymouth.
Weymouth, March 30, 1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
WEYMOUTH & HINGHAM.
THE MANAGERS OF THE
Cooperative Store,
East Weymouth,
Take pleasure in again returning thanks to the citizens of Weymouth and Hingham, who have so generously lent their aid in establishing a Store on the Cooperative basis; and would still ask a continued share of their patronage.
The Cooperative Store
WILL STILL KEEP AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESIRABLE GOODS, INCLUDING
Best Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, T. & R. Boote's Crockery Dry Goods and Clothing.
J. R. SUMNER, Agent.

A FULL STOCK OF
FARMING TOOLS,
At Very Low Prices, By
S. W. PRATT.

CARRIAGES.
Just arrived, a new lot of CARRIAGES, for Sale or Exchange, at
Wm. Burrell's
CARRIAGE BAZAR
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES for sale or exchange. Call and examine. 35tf
WM. BURRELL.

Coal, Wood and Hay,
—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.
FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.
For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.
All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address, Weymouth.
J. F. SHEPPARD.

"Old Castle" Nursery.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Weymouth and the adjoining towns that as Agent for the celebrated firm of C. T. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., he is prepared to furnish, in any quantity, all of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT TREES,
DWARF AND STANDARD.
GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN.
Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Bulbs, &c.
From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all who may choose to deal with him. From the same nursery I have received a nice lot of HOT HOUSE AND OUT-DOOR PLANTS, of all kinds, which purchasers are invited to examine. Also, FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Nursery of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
S. P. CUSHING,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
BROAD ST., East Weymouth.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

HUNTRESS & HANNAFORD,
Carpenters and Builders,
Weymouth Landing,
(SHOP AT GEO. S. BAKER'S OLD STAND,)
HAVING EVERY FACILITY FOR
Erecting Buildings at least Expense,
Are prepared to fill all orders in a thorough and workmanlike manner. They employ none but competent workmen, and having a
Large Outfit of Building Appurtenances,
can assure their patrons that their work will be performed in the best and most expeditious manner.

The Comical Cobbler.

A waggish cobbler, once in Rome,
Put forth a proclamation
That he'd be willing to disclose,
For due consideration,
A secret which the cobbling world
Could ill afford to lose—
The way to make in one short day
A hundred pair of shoes.

From every quarter to the sight
There ran a thousand fellows—
Tanners, cobblers, bootmen, shoemen,
All jolly leather sellers—
All redolent of beer and smoke,
And cobbler's wax and hides;
Each fellow pays his thirty pence,
And calls it cheap besides.

Silence! the cobbler enters,
And casts around his eyes;
Then curls his lips—the rogue!—then frowns,
And then looks wonderous wise;
"My friends," he says, "the sample quite.
The plan that I purpose—
And every one of you, I think,
Might learn it if you chose.

"A good sharp knife is all you need
In carrying out my plan;
So easy is it, none can fail,
Let him be child or man.
To make a hundred pair of shoes,
Just go back to your shops,
And take a hundred pair of boots
And cut off all the tops!"

UNLOCKING A HEART.

At the age of thirty Allan Moore married, taking for his wife pretty Mary Gershom. He had been waiting until he could own a house, so that he might commence the new life fairly and independently; and when he said "independently," he meant he would not be dependent on others for a home. Allan did not hope to be independent of toil and fatigue; but he had planned that he and his pretty Mary would work together, and perhaps in the coming years find a competence upon which to enjoy healthful repose. Allan Moore was a lawyer, with a fair practice, and with a pocket growing larger and larger with each succeeding term; and he had promised himself that when Mary Gershom had become his wife she would help him in his labors; not that she would delve for him into the mysteries of law, or to the drudgery of copying; but he looked for sympathy and love—for a love that should make his labors light, and for a sympathy upon which he could rest his confidence.

Allan Moore had known that Mary had her faults; but he had also known that her heart was good and true, and in his great love he found the assurance of peace and joy. But a season of disappointment was to come.

They had been married three years, and a cloud was upon the household. And whose was the fault? Allan examined himself very closely, but he could not discover that he had done wrong. And yet Mary was neither happy herself, nor did she try to make him happy. His business had increased until he had as much on his hands as he could possibly attend to; he labored early and late; he toiled without ceasing; but the sympathy which he had expected at home was not his. The result was that he often wore a cloud upon his brow. Expecting coldness when he entered his home, he came with compressed lips; and fearing that he should find no sympathy, he did not seek it.

Allan Moore wondered! Had he been mistaken in his estimate of Mary?—had he given her credit for good which she did not possess? Certainly there was little of the good now to bless him, but evil continually. In short, his home was very far from being a happy one, and open rupture was frequent. Mary had become fretful and faultfinding, and instead of sympathizing with her husband in his engrossing and oft-times perplexing business, she would not permit him to mention his business in the house.

Dr. Ralph Gershom, Mary's uncle, had witnessed the gathering cloud, and had marked the progress of the deepening gloom. He had known both the husband and wife from their infancy, and he had loved them both,—and when he saw them thus unhappy he said he would certainly help them. He knew that the greater fault was Mary's; and he knew, too, that she yet had preponderance of good in her heart.

"Uncle Ralph, what do you really think of Allan?"

Dr. Gershom had called in, ostensibly for the purpose of leaving some medicine for the husband, but he had taken a seat, and opened conversation with his niece.

"Mary, do you want me to tell you the truth?" He spoke very solemnly, and with a grave look.

"The *truth*, uncle?" she repeated, with a startled expression. "You do not think that there is any thing serious?"

"What can be more serious than a disease of the heart?"

"But Allan has no such thing?"

"My dear girl, you must not deceive yourself. You may not keep Allan long with you. Excessive labor—ambition to achieve great results—and a want of healthful recreation, have strained his heart more than it will bear. I tell you very plainly, Mary, Allan is dying."

"Dying!"

"Yes—surely! It is but a question of time. We may save him to prolonged and useful life, if we can remove the cause of his disease. Have you not observed how pale and thin he has grown? and have you not marked how frequently the pain comes to his heart? Alas! poor Allan! I dare not tell him how near he is to the brink. I spoke with him once—a few days ago—upon the subject. I told him I thought there was danger."

"You told him? And how did it affect him?"

"He only smiled, and shook his head."

"Smiled?"

"Yes; but with tears in his eyes. He said if he could only leave his wife and child well and comfortably provided for, he should be willing to go. That was when he had a great pain in his heart."

Mary arose, and went and placed her hand upon the doctor's shoulder.

"Uncle Ralph, do you—do you—tell me truly?"

"I only tell you what I fear, my child. I tell you what is possible; aye, what is inevitable, sooner or later, if Allan do not find help. But do not tell him what I have told to you. It might break him down at once. We must keep him with us while we can. He must not fail and die now, in the noontide of life, if moral power can save him. But, my little girl, you must be prepared. The blow may fall at any time. These heart-troubles are most treacherous. It is for you to make his pillow smooth, and give him comfort for the few short days—"

"O, uncle! do not say so; my soul! Allan must not die. Better a thousand times that I should go, and leave him to live his bright and useful life."

Dr. Gershom drew his weeping niece to his bosom, and gently whispered:

"Stay with him, Mary, and give him hope, strength and courage. While I give him such medicine as I have to give, be it yours, my dear child, to draw him away from his labors when you can, and make his burdens light. Let us do this, and leave the rest with God."

After her uncle had gone, Mary moved as if in a dream, like one awakened from a troubled dream, gathering up the threads of the past, and weaving them into the woof of the present. How the old love burned up, and how dear to her were the memories of the brighter times. Her husband dying! O, it could not be! It should not be!

And yet—and yet—what could she do if the die were fatally cast? Ah! she could bless him while he lived. Yes, she could do that.

That evening, when Allan Moore returned to his home, his wife met him on the piazza, and put her arms up to his shoulders and kissed him.

"You are late, Allan. Supper has been waiting for you."

"But you have not waited, Mary?"

"Yes, Allan. I could not eat alone to-night."

"You could not?" He spoke like one in a dream.

"No. I wanted the light of the other times, Allan, the light which only your own presence can give." She wound her arm within his own, and led him into the hall, and, after removing his cloak, &c., she led the way to the supper-room.

His old favorite dishes of silver and china were bright and clean; the nap kins white as snow; and the food as she knew he preferred it; and, above all, her own face, wearing a smile of the old sweetness, presiding over the scene.

Was he dreaming, or was it real? Almost afraid to speak, he drank in the joy of the occasion.

When the meal was concluded, Allan retired to the sitting-room, where, when she had attended to her household duties, his wife joined him.

"How, now, Allan? Where are you going?" He had arisen as Mary entered.

"To my room, Mary. I have papers to copy."

"Cannot others do your copying?"

"These are papers which I dare not trust to other eyes."

"But you will trust me, Allan?"

"Trust you?" He was in the dream again.

"Yes. If you will explain to me the work, and leave them with me on the morrow, I will copy them for you. You know I write well."

"Mary!"

"O, Allan!—my husband!—my own true love!"—she had moved up and laid her hand upon his shoulder,—"you are working too hard. If you will let me help you, I will help you now; and by-and-by you shall rest. We will go away among the green fields, the brooks, and the hills."

"Mary! my darling! What sweet music is this!" He took her to his bosom with his arms twined around her.

"Allan, my husband, I have been very unmindful of your good, and I have been very miserable; but I will be so no more. If you will give me back your love and your trust; if you will lean upon me when you are weak, and rest on my bosom when you are in pain; if you will forgive all my wrongs and my error—I will bless God, and take courage; and we will be happy always while we live."

O, blessed and happy hour! Blessings and happiness reaching out into the coming years. The heart had been unlocked, and its flood of true love, gushing forth into a current broad and strong, had washed away the stains of evil, and upon the sacred altar of their home the vestal fires burned brightly.

A year had passed, when Mary said one day, as she stood and looked up into her husband's face:

"Allan, how strong and healthy you have grown. You don't know how proud and happy it makes me."

He caught her to his bosom and held her there.

"My blessed wife! how could I help being strong and well beneath the influence of a love like yours? I owe you much, darling—very much. I cannot tell you how happy I am!"

And Mary knew that the fountain of goodness in her heart could never be closed again while sense and memory were hers.

JOURNALISTIC ROMANCES.—One charming little practice of journalistic pen-drivers in Washington is to invent romances when facts are scarce, with which to startle the country. Two of these are now in active circulation through the rural press. One marries a poor drug clerk to a widow lady possessed of millions; the other makes the daughter of aristocratic parents fall in love with a Comanche Indian. There was a clerk in a drug store who married with a charming widow, but the wealth is imagined; while the only foundation for the Indian romance is in the admiration expressed by a chief for the pile of hair on the head of one of our belles. The infatuated aborigine did follow the young lady, and was found at night lurking about her father's premises; but when arrested, he said he wanted "big scalp much, ugh!" General Walker immediately purchased the savage a full suit of hair, and he is satisfied.

"ELI PERKINS" FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—Shoes should be made of gros-grain morocco, cut on the bias. Heels should be flounced with point aguille. Barmorals the rage. Fasten in front with hooks and eyes. Low in the neck. Point lace insertion.

Dresses made high in the instep; fastened in front with black linen strings. Brass-tipped heels and strings to match, cut *a la* Pompadour. Worcester street sauce, looped up with New Jersey lace with monogram on it. Shake well and drink while hot.

Bonnets worn high,—none lower than $75. Crown cut *en panier*, trimmed with high heels and real kid uppers. Flounces looped up with double plats of ostrich feathers, lined with blue cambric, with camel's hair border. Cures corns, bunions, and all the ills which flesh is heir to. Inclose 25 cents. Low-necked bonnets worn in full dress.

Two young men in Montreal thought it an excellent joke to dress in Indian costume and terrify a young lady at the hotel nearly out of her senses; but when she came out of her swoon at the end of some hours, her first act was to summon a policeman, and one hundred dollars was what the joke cost.

Mansard Roofs and the Boston Fire.

The massive granite structures which have crumbled in shapeless heaps of ruins in Boston nobly represented the solidity, wealth and taste of her merchant class. Whoever has visited the city in the past year or so and has walked through any of the streets where the fire has raged must have been impressed with the general appearance of all that quarter. New York has nothing like it. If the region between Canal, Broadway, Greenwich and Barclay streets were filled up with large buildings constructed of granite and other stone, we should be able to match the once magnificent business quarter of Boston. Apparently it was secure from any serious fire. To the eye it looked indestructible and likely to remain forever. Durability and safety seemed to be both secured.

Unfortunately the very structures which loomed up most grandly above their neighbors exposed the latter to destruction. It was those stately and handsome edifices whose Mansard roofs diffused that "fire in the air" which defied the resisting powers of man. As has happened so often elsewhere, those dangerous ornaments, when afire, not only were themselves out of reach of effective streams of water from the fire engines, but scattered in all directions such masses of burning fragments that the fire extended itself by long leaps from block to block, swooping down upon buildings at a considerable distance.

We think that it is undeniable that but for the Mansard roofs the fire would not have involved over a few buildings and would probably have been limited to the place of its origin. In other words, this recent feature of our architecture has cost somewhere between eighty and one hundred millions of dollars. Is this not paying rather to much for architectural effects?

We do not believe that any quarter of New York is safe where Mansard roofs constructed in good part of wood, and perched at a great elevation above the street, are to be found. What has happened in Chicago and Boston may occur here, and while this last great calamity is still fresh, we want to help start the cry of "Down with the wooden Mansard roofs."—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

No Sabbath.

In a prize essay on the Sabbath, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for singular power of language and beauty of expression, has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if the Sabbath were blotted out from our circulation:

"Yokefellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes, with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever dropping, the loins forever aching, the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, out at sea and on the shore, in the days of brightness and of gloom. What a picture would the world present if we had no Sabbath!"

A Practical View of Umbrellas.

Among the uses to which an umbrella may be put is poking an utter stranger, afflicted with lumbago, in the back, under the impression that he is Smith. It also serves to keep off the rain; first, when it rains; second, when it does not rain. Its uses in the first event are palpable to the most naked eye. The second case may be practically illustrated by taking an umbrella down town of a cloudy morning. The inevitable result is that the skies clear up toward nine o'clock, and you return home in a swelltering glare of sunlight and suffocated with dust, bearing with you an umbrella, which convinces all who meet you that you are a little erratic or very shiftless. If the table-talker, were an honest farmer suffering from a corner in rain, he would put on a pair of patent leather boots and a light spring suit, and go on any long walk without an umbrella. It would be sure to rain combined mowers and reapers—let alone pitchforks—before night.

Umbrellas are not considered private property any more than the rains of heaven that falleth alike upon the Democrat and Republican. You may take one with impunity at any time, if you are not observed. The last characteristic of the umbrella is its Pretean power of changing shapes. You may leave a bran new mulberry silk umbrella with an ivory and rosewood handle at any public gathering, taking thereform a check, and in a few hours it will have become faded brown cotton, somewhat less in size than a circus tent, with a handle like a telegraph pole, and five fractured ribs.

FLOWERS AS DISINFECTANTS.—The New Jersey *Mechanic* says that lovers of the beautiful, as manifested in the flower kingdom, will be happy at hearing that flowers, instead of being unhealthy in rooms, are, on the contrary, disinfectants in disease. Professor Mantegazza has discovered that ozone is developed by certain odorous flowers. A writer on our clever contemporary, Nature, states that most of the strong smelling vegetable essences, such as mint, clover, lavender, lemon and cherry Laurel, develop a very large quantity of ozone when in contact with atmospheric oxygen in light. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and generally the amount of ozone seems to be in proportion to the strength of the perfume emanated. Professor Mantegazza recommends that in marshy districts, and in places invested with noxious exhalations, strong smelling flowers should be planted around the house, in order that the ozone emitted from them may exert its powerful oxidizing influence. So pleasant a plan for making a malarious district salubrious only requires to be known to be put into practice.

Horse-chestnut trees will not flourish in the Western States.

The New Horse Disease.

In New York city the horse disease in the form in which it appeared some six weeks ago has almost entirely passed away. Very few of the horses are affected, and all the car and stage lines have resumed travel. The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, however, informed a *Times* reporter yesterday that in reality very little improvement had taken place among the horses. He stated that at the rendering dock, foot of Thirty-eight street, North River, dead horses were piled up by the thousand. As the officers of the society were not permitted to examine the books of the Reudering Company, the exact number of animals carried off by the disease could not be ascertained. With regard to the new form of disease, Mr. Bergh thought that it was merely the result of neglect in the treatment of the horses. At first appearance it was nothing more than influenza. By not allowing the animals sufficient rest, the mucus collected in the larynx diffused itself throughout the body, and resulted naturally in dropsy, glanders, and kindred diseases that are occasioned by extreme debility.

In order to ascertain the number of deaths occurring each day from the disease, the reporter visted the Rendering Company's dock, at the foot of West Thirty-eight street. The Superintendent would not permit the books to be examined, but was willing to afford any information required as to the number of deaths daily. The press of business since the advent of the disease has rendered it utterly impossible to make an estimate of the total number of deaths, but in a few days a statement will be prepared. When the disease was at its height, sixty dead horses were received daily at the Company's docks. That number has gradually fallen off to thirty, which has been the average for the past week. Of the horses received within the past week almost all have died of dropsy or glanders. These two forms of disease have, in most instances, shown themselves when a complete recovery was supposed to have been effected. Horses apparently in perfect health at night would be found in the morning with legs and body swollen to an astonishing degree. At the car stables comparatively few horses are affected by the new form of disease. In the stables of the Third Avenue Company there are eight cases. Three deaths have occurred. The surgeon in charge does not think that any danger is to be apprehended from this latest form of the disease. At the Fourth avenue stables it has been more fatal than the original disease. Four deaths have already occurred, while but one death from the disease as it first appeared was reported from this stable. At the stables of the Madison Avenue Stage Company seven cases of dropsy are reported, and three deaths have occurred. In the stables of the Dry Dock and Avenue B line one case of dropsy is under treatment. At the College of Veterinary Surgeons no exact diagnosis of the new disease has yet been made. It is admitted to be a complication of the old disease, arising principally from debilitation, but none of the gentlemen connected with the institution will venture an opinion at present. The treatment adopted is the administering of tonics, vegetable and mineral, and where necessary, the application of a stimulant to the outside of the body.

A Missing Letter Recovered.

A certain hardware firm in Providence expected a remittance which failed to come to hand. Complaint was made to the post office, as there was positive proof that the letter containing the remittance had been mailed in due form. Search was made, but to no effect, and the postmaster at Boston, into whose office the letter had been mailed, was convinced that a theft had been perpetrated somewhere en route

He sent out his special agents and detectives, but to no purpose. A year elapsed and a new agent was appointed, and on his first visit to Providence was asked to make diligent inquiry to discover some clue to the lost letter. The agent transacted his other business and went to call upon the hardware merchants to inquire if they had heard anything of the lost letter. They had not, and while discussing its singular disappearance a severe rain and wind storm came up, and when he left to go to the depot the agent gladly accepted the loan of an old overcoat found hanging in a closet in the hardware store, and an umbrella; a porter accompanied him to the depot to bring back the borrowed articles.

Taking off the coat at the depot, the agent's hand felt something in the pocket, and knowing it was a spare coat belonging to the hardware store and to employes in general, and to no one in particular, he put his hand in and drew out several letters, and among them the one so long sought. Returning at once to the hardware merchants to whom the letters were addressed, the mystery was at last explained. One of the firm recollected receiving the mail about the time he had expected the important letter, and that when he wished to read his letters he could find none of them. He also remembered that he had at that time worn that very overcoat.

Eyesight of Animals.

Horses and cattle have excellent eyesight even to a very advanced age. Dogs in a wild state preserve their vision unimpaired to the extreme period of their life limitation, while domesticated dogs see very imperfectly in the course of ten years, if they live so long. The reason seems to be owing to looking at fires in the house, exposed to candle or gas lights, and being about dwellings where the sphere of vision is limited by the intervention of fences, edifices, etc. A free range always in open air also tends to the preservation of the vision of wild animals and birds.

Another circumstance contributes to the preservation of distinct vision in wild animals. Perpetual vigilance contributes to a free circulation in the optic apparatus and uniform convexity of the cornea.

Were it not for white writing paper, artificial light, stimulating drinks which quicken the circulation to the engorgement of minute vessels in the interior of the organs, and passing much of our time in the midst of reflected light from surrounding objects, our eyes would be about as good at threescore and ten as in the early days of childhood.

American misrepresentation of our prominent public men has done its work in Europe. The Berlin *Cross-Gazette*, a reactionary journal, says: "A nice state of affairs prevails in the model republic. The two candidates for the presidency, it has been proved, are little better than villains and idiots; and Carl Schurz, the great orator, has a very unclean record."

Facts and Fancies.

The most useful thing in the long run—breath.

Nearly all the Indian railroads now use native coal.

The Vienna *Tageblatt* calls attention to the extraordinary interest taken in that city in the American presidential election. It says that wagers exceeding fifty thousand florins have been laid in regard to the result.

A young couple married here in August contemplated touring to California, but finally modified to Niagara. When the wife makes a plain cake she is obliged to borrow the ingredients. Had they gone to California on their tour she would have had to borrow the cake.

A quaker who had been troubled with rats, informs a friend that he greased a thirty-foot board, filled it full of fish-hooks, set it up at an angle of forty-five degrees and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid down, and he caught thirty of them the first night.

An Arkansas traveller lately discovered two big rattlesnakes engaged in battle. But they were unequally matched, for one was five feet long; with seventeen rattles, and the other six feet, with twenty-six rattles. Both were killed—one by the spectator and the other by his wounds.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Etoile Belge* draws the following pen portraits of the three emperors whom he saw there: "Old William looks like a good natured Newfoundland dog, Alexander of Russia like the most *blase* of Parisians, and Francis Joseph of Austria like a man who has no good conscience."

A Danbury boy whose imagination had become diseased by too close devotion to dime novels, started off yesterday to seek fame as a slayer of bears and Indians. He took all his toys, including a hand slay and a snare drum, bade his little brothers and sisters an affectionate farewell and was gone nearly two hours.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a correspondent, "W. K.," who writes to that paper a journal of "a walk from the Ohio to Florida." he started on the 31st of July last, and under date of October 12, writes from Tallahassee, having accomplished the whole journey in ten weeks, with no other aid that his legs. He says "I have secured the object for which I started—the restoration of my health."

The Shasta Indian women are said to be the most beautiful squaws upon the "plains" and in the valleys of California—tall, lithe of form, with expressive features, long black hair hanging two-thirds of the way to the ground, flashing eyes, the purple flush, upon the cheeks, of the Orient, and delicate hands and feet. One of them furnished Joaquin Miller with the adventure and materials from which he wove the magnificent "Tale of the Tall Alcalde."

Miss Olive Risley Seward, the adopted daughter of the late Governor Seward, and was the intimate companion of Miss Fannie Seward, Governor S.'s daughter. Miss Fannie never recovered from the shock of that fearful night when Payne attempted to assassinate her father. From that moment she steadily declined. In adopting Miss Risley as his daughter, Governor Seward paid a beautiful tribute to Fannie, which has proved to have been well deserved.

A Boston physician lately called at a house for the purpose of vaccinating a young lady. After waiting until his patience was almost exhausted for his patient to appear, she presented her right arm, when the following conversation ensued: "I must have your other arm, miss, we don't inoculate the right arm." "Oh, dear!" was the reply. "Couldn't you do it on this arm? It has taken me twenty minutes to wash it, and I'm afraid it will take an hour to wash the other.

A very interesting survey has recently been completed by an expedition of British engineers. It is a topographical survey of the peninsula of Mount Sinai, and it has res

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1872.

A LUCKY PURCHASE.—Mr. P. H. Linton, boot manufacturer, of Weymouth Landing, purchased a large lot of upper stock just before the recent large advance in prices, at rates which will give him a handsome profit on his goods. He manufactures a machine sewed cork soled boot, for which he has large orders beyond the capacities of his factory, mostly from the New England trade. He sustained no loss by the fire, a firm burned out by the fire, against whom he had a bill of $11,000, sending him a check for the amount, paying 100 cents on the dollar.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—We learn that one of a valuable span of horses owned by Mr. A. S. White, of Weymouth Landing, succumbed to the prevailing horse distemper last week.

MORE ROWDYISM.—A gang of mischief-loving young men, from "over the border," attacked the new residence of Mr. E. Porter, on Front street, Weymouth Landing, last week, breaking window glass with their battery of stones.

FALSE RUMOR.—A rumor has been circulated in this vicinity that the Weymouth Savings Bank had lost heavily by the Boston fire. the rumor is without foundation, as the institution has not lost a dollar by the fire.

S. S. ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Sunday School Association, held in the Baptist church at Weymouth Landing, last Sunday evening, attracted a large audience, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. Rev. Mr. Rowe delivered an address pertinent to the topic for discussion, and the question was discussed by Hon. John W. Loud, Dea. A. P. Nash and J. W. Armington, Esq., Principal of the Broad St. Grammar School. The next meeting will be held with the Methodist Society, East Weymouth.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The lecture of Miss Huldah Loud, in advocacy of the Female Suffrage cause, delivered in the Universalist church, Weymouth Landing, last Sunday evening, was an eloquent effort of this talented lady, and gave general satisfaction to the large audience present. The lecture was also given in Randall's Hall, East Weymouth, the same day.

WONDERS OF VEGETATION.—We noted, last week, the production of a second crop of peas in town, as one of the marvels of the present season, but a *third crop* of string beans raised by Mr. L. O. Crocker, of East Braintree, is still more of a marvel. The season has been unusually lengthy, frosts having been very rare, and the grass stills wears its robe of luxuriant green.

ROOSTING.—A man of venerable aspect was found in the cellar of E. G. Tirrell's store, at Weymouth Landing, one evening last week, roosting on a beam, much to the discomposure of the lady who discovered him. He proved to be a harmless character, who had been wandering around the village for some days, and had entered other dwellings, in like manner, having been found the previous day snugly ensconced in a rocking-chair in the sitting-room of a resident of the village.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral obsequies of Mr. James Blanchard were observed in the Universalist Church, Weymouth Landing on Thursday afternoon of last week, Rev. Mr. Davis officiating.

Mr. David Irish, of the Landing, who has been sick for several months, with consumption, died on Friday last, and funeral services were held over the remains in the Baptist church, on Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Rowe preaching a funeral sermon.

Mr. James A. Gould, a member of South Shore Commandery K. T., died in Quincy, on Friday, and the Commandery was called out on Sunday, to attend the funeral.

NEW OCEAN LINE.—At the shipyard of Mr. Keen, in Duxbury, the keel of a three-masted schooner of 800 tons burthen, is to be laid this week, the vessel being built to order of a company of Providence capitalists, who will establish a line between that city and Liverpool, for the transportation of iron and other articles used in the various manufactories of that enterprising city. It is thought that the saving in freightage over the railways and truckage across the city, which now involves large expenditure, will ensure the success of the enterprise, and the fore and aft rig of the vessels will greatly reduce the sailing expenses, compared with those of square rigged vessels. The schooner will be 36 feet in width on deck.

WEDDING RECEPTION.—The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Loud, at their residence in Weymouth Landing, on Wednesday evening of last week, was a very brilliant and happy occasion, a large company of friends being present. A variety of costly and elegant gifts were presented—among them a fine piano, bookcase filled with handsomely bound volumes, articles of silver ware, etc. The front entrance of their residence and the walk to the street was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

MASONIC VISITATION.—The members of Corner Stone Lodge, at Duxbury, extended a very cordial welcome to the deputations from the various Lodges on the South Shore, who paid them a visit last Saturday evening, on the occasion of the annual visitation of the Deputy, Edw. Avery, Esq., and suite. Landlord Hollis entertained a large party who arrived by the afternoon train, and after the exercises of the evening had closed, a collation of the famous Duxbury chowder and suitable appendages, was served to the guests. A special train, under charge of "Bro. Ned Olmstead" returned the guests to their homes at a reasonable hour.

INSURANCE.—Mr. E. W. Hunt, insurance agent, whose card will be found in another column, has effected a large amount of insurance in reliable companies, since the Boston fire, and offers favorable rates to his customers.

STEAMER.—President Stearns of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, is making arrangements for a steamer of suitable proportions to run in connection with the trains by way of Woods Hole next season.

SCRIBNER'S FOR DECEMBER.—A splendidly illustrated article on "New Ways in the Old Dominion," opens SCRIBNER'S for December. Mr. Sterns gives us "A Peep at the Bird-Shops," a peep to which we are helped by the graphic pencils of Kappes and Bolles. There is, too, a bright little illustrated paper on "Mother Goose;" and the second installment of Dr. Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle" is accompanied by another charming picture by Miss Hallock. Among the notable features of this number are "Stories of the Irish Smugglers," by Froude the historian; a lively account of "A Tramp with Tyndall" among the Alps; a capital story by Miss Isabella T. Hopkins, entitled, "One of Miss Widgery's Evenings." Mr. Conway's remarkable essay on "The Demons of the Shadow" is concluded; also Mrs. Oliphant's admirable novel, "At His Gates," which will be at once issued in book-form by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. "Etchings" consist of the illustrated "Story of Arion" by Thomas Dunn English.

Braintree.

ANCIENT MEN OF BRAINTREE.—Robert Hayden, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hayden, was born Jan. 7th, 1735. He lived and died in the house now owned by Mrs. John Malvena, on Washington street. The house was originally one story, but was subsequently raised to two stories. He was by trade, a shoemaker, and when not in the army worked the greater part of his life at that business. He enlisted in the army when young, and was one of the Braintree boys who suffered untold hardships in the Canadian Compaign of 1759, and bore a Lieutenant's Commission during that memorable year. He sustained a character for integrity, sobriety and industry, surpassed by few of his compeers, and inculcated the same noble characteristics upon his children. He was long a member of the First Church, uniting with it during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Weld. He was a pillar in that church during the last part of the past, and the beginning of the present century. Whenever opportunity offered, either in the social or religious circle, his tremulous voice was heard earnestly advocating what he deemed to be the great truths of the Christian religion. His children were Molly, Susannah, Robert, Charles, Priscilla, Samuel, Thomas Allen, Mehitable, Josiah. In stature he was below the medium size, walked erect and with elastic step until a few days before his death, which occurred in 1822, at the age of 87 years. E.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. G. W. Kelly, of South Braintree, delivered a lecture on the subject of Temperance, at Lyceum Hall, on Sabbath evening last. The lecture was well received by a crowded house, and listened to throughout with marked attention. Mr. Kelly is a young man of unblemished character, a printer by trade, and of great perseverance. We bespeak for him a brilliant future.

North Weymouth.

SMASH-UP.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. Edward Cowing, while assisting three young ladies (daughters of Wilmot Cleverly, Esq.) from his carriage in front of the residence of A. Pratt, the instant the first lady stepped from the carriage the horse sprang into a run, with the other two ladies, Henrietta and Cora, still in the carriage. The horse ran some thirty rods, to the head of Redman's Avenue, when his velocity was somewhat checked by running into a fence, throwing both young ladies out with great force. The horse, not being satisfied with what he had already done, kept on through an open gate, but suddenly coming in contact with an apple tree, made a perfect wreck of the carriage. The young ladies were assisted to their home, which was but a short distance, and Dr. Hathaway, of the Landing, was called to attend them. Miss Henrietta was thought at first to be dangerously wounded, as the wheels passed directly over her, while the other lady escaped with but slight bruises. We are happy to learn that both ladies are fast recovering from their injuries.

LECTURE.—Miss Hulda B. Loud, of Abington, an agent of the Mass. Woman Suffrage Association, gave a very able and interesting lecture in Webster Hall, on Saturday evening last, before a large and respectable audience. Her lecture was one hour and forty minutes long, and never did an audience give better attention or listen with greater interest than on that occasion. The lecture was delivered with much eloquence and marked ability, and the speaker claimed nothing but what is due to her sex. It is very common to hear complaints on account of the political privileges which are denied the female sex. Politicians are very loud in talking against monopolies, and it is perfectly right they should. We believe that that power should be broken down, that the laboring classes of both sexes may more easily secure the rights and privileges that belong to them. We allude more particularly to the custom which renders it more difficult for the female sex than for the male sex, under similar circumstances, to obtain a comfortable livelihood. Women are excluded from a variety of occupations for which they are as well fitted as the other sex, and by whom are they excluded? by the avaricious, monopolizing and tyrannical spirit of those who claim to be their lords and masters. We believe there is no justice in depriving them of equal social privileges and advantages with the other sex. Not only are women deprived of the opportunity of earning a livelihood in many profitable pursuits, which are well adapted to their tastes and habits, but they are obliged, by a tyranical custom, to accept as a remuneration for their services, about one-half the compensation which men receive for the same service. It is time that all such customs should be reformed; let Woman Suffrage have its way through the length and breadth of our country, and the time is not far distant when every corrupt, demoralizing element in our government will be purified, and our country will prosper and be blessed. N. M.

REAL ESTATE.—Elias Richards, Esq., of Weymouth Landing, has sold a lot of five and one-half acres of land, on Front street, with buildings, for $3000, to Augustus W. Clapp.

Richard Bourne sold to Ann M., wife of F. J. Oliver, about 2 acres 19 rods, north side Cohasset Harbor; wharf lot 23 1-2 square rods, and lot north side of the Cove, called the ship yard, for $7000; also, for $200, another lot northerly side of Cohasset Harbor. Adelia T. Jones sold to Thomas W. Cox and Judah H. Cox, west side of South Main street, 2 acres, buildings, for $11,000.

Edward Turner sold to Henry H. Faxon, lot of about 1 1-2 acres, in Quincy, bounding on private ways, for $3500.

We learn that Mr. Hodges, of the Quincy Bakery, made an examination of the building on Washington street, Weymouth Landing, now offered by sale by the owner, Mr. John O. Foye, to test its capacities for a bakery, for which it would be well adapted. We are informed that Mr. H. decided not to commence the enterprise, as it would involve a greater expenditure than he thought it advisable to make

FIRE AND THEFT.—At the recent fire in Boston, by which the stock and store of Messrs. John P. Lovell & Sons was greatly damaged, their loss being estimated at about $15,000, the thieves made an extensive haul of cutlery and other ware.

THERE is a prospect of settling all matters between the towns of Randolph and Holbrook arising from the separation, without resorting to legal proceedings.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Old Colony Railroad Company was held in Boston Tuesday. The net earnings of the road for the past year amount to $581,155 58.

A motion to donate $1000 to families of firemen killed at the Boston fire, was passed, as an amendment to one subscribing $3000 to the Fire Relief Fund, the first named sum to be taken from the subscription.

The legislative act concerning the new bridge over Taunton River, was accepted.

The annual report of the South Shore Railroad Company shows the amount expended for operating the road, to be 69,645.76, with an income of 91,034.95. The passenger trains have been run 51,872 miles, carrying 448,419 passengers, and no one was injured or killed.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—A circular from the U. S. Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873, announces the compilation of a catalogue of American periodical literature, for which are solicited notes historical, statistical, and items characteristic of our country. It is to be circulated in every country on the globe, and will be issued in many languages, for universal use, giving the world an opportunity of noting the progress of periodical literature in this country.

EIGHT YEARS TO DAY.

Eight years to day—my precious one—
Since thou didst leave us here,
In sorrow o'er thy early fate,
We shed the silent tear.

Was it a sin to weep for thee
So beautifully fair
'Twas not a sin.—for "Jesus wept"—
We leave thee in his care.

Eight years in Heaven—O! blissful thought,
That when this life is o'er,
We all shall meet no more to part,—
On Canaan's happy shore.

MRS. T. TORREY.

Washington, Oct. 12, 1872.

ABINGTON.—The school house difficulty was brought into the Court at Plymouth last week, on a suit of Wm. R. Penniman, of Braintree, builder of the house, against the town, to recover money due. On the examination of witnesses, Mr. Penniman testified that the plans and specifications were signed by him and Dr. Dudley, chairman of building committee. Some time before he began work, the provision in regard to the architect superintending the work was waived, that the committee would superintend work and pay without the certificate of the architect. Bancroft and Dr. Dudley have paid him some money; thought he went to the Bank with him to get the money, not on his own check he thought. On being cross-examined, said he was there at school-house good part of the time, three or four times a week, knew about the town meeting in November to raise money, but was not present. Committee had said there were no more funds. Was present at two town meetings in winter, but not when committee was discharged. The question was whether the town would raise money to pay W. R. Penniman and others, which the town refused to do. Heard nothing about all the schools. The house was then so nearly done could do nothing else but complete it. Dr. Dudley said he would make efforts to induce the town to pay it; borrowed money in Abington.

J. D. Philbrick, superintendent of schools in Boston, testified that he had visited this school-house in Abington, and gave in detail the seating capacity of each room therein for high and grammar school scholars, making the aggregate seating capacity of the house for such scholars 260, or by crowding a little closely 290 scholars; as to character and spaces it was a fair school-house, rather plainer than such houses in towns near Boston, are; clothes rooms not so large as usually made but that was the only cramped thing; the hall under the Mansard roof might be put to various purposes, general exercises, singing, &c., such needed for a complete system; the furniture I saw in the house will do, but is not up to the present style.

Ellis Ames, Esq., opened the case for the defence. Said districts formerly built school-houses, but now, since 1860, towns were compelled to, and it don't require much gumption to see that is why one section of the town wants the rest to pay for Mansard roofs, &c. Now the Centre High and Grammar school is as certain an entity as a parish or the Abington bank; it is a public thing and certain, and persons are bound to take notice of it as much as bounds of a town. The town voted to build a high and grammar school-house for the Centre; this vote is to be construed in connection with article in warrant, to see if the town would vote to build and make appropriation; they did vote to build and appropriated $12,000, and the committee were thus limited to substantially that sum—about, not more than double. Nothing but slight incidental excess can be recovered; the committee are presumed to be competent and are only special agents, not general agents, and if they carelessly go beyond their limits, they do it at their own expense. So much as was necessary to accommodate the high and grammar school he may recover, but no more. If this thing is to go on, we must apply to Congress for a law for towns to go into bankruptcy. There are 40 schools in Abington, and 40 times $26,500 is $1,060,000. They were authorized by vote to build a high and grammar school-house, and they built one for all their schools, a palpable excess of authority, and the contractor is bound to know what their authority was. At town meeting it was defended on the ground of having all schools under one roof, but the exigency of this case compelled them to change front, a dangerous movement in presence of the enemy; we say the contractor always knew of this intention to bring all the schools together, and he was bound to know the extent of their authority, and the contract of $16,000 was constructively a conspiracy against the town, for he is not a child and is bound to know from the character and description whether it was a high and grammar school-house for that school or not, and knew the committee meant to exceed their authority.

We learn that the case was decided in favor of Mr. Penniman's claim against the town.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.—The talented lady who is announced for next Monday evening, in the South Weymouth Lyceum course, needs no commendation from our pen, as an able and interesting speaker, and with the reduction in the price of admission to 35 cents, Miss Reignolds will have a large audience.

WEDDING.—The Universalist Church at Weymouth Landing was filled last Tuesday evening with an assemblage of wedding guests, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Edgar E. Porter to Miss Emma J. Sterling, Rev. Mr. Davis officiating at the ceremony.

RETURNED.—Hon. Chas. Sumner arrived home from Europe Tuesday, last, per steamer Baltic.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The amount contributed for the sufferers by the Boston fire, footed up $168,464, last Tuesday.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The sum of $10,000 will, it is estimated, complete the improvements in Duxbury harbor.

THE LEGISLATURE, in extra session, has been busily at work in the resuscitation of insolvent insurance companies on new basis of operations, and in debating the measure to enable the city of Boston to make and issue fire bonds. On its passage, Mr. Quincy of Boston addressed the House in favor of the bill, claiming that such an act was necessary for the business men of the city to enable them to rebuild the burnt district, and by this act it could be done in a more expeditious manner than by any other, while the city would be amply protected and her suffering citizens would be protected from extortion.

Mr. Cogswell of Yarmouth opposed the bill, not from any opposition to the prosperity of the city, but for the benefit of her people. The loss the city had sustained was nothing in comparison with Chicago, as when it was sifted down it was found that the loss beyond the insurance which would be received would not amount to more than $50,000 000, and to replace this there were ample funds at the call of all those who had the land to build on to offer as security.

Mr. Kimball, of Boston said the people unanimously asked for the passage of the bill, while not a soul had appeared to oppose it. It was of the greatest importance that the merchants of Boston have at once places suitable for the transaction of their business, and that the taxation of the city should be quickly restored.

Mr. White, of Plymouth, said the Legislature had been summoned to do something for the relief of Boston, and that he should feel ashamed of himself were he to go home and report that he had done nothing the city wanted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading with but one dissenting voice.

THE RISE IN LEATHER.—The Shoe & Leather Reporter gives the results of interviews with prominent representatives of the leather interest, and presents their views in a lengthy article, from which we make a few extracts.

"Probably the largest hemlock sole leather tanning firm in the world is that of F. Shaw & Brothers, of Boston. They have six tanneries in New England, where they get out 600,000 sides of sole leather, and five in Canada, producing 300,000 sides—a total of 900,000 sides of Buenos Ayres and Calcutta buffalo sole leather yearly. The interview with Mr. Shaw is thus described:—

"Well, Mr. Shaw, I called to get your opinion of this rise in sole leather, caused presumedly by the great fire."

Mr. S.—"Not caused by it at all, sir, but, perhaps, hastened somewhat. Why we were clear down at low water, and making no money comparatively—stocks depleted and hides advancing. Everything pointed to a rise."

"But you have kept on tanning just the same, have you not?"

Mr. S.—"Yes, and ours is probably the only sole leather firm in the country who did so. Only about two-thirds as much sole was produced this year as was tanned in 1871. We run at full capacity, and shipped what was not sold here to England and the Continent."

"How will that trade be affected by the present rise?"

Mr. S.—"Oh, all shipment abroad will cease now. There is no surplus of American leather in Europe, but the advance will be realized there, and then, again, the price cannot fall on, for English tanners are paying now higher prices for hides, tanning materials, and also for labor. We will have now to pay more for hides, and the advance is only legitimate and gives us a fair profit."

"Well, Mr. Shaw, a great many leading boot and shoe manufacturers do not agree with you, and even one or two sole leather dealers whom I have seen are of opinion that leather will be cheaper on the first of January than to-day."

Mr. S.—"And I can point you to just as many who do believe in the advance and the best proof of that is the immense purchase of over 150,000 sides in New York last week. New York makes the prices for sole leather. We do not."

Governor William Claflin, head of the great boot manufacturing firm of William Claflin & Co., formerly of Pearl street, now at 87 Broad street, is also engaged in tanning both sole and upper leather, the latter, "the Becket leather," being as good hemlock upper leather as comes to the Boston Market. Being engaged in all these lines, and known as a far-sighted and honorable merchant, his opinion is entitled to great weight. Being interviewed in like manner, Gov. C. said, "You may, indeed, call it a great calamity, and to the whole country as well, for Boston interests are inter-linked with those of the entire Union. We have lost one-sixth of our taxable property, and, of course, the best portion of our business section. As far as the shoe trade are concerned, it comes at a fortunate time, for stocks were very light. Our firm had only $35,000 worth of boots on hand, against a stock last July of at least $300,000 worth. The large boot and shoe dealers were all remarkably clear of goods."

"What do you think of the rise in leather, and the prospect of its continuance?"

Gov. C.—"I see nothing to warrant such a sudden and heavy rise, more especially in sole leather. Manufacturing will not commence for some time, and we shall not cut any leather worth speaking of for the next 60 days or so. The same will be the case with many others running boot and brogan factories. That will give people time to look round them and see if they can get any better prices for goods. Why I have just returned from the West, as you know, for we met in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and consequently you can judge if my ideas are correct. I found the stock of boots and shoes held by Western merchants to be very large, and the impression prevailing that there would not be a heavy demand this winter. Goods were sold very low this year, and they bought largely. The dry, mild weather hindered sales, and the shoes are still on hand."

There were from 400,000 to 500,000 domestic calfskins, rough and finished, burned up. Prices of this stock have gone up ten and fifteen cents a pound.

Morocco stock, valued at $500,000, and goatskins, tanned and in the hair, valued at $100,000, were burned. An advance of ten per cent. or about two cents a pound, all round, is asked on finished morocco, and with a greatly improved tone to the market. The expected receipts of goatskins are not large, and this will help to keep the market firm.

In sheepskins, linings, &c., the loss was some $500,000. Skins of all grades advanced $1 50 per dozen. Bark-tanned sheepskins are worth 35 to 50, and sumac tanned 40 to 55 cents.

A GOOD DEFENCE.—A writer in the Quincy Patriot, alluding to the election in that town, referred to one of the candidates in the following strain:—

"Money and show of liberality may sometimes pack a caucus and secure a *nomination* for office; but it does not always prove a successful operation to buy votes; and *promising* large donations to towns, or generously contributing to Engine Companies and Sunday Schools is not an unfailing and effective "lever to lift a man up" to Senatorial or even Legislative honors.

This unjust charge is met by the friends of Mr. Faxon in a communication to the Daily News, which says—"Mr. Faxon was fairly nominated and in accordance with party usage, but was defeated by the Tammany tactics under the lead of nominal republicans, devoted to the rum interest and voting for the candidate of the opposite party. Mr. Faxon is a charitable man, and his good deeds will be remembered and approved when the names and work of his opponents will live in shame and be buried in oblivion. He is a man of wealth, and can afford to be generous, and it is a most gratifying fact that he does not wait till death, but prefers to be the dispenser of his own charities. He does not confine his gifts to any one such party or locality, but freely gives where he sees good may be done, and we only wish the Henry H. Faxon might be multiplied a thousand fold. In Henry H. Faxon the poor have a friend, true and faithful, such as no advocate for the sale and use of liquor as a beverage can claim to be.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL: 1823, 1873.—The fifty years of the NEW YORK OBSERVER are completed, and to signalize the event the publishers are about to present to each subscriber a memento in the shape of a JUBILEE YEAR-BOOK, which is to be embellished with appropriate illustrations and historical remembrances. Fifty years of unceasing prosperity in a public journal, while pursuing the same undeviating course, may well inspire its friends with confidence and strong attachment. We are informed that the subscribers to the OBSERVER are usually subscribers *for life*. It has never gone backward since its first appearance on the stage; and it bids fair, judging from its present position, to double its circulation and influence in the near future. It stands unmistakably at the head of the Religious Family Press. $3 a year. Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

AMECICAN HOMES, the popular family magazine, issued by Chas. H. Taylor & Co., of 51 Water St., Boston and 92 Market Street, Chicago, comes to us for November, enlarged, with a bran new face of type, improved illustrations, and with a manifest improvement in all of its departments. Subscribers who send $1.25 for a year's subscription, receive a beautiful Oil Chromo.

What hear we now from West to East,
Confounding man, befriending beast,
But Centaur Liniment?

What is it cures our many pains,
And limbers up severest strains,
But Centaur Liniment?—

That knocks Rheumatism out of gear,
Bids gout good-by without a tear,
Why? Centaur Liniment:

Causes the cripple to walk, the lame to leap,
Hearts to thank, instead of eyes to weep.—
Only, Centaur Liniment.

What renders reptiles tooth and sting of bees,
Harmless as the bite of fleas,
Excepting Centaur Liniment;

Assuages the pangs of a broken breast,
Flows the lacteal fluid—gives nights of rest,
But Centaur Liniment;

And when chilblains sting or hot steam scalds,
What is it soothes, for what can we call,
But Centaur Liniment.

When the car crushed old Tilden's arm,
'Twas saved from amputation by his charm,
The Centaur Liniment;

And when Barnum's lion, Uncle Ben,
Broke his leg in that dismal den,
He roared for Centaur Liniment.

Now as the poor horse, lame and sore,
With crippled knee limps to our door,
And begs for Centaur Liniment;

And the docile sheep on a thousand hills,
Die by the million—the screw worm kills,
(All saved by Centaur Liniment.)

We hear it shouted from West to East,
By speaking man and neighing beast,
"Pass on the Centaur Liniment!"

This remarkable article is for sale by all Druggists in every village, parish and hamlet, in America. We warrant it to cure.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.
29 32

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

THE GREAT AGITATION.
Throughout our country, far and wide,
"There is "great agitation";
The people trying to decide
Who next shall "rule" the nation.
We cannot say who we expect
Will be the "*victor*" in the race;
But hope whoever they elect,
Will be the best man for the place.
The Boys, we hope, if they need "CLOTHES,"
In which they'll be both *warm* and *neat*,
Will purchase them at GEORGE FENNO's,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street.

Marriages and Deaths.

DIED.

In South Weymouth, Nov. 5, Mr. Joseph Hawes, aged 72 years 2 days. Nov. 13, of consumption, Mr. Henry W. Shaw, aged 25 years 4 months. Nov. 26, Mrs. Mary D. Vining, widow of the late Perez Vining, aged 70 years 10 mos.

In Weymouth, Nov. 19th, of consumption, Catherine Lonergan, aged 20 years 10 mos. Nov. 22d, of consumption, David F. Irish, aged 20 yrs. 1 m. 2 ds.

In South Braintree, Nov. 19th, James W. Martin, aged 20 years 3 months.

In East Braintree, Nov. 26, of consumption, Mrs. Laura A., wife of Charles Stetson, aged 32 years 7 months 26 days.

In Boston, Nov. 19, Mr. James J. Blanchard, formerly of Weymouth, aged 58 years 10 months.

New Advertisements.

Citizens Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
OF BRIGHTON.
NO LOSS BY BOSTON FIRE.
E. W. HUNT, Agent, Weymouth.

London and Liverpool and
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON.
Assets, $20,000,000,
GOLD.
Germania, New York,
Assets, $1,102,952.
Girard, Philadelphia,
Assets, $650,000.
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

E. W. HUNT, Agent,
WEYMOUTH.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Tristram Dalton and Ann Dalton, wife of said Tristram, both of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, to J. Quincy Denton, of said Braintree, dated October twenty-third, A. D. 1869, and recorded with Norfolk Deeds, Book 388, Page 15, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises hereinafter described, on

Thursday, the Twenty-Sixth day of December, A. D. 1872,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

All and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely, a certain lot of land in said Braintree, with the buildings thereon standing, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded westerly and northerly by land now or late of Joel Hollis, southerly by land of W. G. Baker, and easterly on Liberty Street. Being the same lot of land conveyed to said Ann Dalton, by deed of Joel Hollis, dated September thirtieth, A. D. 1869, and duly recorded with Norfolk Deeds.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

31 33 J. QUINCY DENTON, Mortgagee.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
Insurance Agent,
NO. 31 BRATTLE STREET,
BOSTON,
Agent for the following Companies,
FOR
QUINCY, BRAINTREE, WEYMOUTH, HINGHAM & COHASSET.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

The following is a statement of the Assets of the several Companies represented by the undersigned, with the amount of their losses by the Great Fire of Saturday, Nov. 9.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
ASSETS $13,000,000. LOSSES $1,200,000.
NO. BRITISH & MERCANTILE, London.
ASSETS $13,505,351. LOSSES $100,000.
INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia
ASSETS $3,400,000. LOSSES $1,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
ASSETS $1,300,000. LOSSES $500,000.
CONTINENTAL, of New York.
ASSETS $2,510,000. LOSSES $550,000.
FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia.
ASSETS $3,552,947. LOSSES $100,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO., Hartford
ASSETS $684,620. LOSSES $105,000.
HOLYOKE MUTUAL, of Salem.
ASSETS $340,000. LOSSES $211,000.

It can be readily seen by the above figures that all these Companies are sound and strong, and Insurance is respectfully solicited for the same. Policies written and losses adjusted without reference elsewhere.

RESIDENCE, EAST WEYMOUTH.
P. O. ADDRESS, Box 3995, BOSTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of GILMAN BURRELL late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, intestate:

Whereas, application has been made to said Court by MILLARD F. BAKER, of said Weymouth, praying that THAIS BURRELL, Administratrix of the Estate of said Gilman Burrell, may be authorized to convey to him, the said Millard F. Baker, certain real estate according to the terms of an agreement made with said Gilman Burrell in his lifetime.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And said Millard F. Baker is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three weeks successively, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. H. COBB, Register.

Post Office Notice.

ON and after Monday, Feb. 26th, the Mails will close at this office at 8.20 A. M., and 4.20 P. M.
OPEN FOR DELIVERY at 8.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
OFFICE HOURS from 8 to 12.20 A. M., 2 to 5.30, and 6.30 to 8 P. M.
The W. U. TELEGRAPH OFFICE open as above and from 9.30 to 10 A. M. Sundays.
GEO. W. WHITE, JR.,
POSTMASTER AND MANAGER.
Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 21, 1872.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

No ADVANCE
IN PRICES!!

We are happy to state that the fire did not reach us to affect our prices,

AS WE HAD AN
Immense Stock of Goods,
PURCHASED AT
THE
Low Prices
RULING BEFORE THE
Great Fire in Boston,
AND WE SHALL MAKE
NO ADVANCE
IN PRICES.

LOOK AT A FEW PRICES.

OVERCOATS,	$6, 8, and up.
REEFING JACKETS,	$5, and up.
GRECIAN SUITS,	$5, 6, 8, 10.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,	50, 75, 87
COLLARS,	3 Boxes for 25c.
HORSE BLANKETS.	$2.00.
SURCINGLES,	62, 75.
CARRIAGE ROBES,	3.50, 5, 8.
STRIPED SHIRTS,	50c.
CLOUDS,	37, 50, 75.
BALL SOAP,	10c.
TOILET SOAP, large cakes,	5c.
LINEN HDKFS.,	09, 06.
GENTS HDKFS., (Hemmed)	10c.
HUCKABUCK TOWELS,	10c.
COTTON CLOTH,	Extra Low Prices.
HOOP SKIRTS,	50c.
BUSTLES,	50, 62.
CORSETS,	75, 1.00, 1.25.
LONG SHAWLS,	$5.
SUSPENDERS,	37.
PRINTS,	08, 10, 12 1-2.
WOOLEN YARN,	05.
LADIES' HOSE,	10, 12 1-2, 15, and up.
BOYS' SCARFS,	10c.
DEMOREST'S PATTERNS,	10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

A FULL LINE OF
MME. DEMOREST'S
Accurate Patterns,
OF ALL THE
Latest and most Reliable Designs,
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
ALWAYS ON HAND; CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, BY MAIL, AND PATTERNS SENT FREE, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

ONLY ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

C. S. Williams,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NEW FALL GOODS.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE FALL, ARE NOW READY TO OFFER YOU
GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
THEY HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF ALL THE NEW, POPULAR AND DESIRABLE
Dress Fabrics, at Low Prices,
INCLUDING ARLINGTON POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, THIBETS, BRILLIANTINE ALPACAS, IN RICH SILK LUSTRES, ALPACAS IN ALL COLORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN ELEGANT PATTERNS.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
SHAWLS.
New Styles adapted for the Fall and Winter, in fashionable Ottoman Stripes, double faced: also, Plaid and Plain Chinchillas in elegant Styles.
A Full Supply of Childrens Shawls.
The best assortment of PRINTS & GINGHAMS that can be shown this side of Boston.
THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL STYLE
LADIES VELVETEEN SACQUES.
ALSO, VELVETEENS IN ALL COLORS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
LADIES UNDERWARE.
The New Style Opera Jacket for the Fall, in all colors, also, Opera Flannel, in handsome shades.
A FULL LINE OF WOOL BLANKETS, AT LAST YEARS PRICES.
Our Domestic Department is complete in
UNION FLANNELS, SHAKER FLANNELS, BLEACHED & BROWN COTTON FLANNELS, OPERA SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLEACHED COTTON, HUCKABUCK CRASH TOWELS, TURKEY RED DAMASK, NICE COTTON BATTING, at all prices, BALMORAL SKIRTS, GLOVES, CHILDREN'S FANCY BELTS.
WOOL FLANNELS, BLUE MIXED FLANNELS, BROWN COTTON, NAPKINS, HOOP SKIRTS and BUSTLES, LACE, COTTON and HAMBURG EDGINGS, LACE & LINEN COLLARS, IN SETS.
DOMET FLANNELS, NAVY BLUE FLANNELS, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, RED SHIRTING FLANNELS, BROWN & WHITE DAMASK, LINEN & WOOLEN TABLE COVERS, DOYLIES, BOSOMS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, LADIES and LADIES FANCY TIES.
A FULL LINE OF RIBBONS.
Also, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A FULL LINE OF CHOICE SELECTED NEW STYLES
CARPETING!
Just received, a new selection of Oil, Wool, Hemp & Fancy Straw Carpeting. A nice All Wool Carpet for $1.00 per yard. Nice Cotton & Wool Carpet for 75c. per yd. A nice Plain Straw Matting, 30c. per yd. Oil Carpets from 45c. to 60c.
A GOOD SELECTION OF GILT CURTAINS.
OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT
IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF
CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

South Weymouth
LYCEUM
1872. FIRST COURSE. 1873.
Rev. Mr. Stanton's Church,
SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Monday Evening, Dec. 2d,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Subject, "Charles Reade."
Price of Evening Tickets REDUCED from 50 cents, to 35 cents, including Reserved Seat.

The Weymouth Savings Bank
BEG leave to state to those interested that they had NOT A DOLLAR AT RISK in the burnt district in Boston.
We are now receiving DEPOSITS, for

ODS.

CO.,
DING.
MENT OF
ODS
FER YOU
MENTS.
LAR AND DESIRABLE
w Prices,
THIBETS. BRILLIANTINE
ORS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS

LS.
fashionable Ottoman
in Chinchilla in
s Shawls.
& GINGHAMS
e of Boston.
STYLE
ACQUES.
OLORS.

VARE.
all colors, also, Opera
s.
YEARS PRICES.
s complete in
DOMET FLANNELS,
NAVY BLUE FLANNELS,
FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
RED SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BROWN & WHITE DAMASK,
& WOOLEN TABLE COVERS,
DOYLIES, BOSOMS,
TILES, CORSETS, HOSIERY,
BURG EDGINGS, LADIES and
SETS, LADIES FANCY HOSE.

AND BOYS' WEAR.
NEW STYLES
INGS
Hemp & Fancy Straw
$1.00 per yard. Nice
A nice Plain Straw
rom 45c. to 60c.
LT CURTAINS.
PARTMENT
E GOODS, CONSIST-

ETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-
NG DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
ARL POCKETS, HAT
SEBS, MATCH
VIEWS, CUT-
S NOT MEN-

GRAPHS at Half Price,
AT
berlains Gallery,
EYMOUTH,
R SIXTY DAYS,
g the first day of October and ending
f November. We guarantee to give
ction. The pictures shall be first class,
touched negatives.
AT THE LIST OF PRICES.
Card Photos, $2.00
Minettes, 1.25
o Photograph, 2.00
ll kinds of pictures that come under the
graphy, and any one wanting good pic-
l this a grand opportunity to get them.
G IS A SPECIALTY WITH US.
very few people but what have some
erfect picture of a near friend, and would
y price if they knew they could have a
made from them.
E. CHAMBERLAIN.
WEYMOUTH LANDING, MASS.
h, 1872.

BOARDING.
rican mechanics, of steady habits, can
d Board at $5.00 per week, at
MRS. MONTCALM'S,
Terrey's Lane, Weymouth Landing.

R SALE OR TO LET.
TATE opposite to my homestead, and
as recently vacated by Nash & Radcliff.
now offered for sale or to let.
JOHN O. FOYE.
h, July 28, 1872. 13

VIOLINS
o order by
ISRAEL A. DAILEY,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

E. C. BUMPUS,
ED OUT AT 51 WATER ST., NOW AT
evonshire St., Boston.
EYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
he subscriber has been duly appointed
or of the WILL of JAMES THOMAS, late
uth, in the county of Norfolk, deceased.
I has taken upon himself that trust by giv-
as the law directs. All persons having
upon the estate of said deceased are re-
hibit the same; and all persons indebted
te are called upon to make payment to
JAMES THOMAS, Executor.
th, October 23, 1872. 29 31

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
the subscriber has been duly appointed
istrator of the estate of QUINCY HAY-
of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk,
and has taken upon himself that trust by
nds, as the law directs. All persons hav-
ds upon the estate of said deceased are re-
exhibit the same, and all persons indebted
tate are called upon to make payment to
BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
mouth, Nov. 6, 1872. 29 31

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
the subscriber has been duly appointed
inistrator of the estate of ELIZA HAY-
of Weymouth, in the county of
deceased, and has taken upon himself that
giving bonds as the law directs. All per-
ng demands upon the estate of said deceased
ired to exhibit the same; and all persons in-
said estate are called upon to make pay-
BENJ. F. WHITE, Adm.
mouth, Nov. 6, 1872. 29 31

The Great Economizer.
Saves labor, saves time, saves money, saves clothing.
SAVES WOMAN.
Bleaches White Clothes, Brightens Colors.
WHITE, FIRM, PURE & FRAGRANT.
Last's Three Times as Long as Brown Soap
Harmless to Clothing and Pleasant to the hands.
CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SOAP NOW MADE.
Hundreds of Testimonials prove the above.
Depot No. 226 Pearl St., N. Y. AGENTS WANTED.
19 19

rriages and Harnesses
ANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE OR
EXCHANGE.
NATHAN T. JOY,
Corner of Broad and Middle Street,
EAST WEYMOUTH.

For Sale or to Let,
HOUSE lately occupied by E. C. Bumpus.
Enquire of F. AMBLER.
mouth, Nov. 1st, 1872.

The Great Fire!

ALL THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS BURNED OUT!

SIX MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF

CLOTHING

BURNED!

BUT FOR ALL THAT I SHALL CONTINUE TO

SELL AT

Old Prices!

FORTUNATELY I HAVE A

Large Stock

ON HAND.

MY STOCK

Is Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND AS LONG AS IT LASTS

Will be sold at same

PRICES AS BEFORE THE FIRE!!

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c. &c.,

Weymouth Landing.

Sewing Machines FOR SALE VERY LOW!

OF the following patterns:
WHEELER & WILSON. FLORENCE.
HOWE. ÆTNA. AMERICAN. etc.

Persons in want of Machines will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber, who will furnish them with any description of Machine on the instalment plan.

S. S. SPEAR,
AGENT FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Main Street, South Weymouth.

NEW & ELEGANT STYLES.
Parlor, Library, Dining Room
And Chamber
FURNITURE,
Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
Lace Curtains & Draperies,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Having the largest stock and the finest assortment of
FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.
in this or any other city, we invite all to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. 21 32

ALL SEEKING

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK, ss. Probate Court.
TO all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased.
Whereas, THOMAS F. CLEVERLY, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said county of Norfolk, on the twenty-fifth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Administrator is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. J. H. COBB, Register.
27 29

HUNTRESS & HANNAFORD,

CARPENTERS And Builders,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,
(SHOP AT GEO. S. BAKER'S OLD STAND,
HAVING EVERY FACILITY FOR
Erecting Buildings at least expense
Are prepared to fill all orders in a thorough and workmanlike manner. They employ none but competent workmen, and having a
LARGE OUTFIT OF BUILDING APPURTENANCES,
can assure their patrons that their work will be performed in the best and most expeditious manner.

For Sale Cheap.

THE subscriber will sell either or both of his Double DWELLING HOUSES situated near the Mt. Pleasant School House, or either of his Estates on Mt. Pleasant, at a LOW PRICE.
A payment of two hundred dollars only will be required at the time of purchase, and the balance may remain on Mortgage or Bond any reasonable time the purchaser may desire.
JOHN W. LOUD.
WEYMOUTH, Oct. 25, 1872. 26tf

TRY YOUR WITS ON THIS
PUZZLE!
FOR A $60 SUIT!
Overcoat, Undercoat, Pants, Vest,
to be given GRATIS, to the person who FIRST solves this Enigma, correctly, prior to Christmas, 1872.
At the "GLOBE" Clothing House.

BUY IT—or, if you think you'll guess it, AT
BUY YOUR CLOTHING 123 DOCK SQUARE.
You'll find at One, Two, Three, Dock Sq.
Young Men, or Gentlemen, or Boys—
YOUR choice of SIXTY-DOLLAR suits.
Our patrons ALL may "Try it on,"
Under the scheme we've here proposed.
Remember—THIS Suit costs you
CLOTHING is Cheap at our new place
Low prices rule, and sales are quick
OF all we keep;—we're sure of this
THE secret's in these outside lines
Hard to find out—twixt us and
IT CAN be found—though.—Will you try?
No gloss is gained—without some wear
GLOBE-owner's Name, Trade, Place—
are where

The Key to this pleasant Enigma is deposited under seal, at 1, 2, 3, Dock Square.
ANSWERS may be sent by mail (to our address, below) or otherwise. Whoever FIRST solves this puzzle, accurately, will be fitted to a complete $60 SUIT, GRATIS! the style of which, with our immense fresh low priced Fall stock of Clothing, may now be seen at the NEW
"GLOBE" CLOTHING HOUSE,
1, 2 & 3 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.
29 32

Geo. W. Whitten,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
MAGEE STOVES,
Commercial St.,
EAST WEYMOUTH,
Would invite the attention of the public of this and adjoining towns to his stock of MAGEE and other
Stoves for Office, Kitchen & Parlor.
Also constantly on hand all kinds of Tin Ware, Enameled Ware, and all other House Furnishing Goods, also Tin, Lead and Iron Pipe.
Tin Roofing and other kinds of Jobbing done to order with promptness and despatch. 29 38

Blacksmith Notice.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of East Weymouth and vicinity, that he has taken the Blacksmith Shop connected with the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Albert A. Spear, where he intends to carry on the business of
Carriage Work, Shoeing and Jobbing,
and hopes by promptness and fair prices, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
18 tf P. M. NICHOLS.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH

BAKERY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with
BREAD, CAKE, & PASTRY,
PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS.
They are also prepared to furnish to order,
WEDDING CAKE,
OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION, AT
BOSTON PRICES.
The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares, and close attention to business to merit a fair share of patronage.
J. R. HOWE & SON.

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Real Estate for Sale,

IN EAST WEYMOUTH.
FOR SALE, the Real Estate of the late COTTINGTON NASH, situated on Middle street, near Broad Street, in East Weymouth, comprising a 2 1-2 story Dwelling House, in thorough repair, with Manufacturing Shop adjoining, good Stable, and outbuildings, and about one acre of Land.
For particulars apply to
HENRY NEWTON, or F. B. PRATT, Executors.
Weymouth, March 4, 1872. 45tf

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1872, trains leave Boston for New York at 5.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. & Neponset, 5, 7.40, 8.30, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12m., 12.15, 1, 1.45, 2.30, 3.05, 4.45, 5.05, 5.40, 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Quincy, 5, 7.40, 8, 8.20, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.40, 5.05, 5.45, 6.05, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 p.m. Quincy Adams, 7, 9.30, 11 A.M., 1.45, 3.05, 4.05, 4.45, 5.40, 6.25, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Braintree, 7, 7.40, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.40, 5.05, 5.45, 6.05, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.30, 9.30, 11 a.m., 12 m., 1.45, 2.30, 3.40, 5.05, 6.05, 6.45, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 P.M. Stoughton, 12 m., 6, 11.15 p.m. Stoughton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Canton Junction, 8.30, 11.45 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Randolph, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Stoughton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Bellingham, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Milton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Milton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Boston and Bayshore, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30 p.m. Taunton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Stoughton, 8.30 a.m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6, 11.15 p.m. Fairhaven, 8 a.m., 4 p.m. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8.15 a.m., 2.15, 5.35, 6.7.30, 11.15 p.m. Bridgewater, 8 a.m., 1.50, 4.10, 6, 9.50 p.m. Hingham, 6.45, 7.50, 8.25 a.m., 1.50, 4.10, 6, 9.50 p.m. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.18, 8.54 a.m., 1.19, 4.39, 6.09, 10.02 p.m. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.23, 8.59 a.m., 1.24, 4.34, 6.14, 10.07 p.m. Weymouth, 6.35, 7.38, 8.44 a.m., 1.24, 4.38, 6.16, 10.12 p.m. Braintree, 6.41, 7.35, 8.48 a.m., 1.33, 4.41, 6.22, 10.16 p.m. Newport, 7.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m. Fall River (via Taunton) Wharf 5.10, 6.50 a.m., Ferry St., 8.05, 11.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m. (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.5 a.m. Ferry Street 7.41 p.m. Middleboro, 6.15, 7.20, 9.20 a.m. 4.25 p.m. Bridgewater, 5.15, 6.20, 6.30, 7.38, 9.35 a.m., 12.45, 4.48, 9.25d p.m. E. & W. Bridgewater, 5.20, 6.41, 7.44 a.m., 12.50, 4.50, 9.32d p.m. N. Bridgewater, 5.30, 7, 8, 9.50 a.m., 1.02, 5.05, 9.12, 9.55e p.m. E. Stoughton 5.45, 7.02, 8.09 a.m., 1.15, 5.12, 5.20, 10.04c p.m. Holbrook, 5.50, 7.13, 8.15 a.m., 1.21, 5.18, 5.25, 10.08c p.m. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 a.m.; via Fairhaven, 2.40 p.m. Taunton, 5.45, 7.30, 8.45, 9.50 a.m., 12 m., 4.35 p.m. Raynham 7.35, 8.57 a.m.; 12.20, 4.42 p.m. Easton, 7.49, 9.10 a.m., 12.10, 4.54 p.m. N. Easton, 6.58, 7.56, 9.17 a.m., 12.07, 5.00, 9.36b p.m. Stoughton, 7.05, 8.07, 9.28 a.m., 12.17, 5.10, 9.56b p.m. N. Stoughton, 7.09, 8.25 a.m.; 10.02 p.m. Randolph, 7.15, 8.36, 9.34 a.m.; 12.45, 5.16, 10.06 p.m. Braintree, 6, 6.40, 7.4, 7.47, 7.55, 8.26, 8.49, 9.55, 9.44, 10.20, 10.45 a.m.; 12.22, 1.32, 2.31, 4.05, 5.25, 8.20, 10.20 p.m. Braintree, 6.6, 6.47, 7.26, 7.41, 7.50, 8.30, 8.53, 9.29, 9.46, 10.50 a.m.; 12.27, 1.39, 3.35, 4.46, 4.54, 8.28, 10.24 p.m. Quincy Adams, 6.42, 6.56, 7.46, 8.02, 8.06, 9.52, 10.32 a.m.; 1.42, 3.39, 4.48, 4.57, 8.37, 10.27 p.m. Quincy, 6.11, 6.54, 7.34, 7.43, 7.58, 8.16, 9.35, 9.50, 9.55, 10.35, 10.52 a.m.; 1.04, 1.46, 3.43, 4.54, 5.02, 5.22, 5.45, 6.05, 8.40, 10.30 p.m. Neponset, 6.20, 7.05, 7.20, 7.42, 8.06, 8.15, 8.45, 9.42, 10.00, 11.05 a.m.; 1.12, 1.56, 2.15, 3.52, 4.59, 5.46, 5.30, 6.45, 8.50, 10.40 p.m. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.08, 7.24, 7.46, 8.19, 8.49, 9.46, 10.04, 11.10 a.m.; 1.16, 2.02, 2.19, 3.56, 5.4, 5.35, 6.05, 8.49, 8.54, 10.44 p.m. West Quincy, 6.7, 9.20 a.m.; 1.45, 4.25, 6.15 p.m. Mattapan, 6.06, 7.08, 7.53, 8.32, 10.15 a.m.; 2.02, 4.36, 6.45, 8.26 p.m. So. Braintree, 5.54, 7.10 a.m. 2.40 p.m. Wellfleet, 5.55 a.m.; 1.15 p.m. Hyannis, 7 a.m.; 2.12 p.m. Hanover, 7; 9.51 a.m.; 4 p.m.
a Thursdays excepted. b Wednesdays only. c Fridays only. d Tuesdays (via So. Abington) and Fridays (via No. Bridgewater) only. e Thursdays only. f Tuesdays only. g Saturdays only. h Or on arrival of Boat from New York. i Mondays only.
J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

JUST RECEIVED AT HENRY LOUD'S

BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth, Mass.
3000 ROLLS
House Paper,
WITH BORDERING TO MATCH.

CARPETS!

Carpets!

Our Entire Stock OF CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, TO BE CLOSED OUT

at prices which will

Compel those in want,

to buy. We have the goods to sell, and we can assure our friends and the public that this is not a fixed up advertisement, but we "mean business," and this is the best opportunity to buy Carpets that has been offered since the war.
Every old style and every remnant will be sold at some price or other. The sale will be for CASH, and credit will not be given to any one. The goods will be freely shown to all who may wish to examine.

F. B. Wentworth & Co.
66 Hanover St.,
BOSTON.
(under the American House.)
29 32

AMERICAN ORGANS!

A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES OF INSTRUMENTS.

The Smith American Organ Company.

Desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price have lately designed and made a series of styles that are *in all respects superior* to any instruments for similar prices, much from $100 to $250.
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to *combine all the elements* that can be looked for.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Number Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop, named

THE KALOPHON.

The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the imitated VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found specially effective in churches of moderate size. Number Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and Number Five both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness.
All these new styles have cases of similar design, and wherever they have been seen and heard they have received unqualified praise.
LARGER AND MORE COSTLY STYLES are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. Send for a circular.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!
F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

OPENING OF NEW STORE

The subscriber having completed his new building in which he has opened a HARDWARE STORE and PIANO FORTE, ROOMS and PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT, is now ready to show the public a large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Builders' House Trimmings, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Nails, Sash, Framing Pins, and TRIMMINGS of all kinds. Also,

Carpenter's Tools

and a general assortment of DOMESTIC HARDWARE. In his MUSIC ROOMS may be found

PIANOS,

From the celebrated manufacturer, Henry F. Miller, and a large variety of
ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
From one of the best manufactories in the country.

BAKER & RANDALL,

Which he will be pleased to show the musical public.
Organs and Melodeons for sale or to let, on easy terms.
ALSO, PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.
Pianos to Let, by the day or evening.
☞ Old Instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Instruments repaired at short notice.

In the Picture Frame Department

May be found a large assortment of Ready Made Frames. Frames of every description made to order.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

Carpets at Retail.

At a Sacrifice!
OUR ENTIRE CUT STOCK OF OVER
$100,000
IN VALUE,
Comprising a Varied Assortment of
Rich and Elegant
Carpets,
Is thrown upon the market at a great sacrifice, to close out the same as our entire room is imperatively needed for our wholesale business.
Brussels,
Tapestries,
3-Plys,
Ingrains,
Oil-Cloths,
And all Goods,
Usually found in a first-class warehouse, including every article in our cut stock.
Solid English Brussels, from $1.75 up.
English Tapestries, from 85 cents up.
Two-ply Ingrains, 50 cents to $1.
Three-plys at very low prices.
A variety of Carpets, of bright colors and durable texture, resembling three-plys, for 50 cents per yard.
Solid Floor Oil Cloths for 2 Shillings per yard.
Over 1000 remnants, of high grades, from 1 to 20 yards each, at less than cost of production.
Over 1000 Crumb Cloths with borders, at about half price.
Over 2000 Rugs and Mats, of high grade, cheap.
Sheet Oil Cloths, to cover floors in one entire piece; all cut stock, at a sacrifice.
Upwards of 100 different patterns of Stair Carpets, for 25 Cents to the highest grades,—all under price; Mattings all sorts.
Church and Office Carpets, Dundee and Hemp Carpets, from 25 cents up.
Particular attention is called to our
FINE AND HIGH GRADE GOODS,
Which are among the really Cheapest Stock we offer in this sale.
This presents the best opportunity to purchase
CARPETS,
At a Low Price,
That has been offered for years.
Customers calling early in the day, before the rush commences, will have the best chance of selection.
NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,
NEW WAREHOUSE,
76, 78, 80 and 82 Friend St.,
Second building from Hanover St., Boston.
29 37

Not Injured by the Great Fire
JET GOODS!
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Latest Styles,
Lowest Prices,
In Boston, Wholesale & Retail.
A LARGE LINE OF
Millinery and Hair Ornaments,
AT
WATERMAN & CO.'S,
15 WINTER STREET,
(Cor. Music Hall entrance.)
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
29 32

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. DR. SECOR'S MEDICINES

Will be found a sure cure for any of the diseases for which they are put forth. Look at the names of the references—they are the names of some of our most reliable citizens, who have known her and her treatment for a number of years, and who willingly and cheerfully recommend her and her medicines to all needing them. And if this is not sufficient to convince the most skeptical, you can call at her office 159 Warren Avenue, Boston, where sufficient testimonials will be shown from living witnesses, who will feel happy to speak of her in the highest terms as a thoroughly educated and skilful physician. Her very extensive and successful practice of over 25 years has given her a wide field of experience in the treatment of those diseases she compounds her medicines for.
Her ALTERATIVE will be found a sure cure for Scrofula in its worst form, Glandular Swellings, Salt Rheum, Old or Indolent Ulcers, Syphilis, Cancerous Collections, Tumors, Sore Eyes, Scales, Itch, Scald Head, Discharges from Ears, Ring Worms, and all Exanthema of the Skin, Moth, Blotches, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Discolorations, etc. Ladies who wish a clear and beautiful complexion, will find it just the preparation they need. If any gentleman has been subject to the use of mercury for fever, etc., the Alterative will be found invaluable in cleansing and purifying the system.
Her CINCHONA BITTERS is a sure cure for Dyspepsia.
Her NERVOUS NEURALGIA and ASTHMA PILLS are excellent for all persons afflicted with Neuralgia, Colic, Delirium Tremens, etc.
Her CATHARTIC PILLS are purely Vegetable.
Rheumatism can be cured by using her celebrated LINIMENT.
Her CHOLERA SPECIFIC is a remedy for Cramps and Spasms, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, etc.
Her SALVE for Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, etc.
A printed circular accompanies each, with full directions for use, food, treatment, etc.
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
Any person wishing to consult MRS. DR. SECOR before beginning to use her medicines, can do so by addressing or calling at her office, No. 159 WARREN AVENUE, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Mrs. Dr. Secor introduces, by permission, the following references—gentlemen whose character and position in society entitle them to the highest confidence:—
REFERENCES.—Samuel Burnham, editor of the *Congregational Yearly*; E. R. Humphreys, LL. D., M. D., B. R. Gilbert, Esq., Benjamin Cushing, Esq., F. C. Humphreys, Esq., Nathaniel Crowell, Esq., Dr. Thresher, Arthur Cheney, Esq., B. W. Gilbert, Esq., Samuel Caverly, Esq., Lewis Rice, Esq., American House, of Boston; John Livermore, Esq., Cambridgeport, Mass.; Prof. A. A. Stewart, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. John G. Anthony, Cambridge, Mass.; C. P. Whitney, Esq., Milford, N. H.; E. Richardson, Esq., Clinton, Mass.; Wilson Morse, Esq., Clinton, Mass.
159 Warren Avenue, Boston, Ms.
29 42

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE VARIETY IN BOSTON,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS,
FOR
Halls, Churches, Stores and Private Dwellings.
FROM TWO TO TWELVE LIGHTS.
Table Lamps,
German Study Lamps,
Hand Lamps,
Safety Fluid Lamps, and Lanterns.
Paper and Porcelain Shades,
Burners, Chimnies, Wicks, &c. &c.
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
McKenney, Bullard & Co.,
561 Washington, and 8 Harvard Street, Boston
29 38

OLIVER BURRELL,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter,
AND DEALER IN
PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.
BROAD ST., EAST WEYMOUTH.
Particular attention given to Graining in Oil or Distemper, Lettering, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c.

E. ROSENFELD,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF DRY & FANCY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c.,

CARPETS AND FURNITURE,

Can always be found at this well known establishment, and at PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

Call and examine the Stock, to which large additions are being made every week.

Model Store,

North Weymouth.

Fall Season for 1872.

HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY

New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a
LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF
DRY GOODS,
Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS & MEDICINES
AND
GROCERIES.
The second floor contains a full stock of
FURNITURE,
CARPETINGS,
Window Shades,
PAPER HANGINGS,
Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.
SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
In the Grocery Department
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE
FLOUR & TEAS.
With my present facilities for buying as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.
John W. Bartlett.

HENRY LOUD,

BROAD STREET,
East Weymouth Mass,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
CLOTHING!!
Of all Styles and Qualities,
WHICH HE WILL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICE.
GEO. W. WARREN,
WITH
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
DEALER IN
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
24 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
BOSTON.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
of all Descriptions,
For Manufacturing and Family Work,
FOR SALE
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH.
Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns
The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.
Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.
OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.
We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines.—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.
In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.
The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 17,858 Machines in all, 44,825 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.
NOTICE.—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.
S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

TO LET,

A large MANUFACTURING SHOP, on Middle street, East Weymouth.
Order of
East Weymouth, May 1, 1872. F. B. PRATT. 15 tf

Paralysis and Deformities Cured.

The Orient Springs Health Institute is located near the town of Amherst, Mass., for the treatment and cure of Paralysis in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, Curvatures of the Spine, Hip Diseases, Rickets, St. Vitus's Dance, and all deformities, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Lameness; Nervous Diseases, Gout, Convulsions, Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Lungs, Cancers, Hysteria, etc. Apply to GEORGE W. RHODES, M. D., Amherst, or to F. E. FANON, Esq., Agent for the Institute, No. 1 Pemberton square, Boston. 28 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of JAMES BATES, late of Weymouth in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to LUCY GARDNER, Administratrix.
De bonis non.
Weymouth, Oct. 2, 1872. 28 32

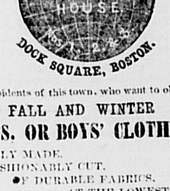
Cucumber Wood Pumps.

THE subscriber has on hand a full stock of these Celebrated Pumps, at the manufacturers prices. These Pumps are made in the most substantial manner, from the best
Wild Cucumber Timber,
(a variety of the Magnolia of the South), and are guaranteed equal to, and in many important points, superior to any Wooden Pump in the market. They are VERY LIGHT, VERY DURABLE, and VERY CHEAP. Please call and examine them.
S. W. PRATT.

"OLD CORNER" Clothing House.

We can sell our newly selected
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
AT 21 AND 25 DOCK SQUARE,
AT SUCH PRICES
as will ensure satisfaction
TO ALL BUYERS.
☞ IN OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT
we have full lines of all sizes,
OF NEWEST STYLES.
OUR MEN'S AND YOUTHS CLOTHING is varied and stylish, of every description.
OUR FURNISHING GOODS ARE SUPERIOR AND OUR CHARGES MODERATE.
We invite the public to try us at the
"OLD CORNER,"
21 & 25 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.
Geo. H. Richards.
27 30

Buy Strauss Waltzes,
In Book form, Price $1.25.
Ask for WHITE, SMITH & PERRY'S Edition containing Blue Danube and all his Popular Waltzes and Polkas played at the Jubilee. $13 worth of Music in all.
C. A. WHITE'S NEW BOOK
of Sacred Quartetts, Trios and Duets, and Sixteen Preludes, Voluntaries and Responses. The most complete work of the kind ever issued for Church and Home Service. 125 pages; Price $1.50.
Either of the above sent *postpaid* by the publishers.
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY.
296 Washington Street, Boston.
Call at *WHITE, SMITH & PERRY'S* and examine THE KNABE PIANO acknowledged by the Profession to be the Best in the Country. Their Furniture has no competitor.
WHITE, SMITH & PERRY.
26 29 General Wholesale Agents N. E. States.



The residents of this town, who want to obtain
FALL AND WINTER
MEN'S, OR BOYS' CLOTHING,
RELIABLY MADE,
FASHIONABLY CUT,
OF DURABLE FABRICS,
AT THE LOWEST COST,
In the city, will do well to CUT OUT THIS NOTICE, and call at the
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. ONE, TWO & THREE DOCK SQ.
OUR FALL STOCK
is complete—all sizes and patterns, and prices are the cheapest in Boston at the
Globe Clothing House.
27 30

Rupture
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
All the improved Trusses known to medical science throughout the world, including Jones' Foraminous, the Elastic, Marsh's Electro Galvanic, the Radical cure, &c. &c., at the Head office, 623 Washington St., Boston, where Rupture, Prolapsus Uteri and Anal, spinal and joint Diseases are treated and cured by DR. STEVENSON, the eminent Physician and Surgeon from Edinburgh, Scotland. 29 32

New Hearse in South Braintree.

THE undersigned has procured a new glass side Hearse, of the latest pattern, and will do the undertaking of the Town and vicinity with despatch.
COFFINS AND ROBES
furnished at the lowest Boston rates.
ALSO, CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER,
BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED.
G. C. HALLENBECK.
Braintree, Oct. 1, 1872.
All agree that ladies should have Sewing Machines, but is a machine complete for all requirements without casters for moving it? By no means!

PAINE'S NEW
FURNITURE
MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153 & 155
FRIEND STREET,
Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 & 66
CANAL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
By far the Most Elegant Furniture Rooms in our city.
We are now finishing and have in stock of the latest design, DRAWING-ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE, which we offer at Manufacturers Jobbing prices.
Please call and get Price List.

Deeds, not Words.

Prune thou thy words, the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul
And change to purpose strong.

But he who lets his feelings run
In soft luxurious flow,
Shrinks when hard service must be done,
Faith's meanest deed more favor bears
Where hearts and wills are weighed,
Than brightest transports, choicest prayers,
That bloom their hour and fade.

Farm, Garden and Household.

CAMPHOR FOR THE GAPES.—The Canadian *Poultry Chronicle* says that a pill of camphor the size of a garden pea, given to a chicken, will cure the gapes, the odor of the camphor being fatal to the worms in the windpipe. The drinking water should also be strongly impregnated with camphor. As no medicine can directly reach the worms, this remedy operating through the powerful odor of camphor, may be a success.

OIL MEAL FOR CALVES.—We take the following statement of experience from the *Ohio Farmer:* Last spring, a year ago, having two good steer calves, I thought I would know its value from experience. The calves were taken from the cows at three days old and taught to drink at first sweet milk—were fed until the stomach became strong, when milk that had stood over one milking was fed twice a day. I then commenced to feed oil meal to them. To prepare this, take a little boiling water and stir in the meal until it is thick enough, then put it into the milk to be fed. What can be taken up with one hand is plenty at first, the quantity being increased as the animal grows older. If too much is given, scours will be brought on, when the quantity must be reduced. I continued feeding until pumpkins were ripe, when the meal and milk were omitted, and pumpkins fed as long as they were to be had. By this time the calves were fat, and came into winter quarters with heads up. Good hay and stable were furnished, with no grain until February, when oats were fed until they were turned to grass, and have been all summer without anything else, and to-day they weigh 2,210 pounds. The country is full of steers two years old that are not so heavy.

HOW I MAKE SOFT SOAP.—I keep my ashes dry, and when put in the hopper prepatory to making soap, I have from a half to 1 peck of unslacked lime put in with the ashes. Before putting the grease in, I swing the kettle off the fire and let it hang a few moments. If there is any potash in it, I take a shovel and take it out. For if there is much potash in, it will not make good soap. I pack the ashes well, adding water enough to dampen them. Then I put three or four buckets of water on each day for two or three days, until I think it sufficiently soaked. And lastly I pour on boiling water to run the lye off. As soon as I have enough run off to commence boiling, I put my kettle over the fire, and boil the lye as fast as it will boil, still adding more lye as it boils down. In this way I continue for a whole day. By evening it will probably be sufficiently strong to eat a feather in passing it three times across the liquid. I now put my grease in (all I think it will eat), still boiling as fast as I can without its running over. If it eats the grease all up I add more. I never leave my kettle to hang over the fire all night. In the morning if there are any scraps of grease that are not eaten up, I boil again for an hour or two, and if they do not dissolve I take them out. Then I take out a few spoonfuls of the soap and set it away a little while to cool. When cold, if there be no lye under it and it appears free from grease, I set my kettle off, and hang another to boil more lye. Managing in this way, I generally can make from sixteen to eighteen gallons of nice white soap in two days, and often in one day and a night. I think that by pursuing this plan or a similar one, any one can make a strong, nice soap.—*A Farmer's Wife.*

Melting of Gold.

On Saturday morning the United States Mint began melting the first instalment (1,000,000) of twenty millions one-dollar gold pieces, which during the ensuing month are to be recoined into larger denominations. These pieces were of inconvenient size, and the government has experienced trouble in issuing them in large quantities. This induced the government to take them from the Sub-Treasury in New York, where they have been idle the past few years, and place the metal in a more desirable shape.

From 1849, when the first one-dollar gold pieces were coined at the Mint in this city, to 1867, when the coinage was stopped, there has been $17,709,442 made in the Philadelphia Mint alone. It is presumed that the whole issue of one-dollar gold pieces will amount to over thirty millions.

One million of gold dollars, when first issued by the Mint, will weigh 3,686 pounds avoirdupois, or a fraction over one ton (twenty cwt.) and four-fifths. In twenty millions of dollars we have nearly thirty-three tons. The loss by abrasion in one million dollars is $4,408·37. In other words, $20,000,000, used ten years, loses $88,167 40. If the twenty million pieces to be melted were piled in a perpendicular line, they would reach eleven and five-sixth miles. Were the pieces laid flat on a level plain, they would extend one hundred and fifty-eight miles.—*Philadelphia North American.*

What is a Hoodlum?

The whole civilized world having of late been much puzzled as to the exact meaning of the term "Hoodlum," the San Francisco *Chronicle* throws the following light upon the subject:

"The animal is indigenous to our State, is the growth of our peculiar civilization, belongs to us. We proceed to enlighten the *savans* of the press. The Hoodlum is a male of the human species, of the *genus homo.* He dresses in broadcloth, wears polished boots, carries a cane. He is too lazy to work; he is too proud to beg; he is too cowardly to steal. He lives off the hard earnings of the sin and shame of some poor girl whom he abuses and neglects. He stands upon the street corners with his Hoodlum comrades of an afternoon, stares in brazen vulgarity at honest women, and assaults with rude gestures and indecent expression the soiled doves as they flutter by. He has respectable relatives from whom he borrows when the wolf chases him too closely, and during election time he sells his influence for coin, and aids to control political results. He travels on shape and talent; he bullies the weak and he fawns upon the strong; his ambition is to get some sinecure berth in politics; he is night watchman or has special policeman's beat—duties which he never performs except to collect the money. He lives at free lunches; he amuses himself by rowdy actions; attends excursions. His strong effort is to keep out of the clutches of the law. He is the friend and counsellor of thieves, swindlers, and confidence men; and finally adopts the felon's profession—then he ceases to be a Hoodlum. He becomes a drunkard, and is then called bummer. He gets shabby, and finds no frail woman to support him; he is then vagabond and loafer. During the time of his earlier success he hangs around theatres; knows and is useful to actors and actresses; he is a claqueur and deadhead. He brings up in the heme of the inebriate, the county hospital, or the State prison. He is a disgrace to his family and a nuisance to the community."

A Corsican Funeral.

A special correspondent of the London *Standard* writes from Bocognano, in Corsica, as follows: "I was witness this morning at Ajaccio of a scene painfully characteristic of Southern light-heartedness. Smoking a cigar under the awning of a cafe in the Place Bonaparte, I perceived the head of a procession emerge into the square from a narrow street leading up from the Old Town. The inevitable official with cocked hat, the priest bare-headed, with his two acolytes in scarlet robes, a something white floating in the breeze, a taking off of hats as they passed along, told me it was a funeral, and I waited to see whether the manner of burying the dead I had heard spoken of as being in vogue here was true. The procession halted as it came opposite the cafe, and through the crowd of loungers I saw that seven little barefooted, ragged boys, some eight or nine years old each, were carrying the white something I had noticed, a shroud about the same length as themselves, behind the priest; and that another little fellow, still more ragged and unkempt, black-eyed, and with a rich olive colored skin showing through every hole in his tattered garments, followed them with a plain wooden cross in his hands almost as big as himself, a living image for Murillo of St. John the Baptist. The crowd reverently uncovered their heads as the procession halted, the priest mumbled a short prayer, sprinkled the corpse with water, turned his back on it, and almost before I was aware that the ceremony had commenced, was on his way home again with his acolytes, beadle, and mourners, the body being left to the tender mercies of the boys who were carrying it, and three grave-diggers, good enough in appearance to act their part in Shakespeare. Anxious to see the end, so soon as they started again on their way I strolled after them through the town and along the road leading to the public cemetery. It was a strange sight. A sunny, cloudless day, the blue sea on one side, groves of myrtle and arbutus on the other, along the road these laughing, chattering, merry little boys, now stopping to pick up a fig by the wayside, now to light the end of a cigar they had found, and carrying all the time without a sorrowful thought to its last home the body of their dead companion. Arrived at the cemetery, the coffin was rested for a little while at the gate, and one of the grave-diggers went in to pick out a suitable place for it. Having found one to his mind—for graves are not dug separately as with us, but in long trenches extending from one end of the cemetery to the other, to be filled in as occasion requires—he beckoned to the party to come on, shoved the coffin carelessly in, moved to its foot the upright planks placed in the trench to keep the earth from falling further than is absolutely necessary, and set to work with his crew of boys to shovel in the mould. In two minutes the job was done; the wooden cross was fixed at the head, and, laughing and chattering as before, all moved off homeward. Even on an occasion of this sort the innate pride of Corsicans did not forsake the grave diggers. They were careful to let me know, (with what amount of truth they themselves only know), that they were thus occupied not in earning their daily bread, but for the sake of the duty alone which they, in common with other mortals, owe to humanity."

New York Fashions.

Some of the newest basques are without postilion pleats, the necessary breadth on the hips being given by sloped seams instead of fulness pleated underneath; others again have pleats added in the back seams of the side body, but none in the middle seam that passes straight down the back.

Fine thick embroidery is on the flounces, upper skirt, and basque of some of the handsomest black faille costumes. A heavily wrought leaf in a deep scallop, overcast, and edged with fringe, is a favorite design.

The absence of all trimmings on certain garments gives them a distinguished air. Young ladies wear black velvet sleeveless basques and little jackets of black velvet entirely without trimmings. Black velvet polonaises of Poason's superb fabrics, when well fitted and new, are handsome enough to dispense with ornament. A wide scarf-sash of faille is tied at the side of these over dresses; this adds style, and the dead, lack-lustre silk is very effective when associated with velvet.

Flowers were never used in such profusion on evening dresses. Garlands are the trimmings for all full-dress toilettes for young ladies. Vines of orange flowers are bought by the yard to trim wedding dresses. At a Grace Church wedding recently the bride's dress was encircled by three garlands of orange buds and blossoms. Sweet-brier vines of palest pink, with embrowned leaves, trail over a dress of blue tulle; field flower garlands of gayest hues are on a dress of black gauze.

One of the prettiest over-skirts is very simple. This has a short smooth apron made of the usual three gored front breadths, while the back is two long, straight, scarf-like pieces, hanging separately, and tied low down on the skirt to form sashes. The back seam of the apron is trimmed to represent a long pocket flap, and has three great buttons and button-holes upon it. A wide velvet band and a fringe of crimped tape are the trimmings.

FALL WEATHER.—We should never allow ourselves to forget, says a writer in *Scribner's*, that nature intended us for warm blooded animals. In this climate of surprising changes, we are very apt to forget it especially in the fall and spring. At such seasons, when we freeze and simmer on alternate days, there is engendered in us a certain recklessness, which takes no heed of cold or heat, dampness or dryness, and receive all temperatures with the same front, generally a defenceless one. It is certainly very troublesome to change front as often as the weather, and there is a prejudice in American minds against such change, which has a great deal to do with the rapidly increasing population of our graveyards. People like to have some stability of purpose, and if they can have it in nothing else they will try and have it in their dress. They will not make a change unless they make a permanent one for the season. No matter how hot it is in the spring, they will wear spring clothes until summer, and no matter how cool it may be in August, summer clothes must be worn until fall shall actually set in. Thus oftentimes suddenly and with sad results we find ourselves approaching the condition of the fishes and lizards—for the chill, that alert forerunner of disease, is ever ready, in our climate, to take advantage of circumstances. We suppose that there are no people in the world so indifferent to the demands of the weather—especially cool weather—as Americans, and one reason of this is that very many of us are ashamed to keep warm. To wrap up and button up, and put down windows whenever there is a chilling change in the air, argues, to most minds, a namby-pamby eagerness to be well that is repugnant to the hardy American soul. So, rather than be laughed at, we shiver. We prefer tragedy to comedy, the grave to the ridiculous.

A PROFITABLE TREE.—W. H. Regan has pears of the Flemish Beauty variety, grown by his father at Fillmore, Putnam county, Indiana, which grew upon a tree that has for the last seven years yielded fruit, the average sales of which amounted to two hundred and one dollars per year, besides what was required for family use.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

Incidents of the Boston Fire.

A correspondent writes: Those rows of stately warehouses, grander than anything of the kind New York can boast, are now for the most part reduced to fine dust, a handful of which I carry in my pocket for the delectation of the curious. The granite, too, that is not so absolutely disintegrated, is nevertheless in such a condition that with my finger I can almost pick to pieces the largest and seemingly impregnable boulders. It is a notable fact that neither the granite nor marble, the production of nature, withstood the attacks of the fire as well as brick, the handiwork of man. At this moment, when marble and granite almost without exception everywhere strew the ground in the condition I have described, whole rows of brick walls yet rear aloft their heads in scorn of the fire-king.

Of the many deeds of heroism performed by the firemen and others, who labored so nobly for the preservation of the city, none surpassed one which occurred on Congress street, near State. About nine o'clock it was discovered that in the cellar of a building on the west side of that street there were three boilers in such a condition that they might be expected to explode at almost any moment. A fireman attached to a Boston engine stationed in the vicinity volunteered to go into the still burning ruins and turn off the steam. His companions endeavored to dissuade him from such a perilous undertaking, but he was resolute, and, crawling into the fearful position with two streams from a steam engine turned full upon him, turned off the steam and thus averted the terrible danger.

In gloomy contrast with the acts of true Christian charity, the outrageous vandalism of the human harpies, who always turn a great calamity to their own selfish account, stands out black and disgraceful. Not merely did these libels on humanity, under the pretence of assisting the proprietors of stores to remove their goods, ransack them for the most valuable and easy removable which they stole or turned over to confederates, but instances of special atrocity were not wanting. Early Sunday morning, as President Dickinson, of the Common Council, was on his way home with some valuable papers in two bags, he was met near Boylston street by three robbers who attempted to seize the bags. Mr. Dickinson fought them till an officer arrived, who, when asked to arrest one of them, refused, saying the man was all right, and that he could vouch for him. Mr. Dickinson thereupon took the officer's name and number, and will doubtless proceed against him.

The curiosity of the multitude to see the fire wherever they could get access to it was so great in many instances as to render them almost indifferent to danger in any form. An instance illustrating this indifference occurred on Milk street. Directions were issued to blow up a block and the usual warning was given. This did not have the desired effect in getting the crowd back. Soon one of the Insurance Protective wagons drove up to the scene. The driver remarked to those near him that they were in danger and had better retire. One of the bystanders asked where the danger was. The driver standing up and taking hold of the blanket covering his load, shouted out, "There are a thousand pounds of powder in this wagon and the air is full of sparks." It is needless to add that the vicinity of that team was cleared of persons just as quick as the livliest locomotion would allow.

Before midnight on Saturday, every police station, the city prison and the county jail were packed full of arrested thieves, and after that hour during the night and Sunday, those arrested and brought in were simply deprived of their plunder, their names and residences taken, and the evidence of their guilt recorded against them, when they were discharged, simply for want of room to keep them.

Mr. Nathan Matthews and other owners will immediately commence to build on the old sites structures fully as substantial and elegant as those destroyed. Mr. Matthews had seven stores burnt—one block situated between Sulivan place and Federal place, and another on the corner of Federal and Matthews streets. The buildings were valued at $250,000

INTERESTING.—On Isle Royal in Lake Superior, the remains of a number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered. These mines show undoubted proofs of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, and of whom we possess little or no knowledge other than that left behind by such traces as are now being brought here. Shafts of considerable depth, filled up by the accumulated debris of ages, are being opened, and in penetrating to a distance of 60 feet, tools of wonderful workmanship are produced, together with charcoal remains which mark this as the point where skilled artisans formed, from copper, tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of such things of the present age. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working this mine, which together with fire, reduced the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such a size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

THE CITY OF ROME.—Since Rome became a seat of government it has, like Berlin, greatly increased in population, and the demand for houses necessitates the formation of entire new streets. In the excavations and levelings now being made the most interesting discoveries have been made. Not a sewer is dug nor foundation laid without the workman's pick coming upon rare objects of art or the debris of monuments; among these are mosaic pavements, tombs, marble and bronze statues, inscriptions, pillars, bas-reliefs, etc., the remains of ancient monuments, known and unknown, and an abundance of tools, medals, jewels and other small articles. A better field could scarcely present itself just now to the study of the archæologist and antiquarian, for the history of old Rome is written in her soil, and every step upon it reminds the traveler of Byron's fervid exclamation: "Stop! for you tread upon an empire's dust."

MINERAL WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—The development of the wonderful and apparently exhaustless mineral resources of Australia continues on a scale which promises to revolutionize the commercial and business situation of the Pacific and exercise an important influence on the future of Japan and China, as well as of the American Pacific States. The vast continent of the Pacific Ocean, comprising one-fifth part of the inhabitable globe, is emerging from the condition of a sheep and cattle range into a career of mineral and manufacturing wealth. This industrial activity promises to establish a new empire of civilization and progress. The auriferous products of Austrilia are really wonderful in their variety, as well as extent, especially in lead, tin and copper.

La patrie with the French is the object of a sort of worship. That indefinate thing, one's country, to them is more than life and family and ease. And the French peasant is digging up his hoarded gold buried since the days of Louis Philippe, as he of Grenoble did the other day, and bringing it, still moist and smelling of the damp soil, and casting it into the lap of his beloved country, that she may be relived of the presence of her enemy.

Cost of Royalty in England.

The Blue Book, containing the "finance accounts" of the British Government for 1871-72 shows that, excluding the Civil List, which amounts to £406,238 17s. 9d. the grants to the royal family show a total of £125,986 8s. 11d. The odd figures in this total, which will at once arrest attention, are explained by the circumstance that in the past financial year only a portion of the allowances made to the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur fell due. The grant to the former is £6,000, and to the latter £15,000 a year. The Crown Princess of Prussia takes £8,000; the Princess Alice, £6,000; the Princess Christian, £6,000; the Duches of Cambridge, £5,000; the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (daughter of the Dutchess of Cambridge), £3,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000 (a part, of course, from his military pay); and the Dukes of Teck, £5,000. There are four ex-Chancelors—Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Westbury, and Cairns—who each draw £5,000 a year. The political pensions are very few. We need not refer in detail to the civil service, the judicial, and the diplomatic pensions, but it may be noted that the pensions for naval and military services charged on the Consolidated Fund amount to £38,000 a year. The representatives of Lord Rodney receive £2,000; the representatives of Nelson £5,000; and the representatives of Lord Amherst, £8,000. These are perpetual, the others are for one or more lives. The hereditary pensions of the old type are now reduced to four—the heirs and descendants of William Penn, £4,000; The Duke of Marlbrough, £4,000; the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £2,160; and Lord Bath, £1,200. Annuitants are proverbially long lived, and here is a curious case in point: "Mary Ann Foster (now Tomes), late housemaid House of Lords, Ireland, for loss of emoluments by the Union," £18 0s. 10d. The total amount paid out of the Consolidated Fund during the past year for pensions and annuities was £304,879 2s. 5d.; but, of course, in addition to this, the various annual estimates provide for a very considerable expenditure of a like nature.

Connecticut's Female Voter.

Mrs. Sarah M. Huntington, of Norwalk, Conn., was some weeks since admitted by the Selectmen of that town to the franchise, took the oath and thus became an elector. Upon subsequent application to the registers to have her name put upon the voting lists that she might vote for President, the registers refused to enter her name upon the lists, and closed them without doing so. Mrs. Huntington, through her counsel, A. L. Woodward and John H. Perry, of Norwalk, applied to Judge Minor, of the Superior Court of Fairfield county for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the registers to re-open the lists and put her name on them. The case came up at Bridgeport, O. S. Ferry appearing as counsel for the registers. The case was argued before Judge Minor, Messrs. Woodward and Perry contending that the action of the Selectmen was final as to the qualification of Mrs. Huntington as a voter, and that the registers could not refuse legally to put her name upon the list, and Senator Ferry, on the other hand, maintaining that the action of the Selectmen was contrary to the constitution of the State and therefore null and void. After hearing the arguments *pro* and *con.* Judge Minor delivered an opinion sustaining the registers, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the action of the Selectmen. Mrs. Huntington immediately took an appeal to the Supreme Court. This is considered important as a test case, and the decision of Judge Minor is looked upon as one likely to be sustained by the highest courts. Mrs. Huntington will be debarred the privilege of voting for Gen. Grant, as was her intention. She is a good-looking young woman, of modest appearance, and listened with great interest to the proceedings of the Court, attracting considerable attention.

Married and Unmarried.

Of these two classes of women, the one that marries respectably is called by the consent of mankind, fortunate; the one that misses her ideal or from any cause remains unmarried, is assumed to be the less fortunate of her sex. Nor is the epithet misapplied, as certainly she is endowed with fewer of the gifts of fortune then her wedded sister. But this difference is one apt very sensibly to diminish with years. Whatever the advantages of the bride, the balance of the account may very likely be on the other side at fifty or three score.

Many an old maid blesses her lot as she compares it with that of her married compeers, and sees what the gay husbands of their youth have turned into under the attrition of years, sees them in all the helplessness, peevishness, and exacting discontent of unwelcome, unlovely old age. She speculates, perhaps on the short lived nature of attraction.

Two young people meet, bright, youthful, *debonair;* a sense of fitness strikes not head but fancy. If they are thrown much together, the fancy matures into a liking from mere propinquity, and so the people, with little really in common, have come to pass their lives together, and are now wearing them out in contact rather than agreement.

GROWTH OF DULUTH.—A correspondent traveling in the West, in writing of Duluth says: Four years before I had shot plover where the town now stands and ducks upon the waters which are now its habor. Then there were at most three or four cabins, and perhaps a score of inhabitants all told. In the interval the latter has increased to nearly 5,000. There are eight churches, two hotels of large size and a number of smaller ones, large brick and stone warehouses, heavy wall or breakwater reaching out into the lake and affording a sheltered harbor for vessels, an elevator upon the wharves which the first year of its construction shipped 500,000 bushels of wheat and the second 2,000,000, a ship canal leading from the outer to the inner harbor, steam mills and factories, and all the environments and surrounding of a town a score of years old. Steamers lie at its wharves, clusters of masts are grouped in its harbor, trains of cars come and go, vast masses of railroad iron and various freight are heaped upon its wharves, and the consideration that all this is the work of four years makes it seem like magic.

A NEW IDEA.—Some of the apple raisers on the hills of Western Massachusetts are about to test a new process for the preservation of that fruit. The experiment will consist in freezing the apples solid as soon as the temperature will insure that result, and then packing them in dry sawdust or some other non-conductor of heat or cold, free from moisture, as a security against untimely thawing before they are needed for use. The parties feel confident that by some process unknown to the public, they can extract the frost from the apples, whenever demanded for use, without injury to the fruit, leaving it, in fact, as fresh and sound as when gathered from the tree.

Some sensible women of New Haven have organized a society to provide a house for young women, employed in factories and other places, with restaurant, reading room, and sewing-room attached, and to lease convenient apartments in the neighborhood of factories, and furnish them as coffee-rooms on the "Holly Tree" plan, which has been so successful in Boston and Hartford.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .13 a .14
First quality	.11¾ a .12
Second	.10 a .11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10 a .10½
Interior	.07 a .09
MILCH COWS	40.00 a70.00
HOGS—LIVE	.05¾ a .05⅞
Dressed	.06¾ a .07¾
SHEEP	.04¾ a .06¾
COTTON—Middling	.19¾ a .20¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.95 a 7.20
State Extra	7.0 a 7.35
WHEAT—Red Western	1.64 a 1.65
" State	1.64 a 1.65
No. 2 Spring	1.43 a 1.49
RYE—Western	.86½ a .90
BARLEY—Malt	1.24 a 1.34
CORN—Mixed Western	.63¼ a .63½
OATS—Mixed Western	.43 a .46
HAY	1.30 a 1.60
STRAW	.80 a 1.25
HOPS	'72's 30 a 35—'71's .10 a .30
PORK—Mess	12.75 a15.87
LARD	.8¾ a .08½
PETROLEUM—Crude	14½ Refined .27½
BUTTER—State	.28 a .40
Ohio, Fine	.20 a .25
" Yellow	.15 a .18
Western ordinary	.9 a .12
Pennsylvania fine	.30 a .40
CHEESE—State Factory	.11 a .14¾
" Skimmed	.8 a .8
Ohio	.10 a .13
EGGS—State	.31 a .34
BUFFALO.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.75 a 6.00
SHEEP	4.35 a 6.00
HOGS—Live	3.90 a 4.10
FLOUR	7.00 a 8.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.33 a 1.32
CORN	.50 a .50
OATS	.35 a .36
RYE	.96 a 1.00
BARLEY	.83 a .85
LARD	.09 a .09½
ALBANY.	
WHEAT—White	1.95 a 1.95
RYE—State	.92 a .92
CORN—Mixed	.64 a .6
BARLEY—State	1.03 a 1.04
OATS—State	.47 a .47
PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR	4.50 a10.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.55 a 1.75
CORN—Yellow	.61 a .62
Mixed	.60 a .60
PETROLEUM—Crude	19¼ refined .27
CLOVER SEED	9.62½ a10.00
Timothy	3.75 4.00
BALTIMORE.	
COTTON—Low Middling	18½ a .18½
FLOUR—Extra	8.50 a12.00
WHEAT	1.60 a 2.10
CORN	.54 a .63
OATS	.38 a .43

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The simple and hearty manner of Louis Philippe, when he was King of the French, is indicated in the subjoining anecdote. On one occasion Mr. Peckham took a friend, Mr. Catt, to the palace. Mr. Catt had a great desire to see the King, and on Peckham mentioning this to the good-natured monarch, he readily went with him into the breakfast room, where the friend waited, and said: "Good morning, Mr. Catt; I understand you wish to see the King; I am the King, and I am very glad to make your acquaintance." Probably his Majesty reflected that a Catt might look at a King.

☞ RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N.Y.*

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Victoria held in June last, the following collection, taken from the stomach of a lunatic, upon whom a post-mortem examination had been made, was exhibited: Twenty-five pebbles, sixteen pieces of glass, twelve nails, one screw, two bones, a button, five bits of tin, a peach stone, six fragments of pipe stem, and a whole cutty pipe. The cutty pipe was found fixed in the ileo-cæcal valve.

A FIXED FACT IN PHARMACY.—Considering the multitude of diseases, it is amazing that we live: In view of the countless remedies for them, it is wonderful that we die. Unfortunately, however, all the diseases are *realities;* whereas most of the "remedies" are *humbugs.* One exception to the latter rule demands the recognition and approval of the press. We refer to DR. JOSEPH WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Of the Doctor himself, we know nothing; but of his medicine we can speak from observation, for it seems to have found its way into almost every household. Probably it is more extensively used in this country, as a family remedy, than any other preparation, although it has not yet been before the world three y ears. Wherever we go we hear of it, and wherever we hear of it, the comments on its efficacy are enthusiastic. We have questioned sufferers from liver complaint, remittent fever, fever and ague, chronic headache, vertigo, irregularities of the bowels, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, kidney diseases, and effections of the lungs, as to its effects, and the uniform answer has been, "*It is doing me good.*" Believing that "what everyt ody says must be true," we have no hesitation in admitting that VINEGAR BITTERS is the Great Medical Success of the present century.—*Com.*

WIDE AWAKE YOUTH'S PAPER.—For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the *Youths Companion* of Boston, has no superior among the youth's publications.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—*Com.*

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.—*Com.*

The proprietors of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS, and SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* at the stores.—*Com.*

Rufus Chapman of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the use of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.—*Com.*

If you want a good collar wear the Elmwood. The only one with edges folded all around.—*Com.*

To remove the pain of mosquito bites, make but a single application of "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion.—*Com.*

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. "Doubtless the Best Cough Medicine in the World."—*Com.*

What Unspeakable Relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequaled balsam for human or brute suffering, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The tormenting and sleep destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings, quickly yield to its emolient influence; it heals bruises cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For galls, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.—[Com.]

To Cure a Cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to maintain vocal soundness and health of the most delicate organizations of the human frame—the Lungs—use *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,* which is still prepared with the same care as in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

Be on the Safe Side.

We hold health and life by a frail tenure, and not to protect them to the best of our ability would seem to argue a deficiency of common sense. The searching winds and cold rains of spring, the tropic heat of summer, the malarious vapors of autumn, and the paralyzing temperature of winter, are all inimical to those finely adjusted and sensitive pieces of mechanicism we call our bodies. Each season has its peculiar perils, and the fall is perhaps as prolific of dangerous disorders as any of them; for at this season fevers and bowel complaints are very apt to take an epidemic form. As a preventive of this class of diseases, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too warmly recommended. In it are combined five essential medical properties. It is a tonic, at once powerful and wholesome—a stimulant, pure and unadulled—an aperient, mild and painless—an anti-bilious agent of marvelous efficacy, and a general regulating medicine without an equal in the pharmacopœia. These five distinct properties, operating together in perfect harmony, produce a condition of the system somewhat analagous to that brought about by a course of pugilistic training. In other words, as judicious physical training hardens the flesh and renders it comparatively fist-proof, so does this marvelous invigorant increase the capability of the organs of the body to resist the more indirect and insidious assaults of disease. It imparts new elasticity and strength to the vital machinery, and those who use it as a preventive of intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and other ailments common at this season, may walk fearless through an atmosphere impregnated with the morbid elements which give rise to those maladies.

The BROWNS and BLACKS produced by that startling preparation, Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye, cannot be equalled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

PLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Affections, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

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Is extended to the world to place before the public a better Cough or Lung remedy than **Allen's Lung Balsam.**

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

Consumptives, Read!

Would you cure that distressing Cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude have left their testimonials, that suffering humanity can read their evidences and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you can not afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in a few hours if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of Lung and Throat difficulties. As an Expectorant, it has no equal.

Unsolicited Evidence of Its Merits.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

What Well-known Druggists say about Allen's Lung Balsam.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Ship us six dozen ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any Cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the balsam. Very truly yours,

HURT & TANNER.

Again read the Evidence from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those affected with a Cough."

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☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung Difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

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These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the eating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

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